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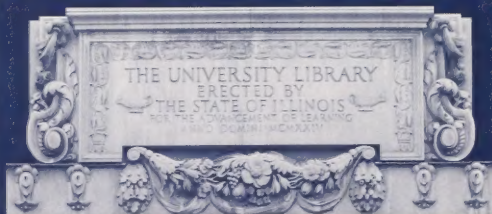
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HISTORY

OF

The Great Northwest

AND ITS

MEN OF PROGRESS.

A Select List of Biographical Sketches and Portraits of

The Leaders in Business, Professional, and
Official Life.

Published under the Personal Supervision of

HUGH J. McGRATH AND WILLIAM STODDARD.

EDITED BY C. W. G. HYDE AND WM. STODDARD.

MINNEAPOLIS.

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

1901.

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HISTORY
OF
THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

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THE HOUSEKEEPER PRESS,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

By C. W. G. HYDE.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST DEFINED.



THE expressions "The Northwest," and "The Northwestern States," convey to the minds of most people an idea that is vague, undefined, and therefore unsatisfactory. Before attempting to enter upon the history of this region, it will be well to get our bearings and to know definitely what territory is included in the great Northwest whose history is here set forth.

The Northwest Territory, as the term was understood at the close of the eighteenth century, included the northern portion of the territory ceded to the United States by Great Britain in 1783 not forming part of the thirteen original states. This territory was bounded on the north by the Great Lakes, on the south by the Ohio river, and on the west by the Mississippi. It embraced the present states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois, as well as that part of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi river. The Northwest Territory was at that time an appropriate designation for the country to which it was applied, for it was the most northerly and westerly portion of the domain of the United States, and was, moreover, set off by a natural boundary—the Ohio river—from the eastern and southern parts of the new nation. The popular conception of the Northwest was recognized by congress in the enactment of the famous ordinance of 1787 or—to quote the text—"Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio." In this ordinance our fathers struck the keynote of liberty whose vibrations awakened a responsive chord in every American heart—a chord that was for seventy years turned into discord by the

hum of the cotton-gin, but which has developed into a song whose harmonies compel the world to stop and listen.

It is quite pertinent to our topic to dwell for a moment upon this remarkable document, for it laid down those fundamental principles on which the government of the later Northwest has been built. "In truth," says Theodore Roosevelt, in "The Winning of the West," "the ordinance of 1787 was so wide-reaching in its effects, was drawn in accordance with so lofty a morality and such far-seeing statesmanship, and was fraught with such weal for the nation, that it will ever rank among the foremost of American state papers, coming in that little group which includes the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Washington's Farewell Address, and Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and Second Inaugural. It marked out a definite line of orderly freedom along which the new states were to advance. It laid deep the foundation for that system of widespread public education so characteristic of the republic and so essential to its healthy growth. It provided that complete religious freedom and equality which we now accept as part of the order of nature, but which were then unknown in any important European nation. It guaranteed the civil liberty of all citizens. It provided for an indissoluble union, a union which should grow until it could relentlessly crush nullification and secession; for the states founded under it were the creatures of the nation, and were by the compact declared forever inseparable from it."

The great Northwest, as the phrase is now understood, comprises the two northernmost tiers of states lying west of lakes Michigan and Superior. These states are

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

OUR TITLE TO THE NORTHWEST.

Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi were acquired from Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris, September 3, 1783. This is the treaty by which the Revolutionary War was formally terminated. In 1803, the United States purchased the Province of Louisiana from France, paying her \$15,000,000. The northwestern states since formed from the territory thus purchased are Minnesota west of the Mississippi, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and the portions of Montana and Wyoming drained by the Missouri and its tributaries. Washington, Oregon, Idaho and the western portions of Montana and Wyoming—the portions lying west of the main range of the Rocky Mountains—originally formed part of the vast territory known as Oregon. The title of the United States to this territory is seven-fold: First—It was discovered in 1792 by Robert Gray, captain of a Boston ship, the *Columbia*. He sailed several miles up a magnificent river never before navigated by white men, and, naming it after his ship, landed and took possession of the country it drained, in the name of the United States; second, the territory of Louisiana, whose boundaries were very loosely defined in the treaty of 1803, was held by some to extend to the Pacific. Assuming this view to be correct, the country became ours by purchase; third, the exploration of the *Columbia* river and its tributaries in 1805-6 by Captains Lewis and Clarke; fourth, the actual settlement of Astoria, at the mouth of the *Columbia* river, in 1811, by the Astor Fur company. The seal of nationality was placed upon this enterprise by the presence of a United States naval officer who commanded the leading vessel in the enterprise; fifth and sixth, the title of the United States to the Oregon country was further strengthened by treaties with Spain (1818) and Mexico (1828), which were somewhat in the nature of quit-claim deeds. In these

treaties the two countries expressly relinquished their claims to the territory in question, leaving Great Britain as the only adverse claimant; seventh, on July 17, 1846, a treaty was signed by which the parallel of forty-nine degrees north latitude was fixed as the boundary between the British possessions on the north and the United States on the south. It is from the territory thus acquired that the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho and portions of Montana and Wyoming were formed.

THE ABORIGINES.

When, in 1492, Christopher Columbus landed on the island of Guanahani, he supposed he had reached the "land where the spices grow," or the Indies. He therefore, in all his accounts of his voyages, spoke of the dusky natives as Indians, that is, natives of the Indies. When the error made by Columbus was discovered, it was too late to change the name either of the locality or of the people. The former was therefore called the West Indies, a name which applied collectively to the various islands and groups of islands which separate the Caribbean sea from the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. This name distinguished it from the spice regions in southeastern Asia, the discovery of a western sea-route to which had been the object of Columbus' voyage, and which were thereafter known as the East Indies.

The investigations of ethnologists point to an Asiatic origin of the Indians of America. A very high authority reaches the conclusion that the aborigines in the extreme north reached this continent by crossing Bering strait, while others came to our eastern shores by an overland route which existed in the Pleistocene epoch. The theory of Asiatic origin is based upon resemblances of color, skull measurements, and other physical characteristics which appear to identify the Indians with the great Mongolian division of the human race. On the other hand, the philological argument leads to the conclusion that the aboriginal inhabitants of America were of American origin. "Philologists have agreed," says Terry,

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

"that the American languages are unique and cannot be traced to an oriental source; that, further, they bear evidence of aboriginal antiquity—are primitive in character and differ radically from all others."

As to the antiquity of the race to which the North American Indian belongs, no precise date can be assigned as that of his first appearance upon the continent. We are not, however, left to mere conjecture upon this point. The investigations of geologists enable them to fix upon a minimum period (no attempt is made to limit the maximum period) within which our aborigines made their advent in America. John Fiske gives a most interesting discussion of this question in the first chapter of "The Discovery of America." He says: "It is altogether probable that the people whom the Spaniards found in America came by migration from the Old World. But it is by no means probable that their migration occurred within so short a period as five or six thousand years. A series of observations and discoveries kept up for the last half-century seem to show that North America has been continuously inhabited by human beings since the earliest Pleistocene times, if not earlier."

* * * Concerning the antiquity of the Pleistocene epoch, * * * if we adopt the magnificent argument of Dr. Croll * * * we obtain a result that is moderate and probable. The Glacial epoch began about 240,000 years ago and came to an end about 80,000 years ago. * * * Now the traces of the existence of man in North America during the Glacial epoch have in recent years been discovered in abundance, as, for example, the palaeolithic quartzite implements found in the drift near the city of St. Paul, which date from toward the close of the Glacial epoch; [and] the fragment of a human jaw found in the red clay deposited in Minnesota during an earlier part of that epoch. * * * In July, 1887, * * * in a deep cut of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in a stratum of Philadelphia red gravel and brick clay, Mr. Cresson obtained an unquestionable palaeolith. * * * If we accept Dr. Croll's method of reckoning, we

can hardly assign to it an antiquity less than 150,000 years."

According to a map published by George Catlin, in 1833, the great Northwest was at that time inhabited by the following tribes of Indians: In Wisconsin, the Chippeways, the Menomonies, and the Winnebagoes; in Minnesota, the Chippeways and the Sioux; in Iowa, the Sioux, the Sacs and the Foxes; in Dakota, the Assinnebains, the Minatarees, the Mandans, the Riccarees, and the Sioux; in Montana, the Blackfeet and the Crows; in Wyoming, the Crows and the Cheyennes; in Idaho, the Shoshones and the Flatheads; in Washington and Oregon, the Chilts, the Chinooks, the Flatheads, the Snakes, and the Nez Percés.

There are at present in the Northwest some 82,000 Indians, about 70,000 being collected in a hundred different reservations. The remaining 12,000 are self-supporting and are taxed like the whites. The distribution of the Indians in the several states is approximately as follows: In South Dakota, 20,000 Brules, Cheyennes, Blackfeet, Sioux, etc.; in Washington, 11,000, belonging to nearly eighty tribes—Cœur d'Alenes, Kutenays, Nez Percés, Okanagans, Olympias, Pend d'Oreilles, Piutes, Puyallups, Spokanes, etc.; in Montana, 11,000 Assinnebains, Blackfeet, Cheyennes, Crows and Flatheads; in Wisconsin, 10,000 Menomonies, Oneidas, etc; in Minnesota, 10,000 Chippeways, etc.; in North Dakota, 8,000 Arikaras, Assinnebains, Blackfeet, Sioux, Gros Ventres, Mandans, Unkpapapas, Wahpetons and Yanktonnais; in Oregon, 5,000 Cayuses, Piutes, Shastis, Snakes, etc.; in Idaho, 4,500 Bannaks, Cœur d'Alenes, Nez Percés, Shoshones, etc.; in Wyoming 2,000 Shoshones, Arapahoes, etc.; and in Iowa, 500 Sacs and Foxes.

As the tide of white exploration and settlement moved westward across the continent, various types of the Indian were encountered. Indians living upon cultivated maize, small grain and vegetables, wild grains, fruits and roots; flesh eaters, root diggers, and fish eaters. Everywhere the Indian was found conforming through necessity to his environment, taking advan-

tage of the situation, and ingenious with the elements around him. The highest intelligence was found among the Indians of the Atlantic coast and east of the Ohio river, this intelligence gradually decreasing, until the most squalid Indian was found west of the Rocky Mountains, on the Pacific coast and northward, and in regions where the natural resources were limited.

Peaceful at the advent of the whites, then hostile, the Indians became more wild and savage as our ancestors proceeded westward, this fierceness being again aggravated by the advancing lines of Anglo-Saxon civilization. In a very instructive monograph on "The Aborigines of the Northwest" (Parkman Club Publications No. 4, 1896), Frank Taylor Terry speaks thus of the change in Indian character in the past 300 years:

"The American Indians were, 300 years ago, superior to the better known Indians of our modern frontier. Explorers of the sixteenth century found them an agricultural race, living in settled villages, planned often with an eye to comfort and beauty; the houses interspersed with trees, grass plats and groves for tame deer; and, in their proper place, were regularly laid out corn-fields and gardens of potatoes, beans, melons and tobacco. Each town had its public houses, one for worship, one for council, and one for storing grain.

"They seem also to have been a hospitable race. When Raleigh's men, in 1584, landed on Roanoke Island, the native villagers took them into the large five-room house of their chief's brother, warmed them before the fire, washed and dried their clothes, and hastened meanwhile to dress and cook some meat for them, and the narrative says 'their vessels are earthen pots, very large, white and sweet; their dishes are wooden platters of sweet timber.' It is these and other Indians living in fixed villages in comfort and peace that in all probability erected the mounds and made the mound pottery and implements. Found in the midst of plenty, a simple and friendly race living in Arcadian simplicity and rustic happiness, they were slowly crowded west-

ward by the whites until they became a treacherous and deadly foe. * * * They are the last vestiges of a social condition that may have been happier than civilization; and even our nomadic hunting Indians of Wisconsin, who wept with joy on the arrival of Perrot, Radisson, and Grosseilliers, might perhaps have wept with grief for the future of their tribes, had they known that a foreign and distasteful civilization would appropriate their hunting grounds and destroy their ancient means of livelihood."

Before the coming of white men, the principal means of conveyance along the lakes and rivers of the Northwest was the dugout canoe. When the Spaniards brought horses, some of them escaped and in time bands of wild horses were roaming over the western plains. The Indians captured and tamed them, and substituted them for the canoe. These were the ancestors of the Indian ponies variously designated as broncos, mustangs and cayuses. The plains where the horse was found running wild became valuable as horse producing grounds, and almost incessant war was the result; but, if tradition is to be believed, war was the normal condition of the Indian tribes of North America. The horse, enabling the Indian to follow the buffalo for food and clothes, and the claiming of the lands by the tribes, encouraged his nomadic habits and paved the way for his continued unsettled life. The buffalo grounds were also battle-fields where the southern Comanche fought the northern Sioux, and the Pawnee and the Cheyenne met in deadly conflict.

The wandering habits of many tribes, and their varied manners and customs may account for the great number of tribal languages. The battle for the necessities of life was not a struggle as now, because game was abundant, and people were not so numerous. Skins and furs for clothing and for making lodges, tents, and tepees, were plentiful; and the flesh of the fur animals was used for food. The lakes and streams abounded in fish and the seasons brought the unfailing crops of roots and nuts. War, theft, and indolence were virtues in the men, and labor was the duty of the women. The

patient squaw was the stay of the family, being, in fact, a beast of burden and both camp guard and keeper, while the males loafed, hunted, stole horses, fished, and made war. Wants were comparatively few and easily supplied.

Lands were regarded by the Indians as tribal, not individual, property. Before the coming of the whites they had portioned out the surface of the country fairly well, and by consent or tacit agreement, separate sections of the country were occupied by tribes of the several stocks. For example, the Sioux occupied the valley of the Mississippi and stretched far to the southeast; and the Shoshones roamed through the middle basin between the Rocky and the Sierra Nevada mountains in Idaho and farther south.

Indian nomadic life was not favorable to the growth of large families. The Indians moved with the seasons, following the game, or going to corn growing grounds. Those who depended most upon agriculture were the most permanent because the climate of the agricultural sections was agreeable, and the country abounded in root crops and birds, and the streams contained fish. These natural resources made this class of Indians less nomadic than those who, being flesh eaters, depended on game.

Wild and free life made the Indian improvident; it gave him no care for the future. Even now a week's rations is consumed in two days, for he is a ravenous eater, and besides he is not certain there may be any food on the morrow. Nature has also conspired to make the Indian thrifless and unstable. In his free condition, he was the ideal wild man, pure and simple, and to this day, many Indians are but little changed in their wild instincts. Then the restraint upon his appetite, physical or otherwise, was satiety, and death was met with nerve, and as a condition of life. Cunning and ingenious, and with some mechanical skill, he placed nature under tribute for arms, weapons, decoys and game traps. As a hunter he was more adroit than the wildest game, more fleet of foot than the elk or deer, and more stealthy than the wolf.

The Indian village was the unit of organ-

ization in nearly all the tribes. The individual was and is merged in the village. With the sedentary Indians, the villages were of a permanent character. With the nomadic Indians, lodges or tents, with their live stock and property, composed the village. In peace, the nomadic village was placed in a favored retreat, and here the Indians remained until war or the seasons forced them to remove. By marks or signs, a band could tell what Indians had preceded it. As a rule, the bands of a tribe had their well-defined camping grounds, which were sacred to them. A tribe seldom, if ever, camped or lived in a compact mass. The villages were frequently separated by long distances, and in war were signaled with fires or alarmed by runners. In war, old men and women cared for the camp and protected it. When a war party returned, one of their number was selected to bear a pole upon which were suspended the scalps taken from the enemy. The Indian village life, the growth of centuries, is now partially perpetuated on large reservations, and the love of it is one of the chief causes of the Indian's resistance to the white man's customs. The Indian does not like to live isolated. Dances preceded and followed all their movements, good or bad. From the camps or villages, the warrior set out to acquire new honors or to meet death. This was the life of the ancestors of the Indians, and with some tribes it still continues.

The Latin and Anglo-Saxon life which poured in upon the Indian was to him invasion. The pale-face was to him a robber, who despoiled him of his lands and game, and so became for all time his enemy. The Indian's first impression of the white man was very unfavorable, and to him the white man has not changed, except to be looked upon as more grasping. He found in the first white man the same instincts of trade and desire to oppress the lowest orders of men that he finds now.

The question has sometimes been raised whether contact with the sublime and the beautiful in nature exercises, necessarily, a refining influence upon human nature. While the Indians in past ages had all the

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

advantages arising from contact with beautiful scenery—all that bounteous nature could give to please, ennoble, or entrance, in an area so great that all climates were within his domain, and all altitudes, from the towering mountain, sublime in its majesty, to the low and poetic ranges of hills where verdure lay the year round and the wild flower blossomed,—no Indian was ever inspired to the softer ways of life by the grand effects of lavish nature. The Indian is the embodiment of cruelty, and the women, in this respect, far excel the men. While the Indians did not learn brutality in war from the whites, the Europeans taught them the use of firearms, diplomatic cunning and intoxicating liquors, and also introduced some loathsome diseases among them. Eight of the northwestern states have Indian names, which are here given with their significations: Wisconsin, wild, rushing channel; Minnesota, cloudy (or sky-tinted) water; Iowa, drowsy; Dakota, leagued; Wyoming, the large plains; Idaho, gem of the mountains; Oregon, great river of the west.

The Indian is very superstitious and holds to a mythology similar to that of all primitive peoples and varying in its details in different tribes. So far as has been ascertained, however, he has no well-defined religious views or beliefs. The Indians of the Northwest are, in their native state, incapable of inventing, constructing, or building anything that requires the mental power of combination. They are garrulous among themselves but they become silent at the approach of white men whom they instinctively regard as their natural enemies. Among themselves, in camp, the women chatter as rapidly and loudly as white women, and the children bubble over with laughter and fun. The children seldom, if ever, cry, and a brutal Indian father or mother is very rare. While on the march, an Indian woman will unstring the portable cradle from her back, take the child out, fill her mouth with water, eject it in a spray and wash the vermin or dust from the child, which never even whimpers, replace it on

her back, and hurry along to overtake the moving band.

All hunters know how the young of most wild animals conceal themselves when their privacy is invaded, and give no sign of their presence by movement or sound, no matter how near the intruder approaches. It is the same with Indian children; they seem to share the secretive instinct with the young plover, rat and deer.

Being the original occupant of the land, the Indian cannot understand his being crowded out or absorbed by the white. It has been for centuries bred in his bone that labor is dishonorable. He cannot comprehend the Anglo-Saxon moral code. For four hundred years there has been intermittent warfare between him and the invader. "Over the old hunting ground, across the silvery streams that thread the brown barrens and plains, up the tall mountains, among the towering pines to the snow-capped and sun-touched summits, in the land once the home of his people, the Indian of to-day can cast only a longing eye and reflect. * * * Crooning squaws and tottering old men on reservations, in most cases in squalor, rags, and hunger, retell the fierce battles of their people, * * * every person mentioned a hero; all now legend and myth. These past Indian glories and splendors can never come again; but the Indian does not realize it, and so he invokes their return with his ghost or Messiah dance.

"The Pacific coast fish eaters and root diggers are now peaceable, progressive, and almost entirely self-supporting. The other reservation tribes, even if disposed to war, are so surrounded with white settlements that a war would be of short duration."

THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN.

It is a notable fact that where lust for conquest and gold have failed to open up new territory to higher civilization, this end has been accomplished through the zeal of Christian missionaries. Columbus, who stipulated with the Spanish sovereigns that he should, if he succeeded, hold high office and receive a share of all gold, precious

stones and merchandise acquired, never landed on the North American continent. Ponce de Leon, the discoverer of Florida, was killed by the Indians. In 1528 Narvaez explored the lands bordering the north shore of the Gulf, endured cold and famine and perished by shipwreck; De Soto, like Narvaez, sought for gold; landing in Florida with a richly appointed company in 1539, he discovered the Mississippi river in 1541. Here he was buried. "He had crossed a large part of the continent in search of gold, and found nothing so remarkable as his burial-place." These expeditions—typical of all purely self-seeking enterprises—entailed upon the future colonists a legacy of unending border warfare.

"It was reserved for religious zeal to accomplish that enterprise in which a desire of conquest and the thirst for gold had failed; the Mississippi valley had yet to be reached from the northeast, by the route of the Great Lakes; and all the countless benefits which have flowed from its settlement and cultivation, in a commercial point of view, have had their foundation in a prominent degree in the religious zeal of the disciples of Loyola. The discovery of the northwest region was made, missionary posts established, friendship cultivated with the numerous savage tribes, churches erected; the country was explored, and the upper Mississippi not only discovered, but traced from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Gulf of Mexico; and all these through the untiring labors of the French missionaries."

Before 1660, Jesuit missionaries had explored the St. Lawrence basin as far west as the present site of Duluth. In 1641, some Jesuit fathers attended a feast of the dead, held by two thousand Chippewas at Sault Ste. Marie (Falls of St. Mary), at the outlet of Lake Superior. Here they learned of the Sioux, who lived eighteen days' journey further west beyond the great lake (Superior).

In 1854, two French fur traders penetrated the Sioux country west of Superior. In 1665, Father Claude Allouez embarked on a mission to the far west. Having heard of the copper deposits on the south shore, he sailed in quest of them until he reached

Chequamegon Bay. Here, at a grand council, he heard from the Indians of the vast prairies covered with buffalo and deer which stretched to the south and west, and of the noble river called by them the "Mississippi." The English intruders into America had tried by both fair and foul means to dispossess the natives of their land, gaining little land and unlimited ill will, with a liberal expenditure of treasure and blood. The French missionary and trapper brought to the Indians a tender of alliance, an offer of protection and a genial comradeship. The trappers traveled, ate, drank, slept and intermarried with the red men, so that in time of war, the Indians generally sided with the French as against the English.

In 1673, Father Marquette and the *Sieur Joliet* started from the fort of Lake Michigan to explore the great west. Passing through Green Bay, they entered the Fox river, made a portage to the Wisconsin, and soon entered the great Mississippi. Proceeding down the river, they discovered an Indian village upon a tributary flowing from the west. They were unquestionably the first white men who had ever trod the soil of what is now Iowa, but the calumet or pipe of peace was tendered to them and they were told that the river on which the village was situated was the *Mouin-gouina*. We now call it the *Des Moines*. They continued their descent of the Mississippi to a point below the Arkansas, and on their return went up the Illinois and reached Lake Michigan.

In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf, and, formally taking possession of the country drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, for France, he named it Louisiana, in honor of Louis XIV. The next year he returned to Quebec. "To La Salle must be mainly ascribed the discovery of the vast regions of the Mississippi valley, and the subsequent occupation and settlement of them by the French."

To Louis Hennepin belongs the credit of having been the first European who ascended the Mississippi above the mouth of the Wisconsin. In February, 1680, he sailed up

the Mississippi from the Illinois, with instructions from La Salle to proceed, if possible, to its source. At the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, he was stopped by a high waterfall to which Father Hennepin gave the name of the Falls of St. Anthony of Padua. Thus, at the close of the seventeenth century, France, in right of occupancy and discovery, claimed the entire Mississippi basin, including the present states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas, and the greater parts of Montana and Wyoming, belonging to the great Northwest.

For a century or more, the French traders and trappers roamed over the prairies and through the forests of Louisiana (the Mississippi basin) in quest of game, furs, skins, and "the wool of the buffalo." On the 10th of February, 1763, an event occurred which made a fundamental change in the history of this region. On that day the Treaty of Paris was concluded. This treaty, which terminated the French and Indian War, transferred from France to Great Britain all that portion of Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi except the town and island of Orleans. The present state of Wisconsin and about one-third of Minnesota thus passed from French to British control. It was long, however, before the English obtained a firm foothold. The French traders had taken wives from among the Indians, and the great fur dealers in New Orleans gave more in barter for peltries than the English could afford to pay, so that the Indian trade was retained by the French notwithstanding the transfer of sovereignty. The English, therefore, established no posts of trade or defence west of Mackinac at the foot of Lake Michigan. The country further west appears to have been trodden by few British subjects until after the visit made to it by Jonathan Carver soon after the conclusion of the French and Indian War.

Jonathan Carver, a native of Connecticut, and said to have been a descendant of John Carver, the first governor of Plymouth Colony, left Boston in 1766 for the purpose of exploring the Northwest. From the mouth of the Wisconsin, he ascended the Mississippi in a canoe, arriving at the Falls

of St. Anthony in November. After this he ascended the Minnesota to a point two hundred miles above Mendota. He was accompanied on his return to the mouth of the Minnesota by nearly three hundred Indians, who were making their annual journey to a cave (now known as Carver's cave) in a bluff just below the present city of St. Paul, in order to bury there their dead. Carver's heirs claimed a tract of land lying southeast of St. Anthony, with an area about twice as great as that of the state of Rhode Island, and containing nearly 1,500,000 acres. They based this claim on a treaty Carver was said to have made with the Indians at the Great Cave, May 1, 1767. The claim was never allowed.

At the commencement of the American Revolution, from the first act of hostilities, the savages of the Northwest had been associated as allies of Great Britain, and employed by the British commanders to lay waste the frontier settlements. In 1778 an American expedition under command of Col. George R. Clark set out from the Falls of the Ohio (Louisville) to terminate the Indian depredations by reducing the British posts on the Wabash and the Upper Mississippi. The story of Col. Clark's successful operations in the Wabash region forms one of the most brilliant chapters in American military history. We cannot dwell upon it. The news of his success alarmed the British traders in the Minnesota and Wisconsin country, and extraordinary military precautions were taken to protect the fur trade of the British. Five years later a definite treaty of peace closed the Revolutionary War and transferred from the dominion of Great Britain to that of the United States of America that part of the great Northwest which lies east of the Mississippi. We are now to trace the early history of Louisiana—or rather that portion of it which embraces Montana, Wyoming, the two Dakotas, Iowa, and western Minnesota.

We have already related that in 1682 the French explorer La Salle, having explored the Mississippi river from the Illinois to the Gulf, formally took possession, in the

name of France, of all the country drained by that river and its tributaries. The ceremonies by which he declared the sovereignty of his king over this country were elaborate. The *Te Deum* was given, a Latin hymn was sung, and a cross was planted bearing the arms of France. This act is the basis of the title under which the United States holds this country to-day, for this ceremony has ever been respected by all nations as the official seal placed by France on the claim she made to the territory by virtue of discovery, exploration and occupation. The name chosen by La Salle—Louisiana—applied to the whole Mississippi valley until 1803. The history of this vast territory for the next century and a half is simply the history of trapping, trading for furs, and the incidents of life among the savages which contribute nothing to human progress. In 1762 France ceded Louisiana west of the Mississippi to Spain. Eighteen years later Spain re-ceded it to France. This last cession was a secret one. As soon as President Jefferson learned of it he foresaw trouble with France. It was of the utmost consequence that the western states bordering on the Mississippi should have free access to the gulf by way of the river. With New Orleans in the possession of a foreign power—our commercial rival—such access was impossible or would inevitably be hampered by vexatious and expensive restrictions. The danger to free navigation of the river was imminent, for in November, 1802, word came that a French military force was on its way to occupy New Orleans. The Spanish governor of New Orleans at this time forbade the navigation of the Mississippi by American citizens, thus violating the treaty of 1795, by the terms of which the inhabitants of the states bordering the Ohio and Mississippi had flat-boated their bacon, hams, tobacco, and flour to New Orleans and stored it in warehouses preparatory to shipping. The president was urged to take action that might lead to war with Spain. He determined to wait until France openly assumed ownership of the province. The opportunity to reach a peaceful solution of the difficulty soon came. Napoleon was

first consul of France. He needed money. He foresaw that it would be impossible for him to hold a vast transatlantic territory against England, a power that was mistress of the seas and the hereditary enemy of France. Jefferson offered to buy the island of New Orleans and West Florida. Napoleon wanted to unload all of Louisiana, and asked for an offer. After much bargaining, the American envoys agreed that the United States should pay to France sixty million francs in stocks bearing six per cent. interest, and should in addition assume the payment of all debts owed by France to American merchants, to an amount not exceeding twenty million francs. As the value of the American dollar was then estimated at five and one-third francs, the new acquisition may be said to have cost us \$15,000,000. The senate ratified the treaty of cession, and on December 20, 1803, the United States formally took possession of its magnificent acquisition of nearly a million square miles—a territory about twenty times as large as England and Wales combined,—enough to make over three and one-half million farms of 160 acres each. From this territory there have since been formed seven states and two territories in addition to the five states forming part of the great Northwest. Our glance at the early history of the Oregon country must be very brief.

The term Oregon was in early days applied to a vast territory west of the Rocky Mountains, extending along the forty-second parallel to the Pacific, thence north up the coast indefinitely, thence east to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, thence south on the crest to the place of beginning. Spain, Russia, Great Britain, and the United States had conflicting claims to this region or parts of it.

In 1513 the Spanish explorer Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama from north to south and discovered the Southern Ocean, or, as he named it from its peaceful appearance, the Pacific Ocean. Pope Alexander VI. had, in 1493, issued a bull in which he gave Spain all lands and waters she should thereafter discover west of (about) the

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

fiftieth meridian of west longitude. By virtue of Balboa's discovery, therefore, Spain asserted her sovereignty over the western shore of America bordering on the Pacific, together with all territory drained by the rivers which flowed into the Pacific, or their tributaries. "Good old times, those were," says Barrows, "when kings thrust their hands into the New World, as children do theirs into a grab-bag at a fair, and drew out a river four thousand miles long, or an ocean, or a tract of wild land ten or fifteen times the size of England!" In 1789 the Spanish authorities captured some English vessels that were attempting to form settlements on Vancouver Island. Spain was informed by the English ministry that she could "not accede to the pretensions of absolute sovereignty, commerce, and navigation" that were claimed. As the protest of England was backed by a powerful navy, Spain yielded, and in 1894 quietly withdrew from Nootka Sound (Vancouver Island) without formally relinquishing her claim. When, as has been related above, Spain ceded Louisiana to France, the cession included all her territory north of the forty-second parallel,—that is to say the Oregon country.

The Hudson Bay company having found a region in the far northwest that invited the efforts of capitalists and navigators, James Cook was commissioned by the British government in 1776 to explore the northwest coast, to look for the outlets of rivers, and to take possession, in the name of Great Britain, of any territory not already claimed by any European powers. Cook was soon after murdered by the natives on the Sandwich Islands, but the explorations of the agents of the Hudson Bay company formed a weak thread on which Great Britain hung her claim to Oregon.

In 1792 Captain Robert Gray of Rhode Island discovered the mouth of the Columbia, and explored the river to a considerable distance from its mouth, fifteen miles. In 1805-6 Captains Lewis and Clarke explored the Oregon country under the authority of the United States. In 1811 Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, was settled by

American citizens, and in 1846 all that part of Oregon south of the forty-ninth parallel was relinquished by Great Britain to the United States by treaty.

TERRITORIAL CHANGES.

1. By an act of congress approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired domain of Louisiana was formed into two districts. The first, designated as the "Territory of New Orleans," comprised "all that portion of country ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies south of the Mississippi territory, and of an east and west line to commence on the Mississippi river, at the thirty-third degree of north latitude, and to extend west to the western boundary of the said cession." "The residue of the province of Louisiana," was called the "District of Louisiana." The executive power of the governor of Indiana Territory was extended over the new district, and to the governor and judges of Indiana Territory was committed the authority "to make all laws which they may deem conducive to the good government of the inhabitants" of said district. Freedom of religion and trial by jury were established by the same act. In 1805 the name was changed to "the Territory of Louisiana," and a territorial government was organized consisting of a governor and a legislative body consisting of "the governor and three judges or a majority of them." At this time Wisconsin and the part of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi were part of Indiana Territory.

2. Under an act of congress passed in 1809 the present Wisconsin and eastern Minnesota became part of the newly formed Illinois Territory.

3. Michigan Territory was formed soon after, and in 1821 we find that it includes the present states of Michigan, Wisconsin, and eastern Minnesota.

4. Wisconsin Territory was established in 1836. It embraced the present states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and that part of North and South Dakota lying east of the White Earth and northeast of the Missouri river—about half of these two states.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

5. Iowa Territory was organized in 1838 out of the western part of Wisconsin Territory. It comprised the present state of Iowa and those portions of Minnesota and the Dakotas that lie between the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers.

6. Minnesota Territory came into existence in 1849. Its limits comprehended all of the present state of that name and the Dakotas to the Missouri and White Earth. Iowa was reduced to its present limits.

7. Nebraska Territory was created in 1854. It included all the present Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas lying between the Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains.

8. In 1860 we find Minnesota with its boundaries as they now exist, it having been organized as a state in 1858. The eastern Dakotas retained the name of Minnesota Territory.

9. Dakota Territory appears in 1861. It was made up of North and South Dakota as they now are, with Montana east of the Rockies, and the north half of Wyoming. Washington Territory at that time embraced the present states of Washington and Idaho.

10. Idaho Territory was organized in 1863, embracing the region now known as Montana, Idaho, and Washington.

11. Montana Territory was formed in 1864, with the same limits as the present state.

12. Wyoming Territory was created in 1868, and was given the boundaries of the state of Wyoming.

The ten states of the Great Northwest were admitted into the Union on the following dates: Iowa, Dec. 28, 1846; Wisconsin, May 29, 1848; Minnesota, May 11, 1858; Oregon, Feb. 14, 1859; North Dakota, Nov. 2, 1889; South Dakota, Nov. 2, 1889; Montana, Nov. 8, 1889; Washington, Nov. 11, 1889; Idaho, July 3, 1890; Wyoming, July 10, 1890.

PHASES OF FRONTIER LIFE.

To give an exhaustive history of the different phases of early life in every section of the region under consideration would not

only transcend the limits which properly belong to this general sketch of the history of the great Northwest; it would prove unprofitable, wearisome, and unsatisfactory to the reader. The states composing the great Northwest, while they have many commercial interests in common, do not form either a political or a geographical unit. Their development has been along different lines, and a series of historical facts closely related to one or more of them may have no application to the others. The histories of the individual states found in this volume give details which cannot with propriety be included in this general view. In this portion of the history representative phases of life will be portrayed and will be illustrated by events which—while they are more or less local—are typical, to a greater or less degree, of the entire region.

THE FUR TRADE.

"In 1783 several of the principal merchants entered into a partnership to prosecute the fur trade, and in 1787 united with a rival company, and thus arose the famous North-West company, which for many years held lordly sway over the immense region in Canada and beyond the great western lakes. Several years later a new association of British merchants formed the Mackinaw company, having their chief factory or depot at Mackinaw; and their field of operations was south of their great rivals,—sending forth their light perogues and bark canoes by Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to the Mississippi, and thence down that stream to all its tributaries. In 1809 John Jacob Astor organized the American Fur company—he alone constituting the company; and in 1811, in connection with certain partners in the North-West company and others, he bought out the Mackinaw company and merged that and his American Fur company into a new association called the South-West company. By this arrangement Mr. Astor became proprietor of one-half of all the interests which the Mackinaw company had in the Indian country within the United States; and it was understood that the whole, at the ex-

piration of five years, was to pass into his hands, on condition that his company should not trade within the British dominions." After the War of 1812, congress prohibited British fur traders from prosecuting their enterprises within the United States.

Prairie du Chien was, in 1815, a rendezvous for the fur traders of the upper Mississippi. The idea then prevailed in the United States that the Indians would be satisfied with the most inferior goods in exchange for their furs and peltries. This was an error, and one that brought upon American traders as well as the government the ill-will of the Indians. The blankets furnished by the British traders were of superior quality, as were also the calicoes and cloths, while those furnished by the Americans were inferior. The American tobacco furnished to the Indians, however, was better than that procured from the British. The Sac and Fox Indians brought from Galena—in addition to their furs—bars of lead, moulded in the earth and weighing from thirty to forty pounds each. It was not an uncommon thing to see a Fox Indian arrive at Prairie du Chien with a hand sled loaded with twenty or thirty wild turkeys for sale.

About this time, through the influence of John Jacob Astor, the secretary of war designated certain points throughout the Indian country as trading points, and licenses to trade were confined to these points. This was done to favor Astor's company, "for if a license was granted to some adventurous trader not connected with that company, he was permitted to trade only at some designated point already occupied by that opulent and formidable corporation; and the consequence was that the company would drive away the opposition trader by selling goods at half their real value." After the departure of the trader, who was unable to compete with them, the old prices were restored, and the company soon made up the loss incurred in the process of stamping out competition. It is evident that monopolies and trusts were not invented at the close of the nineteenth century.

But the company sometimes met its match in a trader too shrewd to be driven out of business. An agent of the American Fur company at one time reported to a United States military officer that a fur trader by the name of William Farnsworth was violating the law by selling whisky to the Indians. The commandant sent an officer with a file of men to destroy Farnsworth's whisky and drive him out of the country. Upon arriving at the place, the officer informed Farnsworth of the object of his visit; the latter expressed his astonishment that any one should have made such complaint against him. He invited the officer to search thoroughly and see if he could find any whisky. He freely confessed that he kept a little good brandy for himself and his friends, but he declared he never sold any, and invited the officer to take a little of his choice liquor. He took some. Farnsworth then asked if he might offer some to the soldiers, which request was granted, and the soldiers were helped to a bountiful supply. The officer stood bravely by the brandy bottle and sent his men to search for the whisky. They peered about in the vicinity of the cabin, and after refreshing themselves once more with the brandy, reported that they could find no whisky, and that they believed it was pure malice that prompted the fur company to charge Farnsworth with selling whisky to the Indians. The report was satisfactory to the officer. Farnsworth entertained the party with supper, lodging, breakfast, and an abundance of brandy, and they parted good friends—the generous trader not forgetting to supply his departing guests with several bottles of the delightful beverage that had added such pleasure to their visit. During this search Farnsworth had four or five barrels of whisky buried close by his house.

The fur company now tried another plan. A large party of Indians was employed to go to his house and seize his goods and whisky if he declined to give them up. In the winter of 1820-21 they made their appearance and frankly told their business, adding that they were brave men determined to accomplish their purpose. Farn-

worth replied that he too was brave and would put their boasted courage to the test. He then produced a keg with the head out and nearly full of gunpowder. Carefully inserting the lower end of a lighted candle in the powder so that the light came within six inches of the explosive material, he coolly lit his pipe and sat down beside the Indians, saying he would soon see who the brave men were. The Indians soon rushed from the house in terror, when Farnsworth cautiously removed the candle, fearing lest a spark would drop. After this exhibition of bravery the Indians became very friendly with Farnsworth and the fur company did not undertake to molest him again.

No exact statistics are obtainable to show the magnitude of the fur trade of the Northwest. Vast numbers of buffalo, wolf, fox, beaver and other fur-bearing animals roamed over the prairies or were found in the woods and streams of the vast region lying between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains. Some conception of the extent of the trade in furs and peltries coming from the Northwest may be formed from the following statement, which shows the weight or number of such articles exported from Philadelphia alone in the year 1824: Deer skins, 250,000 pounds; beaver fur, 25,000 pounds; 17,000 buffalo robes; 8,000 bear skins; 4,500 otter skins; 25,000 raccoon skins; 81,000 muskrat skins; 1,000 mink skins; 1,500 fox and wolf skins; 400 fisher and marten skins. At the same time, British traders were taking annually from our northern frontier 120,000 beaver; 30,000 marten; 20,000 muskrat; 5,000 fox; 4,000 otter; 2,000 bear; 2,000 mink; 5,000 buffalo; 6,000 lynx; 4,000 wolf; 1,000 elk; and 12,000 deer skins.

To have a clear idea of the fur trade, it is necessary to know something of the manner in which it was carried on. The great depot which formed the center of the fur trade in the Northwest was Mackinac Island—or Michilimackinac (The Great Turtle) as it was called by the Indians. This island is in the strait that connects Lake Michigan with Lake Huron.

The goods destined for the supply of the

northwestern Indians left New York in May, and reached Mackinac in June. Here those who procured the goods met those engaged in selling them to the Indians. A thousand different persons from every part of the Indian country assembled here. The most remote outfits, or stocks of goods bought by the retailers, were destined for Lake Winnipeg (Manitoba), Big Stone Lake (Head of Minnesota or St. Peter's River), Leech Lake (northern Minnesota), and for intermediate points. The entire country between the longitude of Lake Michigan and that of the Red River of the North and from the latitude of the mouth of the Illinois river to the Canadian border drew its supplies from that point. Through all this immense region, trading establishments were scattered. The traders going to the most remote points left Mackinac in July and the others in August. The goods were transported upon the lakes and rivers in batteaux and canoes, and reached their destination in October. The Indians now leave their villages and scatter throughout the country in hunting camps. An industrious hunter would, under favorable conditions, collect a pack of peltries worth, at the trading post, from eighty to one hundred dollars, for which he was paid in blankets, provisions, tobacco, guns, ammunition, gaudily-colored calico and other cloth, etc. The furs and pelts being collected at the trading posts were taken to the central depot at Mackinac in the same manner as the goods were carried in the opposite direction, and were there disposed of to the large traders.

In addition to the business done by American fur companies and traders, the Hudson's Bay company, a British corporation, carried on an immense trade in the great Northwest. "A few years since, in the solitudes of the West, two European tourists were struck by the frequency with which they encountered a certain mystic legend. Eager to solve its meaning, they addressed a half-breed loungee at a small station on the Canadian Pacific Railway. 'Tell us, my friend,' they said, 'what those three letters yonder signify. Wherever we travel in this country we encounter "H. B.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

C." We have seen the legend sewn on the garments of Indians; it has been painted on canoes; it is inscribed on bales and boxes. What does "H. B. C." mean? "That's the company," returned the native grimly, 'Here Before Christ.'"

The Hudson's Bay company was chartered by Charles II. in the year 1670, and it is still in existence. The king granted to his cousin, Prince Rupert, and to seventeen nobles and gentlemen, the exclusive right to establish settlements and carry on trade in the vast region called Rupert's Land, which comprised all the territory whose waters flowed into Hudson's Bay. It was a country as large as all of Europe. They were authorized to maintain ships of war and forts, and to carry on war with any prince or people not Christian. The company was also made absolute proprietor of all lands and all mines which had not already been granted to others. The posts of this powerful company were established not only in the region now known as Canada or British America,—they extended into the Red river country in Minnesota and North Dakota, as well as into the Oregon country, where they formed the basis of the British claim to sovereignty in the first half of the nineteenth century.

It will be instructive here to glance at the methods employed by the Hudson's Bay company and other companies and small traders in dealing with the native hunters and trappers. Each factory or trading post was surrounded by a stockade, within which were warehouses for storing furs and the goods bartered for them. Traders and their assistants were heavily armed. The Indians brought their goods (skins of deer, bison, beaver, marten, fox, etc., and feathers of birds) to the post, and delivered them through a small aperture in the side of the storehouse, as a tourist hands his money through a window at a railway station. The price (in goods) given for furs was in the discretion of the trader, and was influenced by policy and by the rivalry of French and American traders. When the Indian presented himself at the trader's window, he

was by no means sure what his furs would bring. He often journeyed two months in the depth of winter to bring to the post a small bundle of peltries, for which he received, perhaps, a string of beads, a blanket, a hatchet, a little tobacco and a pound or two of powder. If he demurred to the small price offered, his furs were passed back to him through the aperture. This was merely a form. In theory the Indian was free to dispose of his goods where he could obtain the best price for them; practically he must sell them to the company or starve. The gross profit to the company on the goods used in Indian barter was often 300 per cent. or more. At first the Indians were content with beads and toys, but it became the policy of the company to render them more efficient as hunters by supplying them with the implements of the chase. Six or seven beaver skins would buy a blanket, three a shirt, fifteen a gun.

The Northwest was frequented in these early days by individual French traders known as *coureurs des bois* (forest rovers) whose activity in trade tended to injure the company's business. A tribe would be gathered at a post to sell their furs, when a report would spread like wild-fire among them that the French *coureurs* were giving a pound of powder for a beaver, instead of demanding three beavers as the company did. In an instant there was a stampede, and a rush was made for the rival trader, who was perhaps fifty miles distant. To these Indians fifty miles for a single pound of powder was nothing.

The Hudson's Bay company had its posts on the head waters of the Mississippi, the Red River of the North and the Missouri river,—in other words they occupied the country now comprising western Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana. Not only this,—their trade extended over the whole of Washington, Oregon, and California to the Sacramento river. American enterprise occupied this region with permanent settlements, and American diplomacy secured our title to it in the treaties of 1783, 1818, and 1846.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

THE MISSIONARY.

As early as the year 1611 the French Fathers of the Society of Jesus—Jesuit priests—began their missionary work in New France which soon after extended, in French geography, up the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, down the Mississippi and indefinitely westward. One of the fathers, writing of the missionary work in the year 1663, says: "The fathers of our society have here expended their labors and their blood, in their efforts for the conversion of the savages. Father Menard has penetrated into the interior 500 leagues (about 1,500 miles), carrying the name of Jesus Christ to places where it had never before been adored." We are told by their biographer (*Relations Jesuites*, Quebec, 1858, Notice Biographique) that "they found ten years sufficient time for the evangelization of the idolatrous people who inhabited the immense forests which extended from the gulf of St. Lawrence to Lake Superior and from the New England border to Hudson's bay." From the same source we learn that the Indians "were impressed with the gentleness and the disinterested spirit as well as with the zeal of these black-robed priests, who had come such a distance to teach them the value of their souls, and to show them the road to a happier life, with no other motive than that of a superhuman love."

In 1849 and 1851, Father P. J. De Smet made missionary tours to the Bad Lands, the country of the Yellowstone and upper Missouri, the Rocky Mountains, and the region since formed into the Yellowstone National Park. Father De Smet, in a letter written in 1852 says of the Indians in the great Northwest: "With a few exceptions, all the half-breeds are baptized, and received as children of the church. During twenty years they have petitioned to have Catholic priests and have manifested their good-will to meet the wants of their missionaries, and to maintain them. If Catholic missionaries are not soon sent there, it is to be feared that persons hostile to the true faith may take possession of the ground. On the Feast of the Exaltation of the Cross, I had the happiness of offering the Holy Sacrifice, in

presence of all the gentlemen assisting at the council, of all the half-bloods and whites and of a great concourse of Indians. After my instruction, twenty-eight children and five adults were regenerated in the holy waters of baptism, with all the ceremonies prescribed by the church. * * * During an instruction in the camp of the Ogallallahs, a Sioux tribe, in which I explained to them the ten commandments, when I arrived at the sixth and seventh, a general whispering and embarrassed laugh took place among my barbarous auditory. I inquired the reason of this conduct, and explained that the law I came to announce was not mine but God's, and that it was obligatory upon all the children of men; that the word of God required all their attention and respect; that those who observe his commandments will have eternal life, while the prevaricators of his holy law shall receive hell and its torments as their lot. The great chief at once rose and replied: 'Father, we hear thee; we knew not the words of the Great Spirit, and we acknowledge our ignorance. We are great liars and thieves; we have killed; we have done all the evil that the Great Spirit forbids us to do; but we did not know those beautiful words; in future we will try to live better, if thou wilt but stay with us and teach us.' * * * The next day 239 of their children were regenerated in the holy waters of baptism. Of the Arrapahoes, I baptized 305 little ones; of the Cheyennes, 253; of the Sioux, 280; in the camp of the Painted Bear, 56; in the forts on the Missouri, 392; total number of baptisms this season, 1,586."

In 1852, James Lloyd Breck, who was then engaged in the Indian mission work of the Protestant Episcopal church, received a call from the Indians dwelling in the northern forests of Minnesota to go and teach them. Obeying this call, he went to Gull Lake, in north central Minnesota, and established there a mission station. The Indians among whom he settled were the same people, substantially, with those who greeted the first settlers in Virginia and with those who signed the treaty with William Penn. Breck erected mission buildings, and a

church, where he had daily service, procured female helpers, and established schools. He also taught them to labor. Rising daily at 4 a. m., he went to the fields with the Indians, teaching them to plant, sow, hoe, and raise all kinds of vegetables. The Indians tell how "once, when there had been a long-continued drought, and the gardens were just on the point of being ruined, and the sky was still brazen and cloudless as it had been for weeks, that he rang his little bell for prayers, and summoned them all to pray for rain; and though there was not a cloud in the sky when he began, the dropping rain began to fall as they came out of the church, and there was a great rain." They also tell how children who were apparently dying or dead, revived when he knelt and prayed for them and baptized them.

Some years later, he left his prosperous mission at Gull Lake, and established another at Leech Lake—still deeper in the wilderness. Here, whisky flowed like water among the Indians, supplied by the traders of mixed blood, who were incensed against the missionaries because the latter, knowing the extortionate rates charged by these traders for their goods, let the Indians have large quantities of mission goods at reasonable prices, in exchange for fish, maple sugar, etc. The hostility of the traders being thus excited, they instigated the Indians to acts of hostility which compelled the missionaries to leave. One cause of the failure of this mission—and perhaps of others—was that the missionaries gave the Indians too much and thus encouraged habits of indolence and a feeling of dependence, when a spirit of independence and self-help is essential to their becoming well-disposed and useful citizens. After the withdrawal of the missionaries the Indians became the prey of frontier liquor dealers and were exposed to contact with all the vices that accompany the white man on the first wave of civilization.

After leaving Leech Lake, Breck established a school at Faribault, and here he, in conjunction with Bishop Whipple, educated a number of Chippewa and Sioux boys who became missionaries and were thus the

foundation of the missions to the Sioux and Chippewa nations. In 1870 or thereabouts, the Chippewas moved to the White Earth reservation, where, removed from the corrupting influences of vicious whites, and guided by the missionaries, they have gone on from better to better, until they have become one of the most peaceful, well-behaved and prosperous communities in the country. The full-blooded Indians are nearly all members of the church. "No more striking testimony," says J. A. Gilfillan, "to the power of the gospel of Christ to raise the most hopeless can be found than that community. They who were once such slaves to drink, now never touch it; as a community they never drink; and those who knew them when they were drunken, starving savages, can scarcely believe when they hear that they are Christian men and women and respectable farmers."

No more thrilling story is to be found in the annals of history than that of early missions in the great Oregon country. The briefest sketch is all that can be attempted here. In 1832, four Flathead Indians appeared in the streets of St. Louis, wearing the dress and equipment belonging to their tribe. General Clarke, who understood their language, learned that they were all chiefs, that they had spent about six months on their journey from Oregon, and that they had come in search of "The White Man's Book of Life" and to ask that teachers be sent to their tribe. Why no steps were taken to comply with their request does not satisfactorily appear. Perhaps it was that an English Bible would have been useless to them without an interpreter. Gen. Clarke treated them hospitably—so hospitably that two of them died in St. Louis, probably from over-eating rich food. Having remained in St. Louis all winter they started on their return in the spring, but without the book for the possession of which they had undertaken their long journey. One of the two died on the return trip, and only one of the four lived to reach home to tell that he had been unable to obtain the precious book that was the one object of his journey.

Before the two survivors set out on their

return trip, Gen. Clarke gave them a banquet, at which one of them addressed the guests. No white post-prandial orator ever made a speech more brimming over with eloquence. Like Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, it cannot be abridged without fatally marring it. The chief said: "I come to you over the trail of many moons from the setting sun. You were the friends of my fathers, who have all gone the long way. I came with an eye partly open for my people, who sit in darkness. I go back with both eyes closed. How can I go back blind to my blind people? I made my way to you with strong arms through many enemies and strange lands that I might carry back much to them. I go back with both arms broken and empty. Two fathers came with us who were the braves of many winters and wars. We leave them asleep here by your great water and wigwams. They were tired in many moons and their moccasins wore out. My people sent me to get the 'White Man's Book of Heaven.' You took me to where you allow your women to dance as we do not ours" (the theatre) "and the Book was not there. You took me to where they worship the Great Spirit with candles, and the Book was not there. You showed me images of the good spirits and pictures of the good land beyond, but the Book was not among them to tell us the way. I am going back the long and sad trail to my people in the dark land. You make my feet heavy with gifts and my moccasins will grow old in carrying them, yet the Book is not among them. When I tell my poor blind people after one more snow, in the big council, that I did not bring the Book, no word will be spoken by our old men or by our young braves. One by one they will rise up and go out in silence. My people will die in darkness, and they will go a long path to other hunting grounds. No white man will go with them, and no White Man's Book to make the way plain. I have no more words."

The speech was published—the church responded. The Methodists sent missionaries in 1834, and in 1835, the American Missionary Board sent Dr. Marcus Whitman with a companion to explore the Oregon

field. The story of Christian missions cannot be told by statistics. Wherever the missionary went—either Catholic or Protestant—the children were educated and the adults were instructed in sobriety, honesty and good citizenship. In the Oregon country, as everywhere else, the good influences disseminated by the missionary were largely neutralized by the vices introduced by white traders. In Oregon, the great obstacle to progress in early days was a great foreign corporation which claimed exclusive right to trade with the Indians. The debt of gratitude this nation owes to early Christian missionaries has never been fully appreciated.

This brief and inadequate account of missions in the great Northwest cannot be closed without an allusion to Dr. Williamson, Rev. A. L. Riggs, Rev. Samuel W. Pond and Rev. Gideon H. Pond, who were pioneers in this work among the Dakota Indians. For the fascinating narratives of their work, the reader is referred to "Mary and I," "Gospel Among the Dakotas," and "Two Volunteer Missionaries Among the Dakotas." The work of Christian missions is not yet finished. The labors of the frontier missionary—both Catholic and Protestant—are still being prosecuted in the chapels and schoolhouses as well as in the homes of frontier settlements in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

In those parts of the great Northwest which are adapted to agriculture, the character of the first settlers was such that it was comparatively easy to secure the ends of justice by ordinary means, through the courts established by the state or territorial government. In an agricultural community, the pioneer settler labors hard, undergoes many privations, and belongs, usually, to a steady, industrious class, whose habits are simple, and who seldom needs assistance from courts of justice because his rights are seldom assailed. In fact, the differences that arise among people of this class are often settled by friendly arbitration, or, if the affair is too serious to be settled in this

way, an appeal to a lawfully constituted court enables the litigants to reach a decision which, however unsatisfactory it may be to the losing party, is generally acquiesced in by all concerned as coming from an authority which all citizens have helped to establish and all have an interest in maintaining. In a mining country, the case is far different. The lust for gold attracts thither the discontented and restless spirits who are not satisfied with the slow methods and the humdrum existence of life on the farm or in the town. They hope to make their fortune in a day by striking rich dirt or by robbing those who work the mines in a legitimate manner. In the following account of frontier methods of administering justice, numerous extracts are taken from "The Vigilantes of Montana," by Thos. J. Dimsdale.

"Together with so much that is evil, nowhere is there so much that is sternly opposed to dishonesty and violence as in the mountains. Middling people do not live in these regions. There is no man more fit to serve his country in any capacity requiring courage, integrity, and self-reliance, than an 'honest miner' who has been tried and found true by a jury of mountaineers." A "powerful incentive to wrong-doing" in the early mining camps was "the absolute nullity of the civil law." "No matter what may be the proof, if the criminal is well liked in the community, 'Not Guilty' is almost certain to be the verdict of the jury, despite the efforts of judge and prosecutor. If the offender is a monied man as well as a popular citizen, the trial is only a farce, grave and prolonged, but capable of only one termination—a verdict of acquittal. * * * Under these circumstances, it becomes an absolute necessity that good, law-loving, and order-sustaining men should unite for mutual protection. Being united, they must act in harmony, repress disorder, punish crime, and prevent outrage, or their organization would be a failure from the start, and society would collapse in the throes of anarchy. None but extreme penalties inflicted with promptitude are of any avail to quell the spirit of the desperadoes with whom they

have to contend; the gangs of murderers, desperadoes, and robbers who infest mining countries, and who, though faithful to no other bond, yet willingly league against the law. They must be secret in council and membership, or they will remain nearly useless in a country where equal facilities for the transmission of intelligence are at the command of the criminal and the judiciary. An organization on this footing is a vigilance committee.

"Such was the state of affairs when five men in Virginia and four in Bannack, Montana, initiated the movement which resulted in the formation of a tribunal supported by an omnipresent executive comprising within itself nearly every good man in the territory, and pledged to render impartial justice to friend and foe without regard to clime, creed, race, or politics. In a few short weeks the face of society was changed as if by magic. * * * The administration of the *lex talionis* by self-constituted authority is undoubtedly, in civilized and settled communities, an outrage on mankind. But the sight of the mangled corpses of beloved friends and valued citizens, the whistle of the desperado's bullet, and the plunder of the fruits of the patient toil of years alter the basis of reasoning, and reverse the conclusion. In the case of the vigilantes of Montana, it must also be remembered that the sheriff himself was the leader of the road agents, and his deputies were prominent members of the gang."

Boone Helm, a desperado who operated in Montana in "the sixties" was "one of those hideous monsters whom neither precept nor example could have saved from a life of crime." The sketch here given of his career is condensed from a very valuable and intensely interesting work by Hon. N. P. Langford, entitled "Vigilante Days and Ways." Mr. Langford was at one time territorial governor of Montana. A man known as "Dutch Fred" enjoyed a local reputation in Florence as a gambler and a pugilist. He was, strange to say, also an honest, straightforward miner. "He was neither a rowdy nor desperado, and in ordinary deal, honest and generous; but he gambled, drank, and

when roused, was a perfect Hercules in a fight. Entering a saloon where Fred was seated at a faro table, Boone Helm, with many oaths, epithets, and flourishes of his revolver, challenged Fred to an immediate deadly combat. Fred sprung up, drew his knife, and was advancing to close with the drunken braggart, when the by-standers interfered, and deprived both of their weapons, which they entrusted to the keeping of the saloon-keeper, and Fred returned quietly to his game.

"Helm apologized, expressed regret for his conduct, and left the saloon. A few hours afterward he returned. Fred was still there. Stepping up to the saloon-keeper, Helm asked him for his revolver, promising that he would immediately depart and make no disturbance. No sooner was it returned to him than he turned toward Fred, and uttering a diabolical oath, fired at him while seated at the table. The ball missed, and before the second fire, Fred, unarmed, with his arms folded across his breast, stood before his antagonist, who, with deadlier aim, pierced his heart. He fell dead upon the spot. Helm cocked his pistol, and, looking towards the stupefied crowd, exclaimed:

"'Maybe some more of you want some of this!'

"As no one deigned a reply, he walked coolly away.

"If Helm was arrested for this murder, he escaped, for the next we hear of him he was captured on Frazer river in the fall of 1862, as will appear from the following extract from a British Columbia paper:

"'The man Boone Helm, to whom we referred some weeks since, has at last been taken. He was brought into this city last night strongly ironed. The first clue of the detectives was the report that two men had been seen trudging up the Frazer river on foot, with their blankets and a scanty supply of provisions on their backs. The description of one corresponded with the description given by the American officers of Boone Helm. When overtaken, he was so exhausted by fatigue and hunger that it would have been impossible for him to continue many hours longer. He made no re-

sistance to the arrest—in fact he was too weak to do so—and acknowledged without equivocation or attempt at evasion that he was Boone Helm. Upon being asked what had become of his companion, he replied with the utmost sang froid:

"'“Why, do you suppose I am a — fool enough to starve to death when I can help it? I ate him up, of course.”

"'The man who accompanied him has not been seen or heard of since, and from what we have been told of this case-hardened villain's antecedents, we are inclined to believe he told the truth. It is said this is not the first time he has been guilty of cannibalism.'"

Ten years later, a scholarly recluse who had built himself a cabin and surrounded it with a stockade in the valley of the Rogue river, shouldered his rifle one day and strolled into the forest in quest of a deer. He says: "A rustle in the underbrush attracted my attention. Supposing it to be caused by some animal, I peered out cautiously from the shadow of a pine, and saw to my surprise a man half concealed in the thicket, watching me. It was the work of an instant to bring my rifle to an aim.

"'Who are you?' I demanded, knowing if he were a white man he would answer.

"He replied in unmistakable English 'I am a white man in distress.'

"Dropping my rifle from my shoulder, I hastened to him and found a shrunken, emaciated form, half naked and nearly famished. A more pitiable object I never beheld.

"'My name,' said he, 'is Boone Helm. I am the only survivor of a company which, together with the crew and vessel, were lost on the coast ten days ago. We were bound for Portland from San Francisco, and were driven ashore in a storm. I escaped by a miracle, and have wandered in the mountains ever since, feeding on berries and sleeping under the shelter of rocks and bushes. I came in this direction, hoping to find the California trail and fall in with a pack train.' My sympathies were enlisted and I conducted him to my home, sharing bed and board with him for a month or

more, long enough to make the prospect of separation painful, though I felt that I would be better off without than with him. When he left, I gave him a good buckskin suit, a cap, a pair of moccasins, and a gun. He wrung my hand at parting, expressing the warmest gratitude.

"A year passed, during which I labored diligently at my books. One day I was startled by the distant clatter of a rapidly approaching horse. Seizing my rifle, I sprang to an opening to reconnoitre for Indians. Judge of my astonishment to behold a woman, well mounted, urging her steed rapidly toward my stockade. Assisting her to alight, I sought to discover the import of her wild errand. She told me that while staying at a hotel she had heard three men enter the adjoining room and engage in earnest conversation. She continued: 'I could hear distinctly every word they uttered—they were planning a murder and robbery. One of them, whom they addressed as Boone Helm, seemed to be their leader. He described the home and surroundings of the intended victim, said he had been there and shared his hospitality for several weeks; spoke of the road leading there; the trail from the road to the house; the location of the herd of cattle; and the ready sale that could be found for them. "We cannot," said he, "make more money in a shorter time, with greater ease, and less liability to detection, than to go there, kill the man and take his property." They finally agreed that at a certain time the three should go in company and execute their murderous design. I immediately determined to foil them in their bloody purpose or lose my life in the attempt. Be on your guard. Make every preparation to defend yourself; for the men will be here to take your life. And now,' she concluded, 'bring my horse and I will return.' I could not prevail on her to remain longer. Springing to her saddle, she waved me a farewell, and in a few moments had disappeared.

"The next day I made every needful preparation for defence and calmly awaited the arrival of the ruffians. In the afternoon of the day mentioned by my informant, I

saw them approaching, with Helm half a mile or more in advance of the other two. I stood in the gate of my stockade with my revolver in my belt, and as he approached me greeted him kindly, bade him enter, and closed and bolted the door behind him. I saw at once by his churlish manner that he was bent on mischief. Hardly waiting for an exchange of common civilities, he said:

"Lend me your pistols. I am going on a perilous expedition."

"I cannot spare them," I replied.

"But you must spare them. I want them."

"I tell you I cannot let you have them."

"Flying into a passion, he, with bitter oaths rejoined:

"I'll make you give 'em to me or I'll kill you," at the same time grasping his revolver.

"Before he could pull it from its scabbard, I had mine leveled with deadly aim at his head, and my finger on the trigger.

"Make a single motion," said I, emphatically, "and I will shoot you."

"He quailed, for he saw I had the advantage of him. His comrades now approached the gate from without.

"Break down the door," he shouted, and ordered them to kill me.

"If they attempt such a movement," said I, "I will kill you instantly."

"He knew me to be desperately in earnest, and, taking the hint, told them to go away. They obeyed.

"Now, sir," I persisted, still holding him under fire, "unbuckle and drop your belt, pistol and knife, and walk away so that I can get them."

"He begged, but I was inexorable. He tried to throw me off my guard by referring pleasantly to our former acquaintance, and assuring me he was only jesting, and would not harm me for the world. I told him I had been warned of his coming and its object, and detailed the conversation he had with his companions at the time they agreed upon the expedition. He stoutly denied it, and demanded the source of my information. Knowing that he was ignorantly superstitious, I gave him to understand that it

was entirely providential. He believed it. I made him sit down and kept him in range of my revolver all night, conversing with him on such subjects as would win his confidence. He told me the story of his life. I have never heard or read a more horrible history than that narrated by this man of blood.

"Morning came. Helm's companions were still lingering near the stockade. I ordered them to withdraw to a certain distance, that I might with safety release my prisoner. I then opened the gate and, with my shot-gun leveled upon him, bade him go, assuring him that if we ever met again, I would shoot him on sight. He marched out and away with his comrades. The next intelligence I received concerning him was the announcement of his execution by the righteous vigilantes of Montana."

The story of Boone Helm has been given at some length (abridged, however, from the account in Mr. Langford's book), in order to give the reader some idea of the desperate, hardened, ungrateful, unrepentant, and treacherous nature of the villains whose presence and whose deeds on the frontier rendered necessary the organization of a vigilance committee. The career of George Ives, epitomized from the same work (*Vigilante Days and Ways*) illustrates the formalities incident to a vigilante trial.

George Ives was regarded as the most formidable robber of the band with which he was connected. It was his custom, when in need of money, to mount his horse, and, pistol in hand, ride into a store or saloon, toss his buckskin purse upon the counter, and request the proprietor or clerk to put one or more ounces of gold dust into it "as a loan." The man thus addressed dared not refuse. Often, while the levy was being weighed, the daring shoplifter would amuse himself by firing his revolver at the lamps and such other articles of furniture as would emit a pleasing sound.

A young German by the name of Tiebalt sold a span of mules, and, having received the purchase money, went after the mules, which were at a ranche some distance away. As several days elapsed without his return,

the buyers concluded that he had swindled them out of the money and left the country without the mules. Nine days later a hunter shot a grouse, and, going to the place where it fell, found it on the frozen corpse of Tiebalt. The body bore marks of a small lariat about the throat, which had been used to drag him, while still living, to the clump of heavy sage-brush in which the body had been found. The hands were filled with fragments of sage-brush, torn off in the agony of that terrible process, and the bullet wound over the left eye showed how the murder had been accomplished. The hunter took the body in his wagon to the nearest town, where the apparent cruelty and fiendishness of the bloody deed roused the indignation of the people to a fearful pitch. That evening, twenty-five citizens subscribed an obligation of mutual support, and under competent leadership, started at once in pursuit of the murderer. From a desperado whom they took into custody, they learned that the perpetrator of the crime was George Ives, and that he was at a wickiup (brushwood hut) near by. The leader promptly repaired to the house and selecting from the seven persons present the one he believed to be Ives, asked his name, which was given. Ives and three other desperadoes were immediately placed under arrest and taken to the town of Nevada, near Virginia City. A rancher who was in sympathy with Ives, hastened to Virginia City and secured the legal assistance of Messrs. Ritchie and Smith.

Before ten o'clock next morning, nearly two thousand people had assembled from the various towns and mining settlements. It was determined that the trial should take place in the presence of the entire assemblage. To avoid all injustice to people or prisoners, an advisory commission of twelve men was appointed from each of the districts. W. H. Patton, of Nevada, and W. Y. Pemberton, of Virginia City, were selected to take notes of the testimony. Col. Wilbur F. Sanders and Hon. Charles S. Baggett, attorneys, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Messrs. Alexander Davis and J. M. Thurmond for the prisoners. Ives was the first one put on trial. The prisoner, secured

by chains, was seated beside his counsel. A day and a half was spent in unprofitable quibbling, long speeches, captious objections, and personal altercations, when, the patience of the miners being exhausted, they informed the court and people that the trial must close at three o'clock on that—the third—afternoon. The testimony cannot be reproduced. Among other things it was established that Ives had said in a boastful manner to his associates in crime:

"When I told the Dutchman I was going to kill him, he asked me for time to pray. I told him to kneel down then. He did so, and I shot him through the head just as he commenced his prayer."

Two alibis set up in defense failed of proof because of the infamous character of the witnesses. Many developments of crimes committed jointly by the prisoner and some of his sympathizing friends, were made, which had the effect to drive the latter from the territory before the close of the trial, but for which his conviction might possibly have been avoided. The prisoner was unmoved throughout the trial. Not a shade of fear disturbed the immobility of his features. Calm and self-possessed, he saw the threads of evidence woven into strands, and those strands twisted into coils as inextricable as they were condemnatory, and he looked out upon the stern and frigid faces of the men who were to determine his fate with a gaze more defiant than any he encountered. There were those near him who were melted to tears at the revelation of his cruelty and bloodthirstiness; there were even those among his friends who betrayed in their blanched lineaments their own horror at his crimes; but he, the central figure, equally indifferent to both, sat in their midst, as inflexible as an image of stone.

The scene, by its associations and objects, could not be otherwise than terribly impressive to all who were actors in it; it wanted none of the elements either of epic force or tragic fury, which form the basis of our noblest poems. A whole community, burning under repeated outrages, sitting in trial on one of an unknown number of desperate men, whose strength, purposes,

even whose persons were wrapped in mystery! How many of that surging crowd now gathered around the crime-covered miscreant, might rush to his rescue the moment his doom should be pronounced, no one could even conjecture. No man felt certain that he knew the sentiments of his neighbor. None certainly knew that the adherents of the criminal were weaker, either in numbers or power, than the men of law and order. It was night, too, before the testimony closed; and in the pale moonlight, and glare of the trial fire, suspicion transformed honest men into ruffians, and filled the ranks of the guilty with hundreds of recruits.

The jury retired to deliberate upon their verdict. An oppressive feeling, almost amounting to dread, fell upon the now silent and anxious assemblage. Every eye was turned upon the prisoner, seemingly the only person unaffected by surrounding circumstances. Moments seemed like hours. "What detains the jury? Why do they not return? Is not the case clear enough?" These questions fell upon the ear in subdued tones, as if their very utterance breathed of fear. In less than half an hour they came in with solemn faces, with their verdict—Guilty!—but one juror dissenting.

"Thank God for that! A righteous verdict!" and other like expressions broke from the crowd, while on the outer edge of it, amidst mingled curses, execrations, and howls of indignation, and the quick click of guns and revolvers, one of the ruffians exclaimed:

"The murderous, strangling villains dare not hang him, at any rate."

Just at this moment a motion was made to the miners "that the report be received and the jury discharged," which, with some little opposition from the prisoner's lawyers, was carried. Some of the crowd now became clamorous for an adjournment; but failing in this, the motion was then made "that the assembly adopt as their verdict that of the committee" or jury.

The prisoner's counsel sprung to their feet to oppose the motion, but it was carried by such a large majority that the assembly seemed at once to gather fresh life and en-

couragement for the discharge of the solemn duty which it imposed. There was a momentary lull in the proceedings when the people found that they had reached the point when the execution of the criminal was all that remained to be done. They realized that the crisis of the trial had arrived. On the faces of all could be read their unexpressed anxiety concerning the result. What man among them possessed the courage and commanding power equal to the exigencies of the occasion!

At this critical moment, the necessity for prompt action, which had so disarranged and defeated the consummation of the trial of two other desperadoes—Stinson and Lyons—was met by Colonel Sanders, one of the counsel for the prosecution, who now moved:

"That George Ives be forthwith hanged by the neck until he be dead."

This motion so paralyzed the ruffians that before they could recover from their astonishment at its being offered, it was carried with even greater unanimity than either of the previous motions, the people having increased in courage as the work progressed. Some of the friends of Ives now came up, with tears in their eyes, to bid him farewell. One or two of them gave way to immoderate grief. Meantime, Ives, himself, beginning to realize the near approach of death, begged piteously for a delay until morning, making all those pathetic appeals which on such occasions are hard to resist. "I want to write to my mother and sister," said he; but when it was remembered that he had written, and caused to be sent to his mother soon after he came to the country, an account of his own murder by Indians, in order to deceive her, no one thought the reason for delay a good one.

"Ask him," said one of the crowd, as he held the hand of Col. Sanders, and was in the midst of a most touching appeal for delay, "ask him how long a time he gave the Dutchman."

He made a will, giving everything to his counsel and his companions in iniquity, to the exclusion of his mother and sisters. Several letters were written under his dictation

by one of his counsel. In the meantime, A. B. Davis and Robert Hereford prepared a scaffold. The butt of a small pine, forty feet in length, was placed on the inside of a half-enclosed building standing near, under its rear wall, the top projecting over a cross-beam in front. Near the upper end was fastened the fatal cord, and a large dry-goods box about five feet high was placed beneath for the trap.

Every preparation being completed, Ives was informed that the time for his execution had come. He submitted to be led quietly to the drop, but hundreds of voices were raised in opposition. The roofs of all the adjacent buildings were crowded with spectators. While some cried, "Hang the ruffian," others said, "Let's banish him," and others shouted, "Don't hang him." Some said "Hang Long John. He's the real murderer," and occasionally was heard a threat, "I'll shoot the murdering souls," accompanied by curses and epithets. The flash of revolvers was everywhere seen in the moonlight. The guards stood firm and grim at their posts. The miners cocked their guns, muttered threats against all who interfered, and formed a solid phalanx which it would have been madness to assault.

When the culprit appeared upon the platform, instant stillness pervaded the assembly. The usual question, "Have you anything to say?" was addressed to the prisoner, who replied in a distinct voice:

"I am innocent of this crime. Alex Carter killed the Dutchman."

This was the only time he accused any one except Long John.

He then expressed a wish to see Long John, and his sympathizers yelled in approbation; but as an attempted rescue was anticipated, the request was denied.

When all the formalities and last requests were over, the order was given to the guard:

"Men, do your duty."

The click of a hundred gunlocks was heard as the guards leveled their weapons upon the crowd, and the box flew from under the murderer's feet, and he swung "in the night breeze, facing the pale moon, that

lighted up the scene of retributive justice." The crowd of rescuers fled in terror at the click of the guns.

"He is dead," said the judge, who was standing near him. "His neck is broken."

Henry Spivey, who voted against the conviction of Ives, was a thoroughly honest and conscientious man. He was not satisfied that the evidence showed Ives to be guilty of the murder of Tiebalt, and as this was the specific charge against him, he could not in conscience vote for his conviction. He said that if Ives had been tried as a road agent, he would have voted "guilty."

The execution of Ives terrified the horde of desperadoes. No revelation had yet been made that was sufficient to implicate any of them in the numerous murders and robberies that had been committed. The people realized that the work of ridding the community of thieves and cutthroats was but just begun. A few of the citizens of Virginia and Nevada, therefore, met for consultation on the day succeeding Ives' execution, and within thirty-six hours a league was formed, in which all classes joined, for the punishment of crime and the protection of the people. The vigilance committee appointed by the league commenced operations at once. They soon arrested a notorious villain by the name of Erastus Yager, who, from the redness of his hair and whiskers, was familiarly called "Red." After at first denying any complicity with the robber horde, Red confessed his guilt, and when informed that hanging was imminent, gave the names of other members of the gang.

"It's pretty rough," said he, "but I merited this fate years ago. What I want to say is that I know all about this gang. There are men in it who deserve death more than I do; but I should die happy if I could see them hanged or know it would be done. I don't say this to get off; I don't want to get off."

"It will be better for you, Red," said the vigilantes, "at this time to give us all the information in your possession, if only for the sake of your kind. Times have been very hard. Men have been shot down in

broad daylight, not alone for money, or even hatred, but for mere luck and sport, and this must have a stop put to it."

"I agree to it all," replied "Red." "No poor country was ever cursed with a more bloodthirsty or meaner pack of villains than this,—and I know them all."

On being urged by the leaders to furnish their names, which he said should be taken down, "Red" gave the names of twenty-three men who formed the robber band. These men were bound by an oath to be true to one another, and were required to perform services as stool pigeons, spies, fences, horse thieves, telegraph men, and roadsters, according to circumstances and their qualifications. The penalty of disobedience was death. If any of them, under any circumstances, divulged any of the secrets or guilty purposes of the band, he was to be followed and shot down at sight. The same doom was prescribed for any outsiders who attempted an exposure of their criminal designs, or arrested any of them for the commission of crime. "Red" acknowledged that he was a member of the band, but declared that he was not a murderer. He disclosed a long list of atrocities committed by the band. After listening to this disclosure, the party of vigilantes determined that the culprit should be executed immediately. "Red" met his fate with courage. He expressed a wish that he might be kept under arrest and not hanged until he had witnessed the execution of those whose names he had divulged, and who, he claimed, were more guilty than he. After the rope had been adjusted about his neck, he turned to one of the vigilantes and said:

"Let me beg of you to follow and punish the rest of this infernal gang."

"Red," replied the man, "we'll do it if there's any such thing in the book."

"Good-by, boys," said "Red," "you're on a good undertaking. God bless you."

The stool on which he stood fell, and the body of the intrepid freebooter swung lifeless in the midnight blast.

Before the end of the Civil War between twenty and thirty desperadoes had been exe-

ented by the vigilance committee, and others were banished from the territory for various offenses.

In less than three years the vigilance committee had transformed this mountainous mining region from a den of cutthroats into an abode of well-ordered industry, progress, and social order. Politics was not mentioned in the deliberations of the committee. Men of all ranks, ages, nationalities, creeds, and political affiliations worked together in harmony. A common danger made them one. In a neighboring territory which had no committee, sixty homicides were committed (according to a local paper), without a single conviction. Another paper declared that "cemeteries are full of the corpses of veterans in crime and their victims."

That crime was less rampant in the early days of the eastern than those of the western portion of the great Northwest is not due to any conditions of climate or environment which in one case tend to develop men into peaceful citizens and in the other into criminals. The comparatively peaceful character of the pioneers of Minnesota and the Dakotas is to be ascribed in part to the fact that this region was formed by nature for agriculture and that it attracted a class of people who were content to earn their living by the slow process of agriculture. Such people seldom have in their possession large sums of money, and the region in which they live does not, therefore, form as attractive a field for the professional robber as do the gold mining districts. It is possible, in an agricultural section, to administer justice approximately according to the forms prescribed by law.

A single incident will illustrate the difficulty of holding a court on the upper Mississippi sixty years ago.

In the summer of 1842, the region lying between Taylors Falls and the mouth of the St. Croix was sparsely settled. In that summer, Judge Irwin, then living at Madison, in Wisconsin (which was then a territory and included Minnesota) was assigned to hold a term of United States district court at Stillwater, the county seat of St. Croix county. He embarked on a steamboat at

Galena and landed at Fort Snelling. He had learned that the clerk of the court was a man by the name of Joseph R. Brown, and that he resided at Stillwater; further than that he had no knowledge, and was ignorant of any route or means of conveyance from the fort to the place of holding the court. The commanding officer at the fort provided him with a horse, and a guide to pilot him through the unsettled country. Street cars now make regular trips every half hour between the same points.

Arriving near the head of Lake St. Croix, and inquiring for Mr. Brown, he was directed to go up the lake shore about a mile to his residence, a log cabin. This was a short distance above the present site of the state penitentiary. The judge found the cabin occupied by an Indian woman and children, none of whom could either speak or understand English. Upon inquiry of some people who were building a saw mill, he learned that Mr. Brown was at his trading post on Gray Cloud island, twenty or more miles distant. He returned to Fort Snelling the next day, and took the first steamboat down the river, disgusted with his trip, and declared that the next time he held a court in Stillwater he would provide himself with moccasins, clout, and blanket.

The first term of territorial court held in Minnesota was held in Stillwater during the second week of August, 1849, five months after Minnesota was organized as a territory. The second term of court was held by Judge David Cooper, at Stillwater, in February, 1850. This term is noted for having the first criminal trial for murder under Minnesota laws. It was a case of a boy about thirteen years old, by the name of Snow, killed by a companion about the same age, on Third street, St. Paul. The prosecution was conducted by Morton S. Wilkinson and Putnam Bishop; the defense by Michael E. Ames and Henry L. Moss. The firing was from the southerly side of the street, with an ordinary shotgun, directly across the street, where stood the Snow boy, —the boys looking at each other. A single small bird shot penetrated the eye and brain of the Snow boy. The jury convicted the

boy of manslaughter, holding that, even in the absence of malicious intent, the firing of a gun across a public highway where people were passing, was an unlawful act. Judge Cooper, in pronouncing sentence, there being no penitentiary in the territory, committed him to the guard house at Fort Snelling for ninety days, during the first two and the last one of which he was to be kept in close confinement and fed on bread and water. James M. Goodhue, of the St. Paul Pioneer, commenting on the decision of Judge Cooper, said it was a specimen of dispensing justice in homeopathic doses.

The first term of court in St. Paul was held by Judge Aaron Goodrich in a public room adjoining the bar-room in the American Hotel, corner of Third and Exchange streets, in the spring of 1850.

An interesting case brought before the first territorial term of court in Minnesota concerned a prominent member of the bar, Mr. William D. Phillips. The following sketch of the case is related by Judge Charles E. Flandrau.

Mr. Phillips was a native of Maryland, and came to St. Paul in 1848. He was the first district attorney of the county of Ramsey, elected in 1849. On one occasion, when discussing in court the construction of a Minnesota statute with an attorney fresh from the east, his adversary made some classical allusion in which the names of Cicero and Demosthenes occurred. Mr. Phillips, answering, became very much excited, and in a rising flight of eloquence said: "The gentleman may be a classical scholar; he may be as eloquent as Demosthenes; he has probably ripped with old Euripides, socked with old Socrates, and canted with old Cantharides; but, gentlemen of the jury, what does he know about the laws of Minnesota?"

The indictment against Mr. Phillips charged him with an assault with intent to maim. In an altercation with a man, he had drawn a pistol on him, and the defense was that the pistol was not loaded. The witness for the prosecution swore that it was, and further, that he could see the load. The prisoner, as the law then was, could not tes-

tify in his own behalf, and could not directly disprove this fact. He was convicted, and fined \$25. He was very indignant, and gave this explanation of the assertion of the witness that he saw the load. He said he had been out electioneering, and from the uncertainty of getting his meals in such an unsettled country, he carried crackers and cheese in the same pocket with his pistol. A crumb of cheese had got into the muzzle, and the fellow was so scared when he looked at the pistol that he thought it was loaded to the brim.

About the year 1855, says Judge Flandrau, Mr. John B. Brisbin arrived in St. Paul and commenced practice. A great deal of the business was done in courts of justices of the peace, and Mr. Brisbin was called to Mendota to defend a client who was charged with trespassing on another's land or, as we then called it, "jumping his claim." Major Noah appeared for the plaintiff, and filed his complaint. Mr. Brisbin demurred to it, and made a very eloquent and exhaustive argument in support of his position. The justice was a very venerable looking old Frenchman (the greater part of the population being French at that time). He listened very attentively, and occasionally bowed when Mr. Brisbin became most impressive, leaving the impression upon the speaker that he comprehended his reasoning and acquiesced in his conclusions. When Mr. Brisbin closed his argument, Major Noah commenced to address the court in French. Mr. Brisbin objected; he did not understand French, and judicial proceedings must be conducted in English. The major replied that he was interpreting to the court what Mr. Brisbin had been saying. "I desire no interpretation; I made myself clear," said Mr. Brisbin. "Certainly," said the major, "your argument was excellent, but the court does not understand any English," which was literally true. It is said that when the court adjourned, the judge was heard to ask the major, "*Est ce qu'il y a une femme dans cette cause la?*" Whether the judge decided the case on the theory of there being a woman in it, history has failed to record.

In 1844, Henry Jackson of St. Paul was appointed justice of the peace. There was some delay in the arrival of his commission, and before it came, a couple came to his house and asked him to marry them. When he told them he was not yet legally a justice, and therefore could not lawfully marry them, they were terribly disappointed. They assured him that they could not possibly bear the shock of disappointment, and begged of him to devise some way of uniting them, for their hearts already "beat as one." "Well," said Jackson finally, "I can nail you together so that perhaps you'll hold till my commission comes, but I can't warrant the job. I'll marry you by bond, if that will be satisfactory." "How's that done?" inquired the would-be husband. "Why," said Jackson, "you can give me a bond that when my commission arrives you will appear and be legally married. In the meantime, you may consider yourselves husband and wife, remembering that you are only quasi married people, and if my commission fails to come, the deal is off." Both readily assented to the quasi marriage, and having executed their bond, went on their way rejoicing. The commission arrived in due time, but there is no record accessible to show whether the quasi union was ever converted into a legal one.

Four years later, the same justice was trying some ordinary case. The matter had been submitted to the jury, and they had retired for consultation, being locked up by the constable in a small room lighted by one small window which was at a considerable distance from the ground. One of the six jurymen was a skilled violinist who was always in demand for dancing parties. On the day of the trial, a man had come from Stillwater for the purpose of securing the services of this musician for a ball that was to be held in that city that very night. On finding the violinist in confinement, he became somewhat uneasy lest the wielder of the bow should be detained so long as to prevent his reaching the ball-room in time. Unfortunately, the jury had great difficulty in agreeing upon a verdict. The discussion of the case was conducted with considerable

warmth, and several times the jurors nearly came to blows. The man from Stillwater, meanwhile, became desperate. He dared not return without his violinist. He determined to speak with him at all hazards. Procuring a high box, he placed it under the window and, mounting it, succeeded in attracting the attention of his man who at once approached the window and held an extended conference with him. At this point, one of the jurors who had disagreed with the violinist accused him of being in surreptitious communication with an outsider and of being guilty of conduct which exposed him to a grave suspicion of having received a bribe. This intimation precipitated a fight. Chairs, tables, heads, shins, and the window were broken in the melee. Among the injured was the musician, whose right arm was dislocated. The constable unlocked the door and rushed in to restore the peace; the justice and the people followed. The jurors who had not been placed hors du combat slipped out of the room in the confusion, and this ended the case. For the benefit of those who must always be told how a story "comes out," it may be added that the violinist did not draw the bow that night, and that the Stillwater ball was postponed.

The scene now shifts to Dakota. Leaving the pastoral region of Minnesota, we find ourselves once more in a rugged, mountainous, mining country. The following sketch of the administration of justice in a court of law is taken, with some changes in wording, from "Life in the Black Hills," by Maj. T. M. Newson.

Street scene. Post-office. Men coming and going; a strange, mysterious man in the crowd. He is recognized by a passenger, who exclaims:

"Here's a mail robber!"

Men draw their pistols; the mysterious man also draws and runs. He is pursued by the crowd, firing as he runs, but is finally caught by the sheriff, who, flinging his arms about him, holds him fast. He is found to be severely injured, and the sheriff, with the assistance of two men, conveys him to jail. The next day he is brought into court. The judge is on the bench, lawyers are present,

and the court room is filled with people. The complaint is that the prisoner is guilty of robbing the stage.

Judge: "What have you to say,—guilty or not guilty?"

Before the prisoner answers, a man goes to the judge and speaks a few words to him, when the judge says:

"The court orders the sheriff to produce one of the prisoner's boots."

The boot is produced and is examined by the judge and others. It is a very small one. The judge now turns to the prisoner and remarks:

"Suspicious are now conclusive, by the production of this boot, that you belie your sex, and are not what you appear to be—that is, you are a woman! Do you plead guilty to this charge?"

"May it please your honor, I do, and if permitted would like to make a few remarks. I am a woman! I mean no wrong. I did not rob the stage, but was with the parties who did. Drawn into their cob-web of villainy, I could not break away from them without losing my life, and may it please your honor, every resolution I made was broken. I plead guilty to the last, but not to the first charge, and if I may be permitted to skip the town this time, you may be assured, your honor, that I will never enter it again."

"Madam," said the judge, "you are in a very singular predicament,—charged with robbing the stage and violating all social and civil law by appearing in the character of a male. Under ordinary circumstances, the law would deal harshly with you, but I take the responsibility of setting you at liberty." With thanks to the judge for his leniency, the woman walks out of the court room and disappears.

EDUCATION.

The first annual report of the state superintendent of public instruction was made to the state legislature of Minnesota, January 14, 1861, by Edward D. Neill, the state superintendent. For this report, only fourteen counties furnished data. Eighty-two counties for the report made forty years later. A recommendation was made by the state

superintendent in this first report which is interesting as being the precursor of a series of recommendations made by his successors for the past forty years, a recommendation of a plan of organization that has been adopted in many states very much to the advantage of their school system, but which has failed, thus far, to meet the approval of the legislature. In the report of 1861, the superintendent says:

"Under the law no pupil can go to school beyond the boundaries of the district where his parents or guardian reside. Separated by a slough or marsh from the school house of his own district, he cannot, except by special permission of the trustees, attend the school of another district, which may be in sight of his father's house. The consequence is that some families are obliged to pay a school tax from year to year, while their children are debarred the privileges of public instruction. To obviate this it is recommended that each civil township form a corporation for school purposes, and that each family in the state be allowed to send children to any public school that may be selected."

The reason given by Dr. Neill for the adoption of the township system for the organization of schools was not the strongest that might have been given. Hon. W. W. Pendergast, in his report of Nov. 20, 1894, gives thirty-two excellent reasons why the township unit would be advantageous. These reasons are based on the experience of states—some of them younger in statehood than Minnesota—which are enjoying the benefits which result from this system.

In 1861, there were no county superintendents of schools. The state superintendent recommended that a uniform series of text-books be adopted for use in all the schools of the state. This plan has since been tried—for fifteen years—and repudiated by the people. Another recommendation was that \$1,000 be appropriated by the legislature for the purpose of buying library books which might be sold to school districts by the state at low rates. Since 1861, laws have been passed by which any district that will purchase a suitable library may

receive aid from the state to the amount of \$20 for the first year, and \$10 for each succeeding year. The present value of school district libraries in Minnesota is \$245,000.

A question that has arisen and which continues to arise in every state of the union was in 1861 considered such an important one that Dr. Neill used it for a displayed caption in his report:—Shall the Bible be read in public schools?—The opinion of the attorney general was obtained in order that the state superintendent might answer with authority the many letters which came to him from those who favored or disfavored the practice. The attorney general in 1860 said:

“In reply to your communication, I would call your attention to the fact that in the first sentence of the constitution of the state there is a grateful recognition of God, and also that the school law requires ‘that no teacher shall be employed who shall not be first examined and found qualified in moral character.’ By common consent the morality of the Bible is esteemed superior to the ethics of any other book. * * * Some profess to be scrupulous in relation to sending children to any public school where moral instruction is given; and others equally honest do not wish to patronize a school where there is no recognition of God. Now, it is unfair that either party should deprive the children of the other of a school supported by common taxation. * * * I therefore recommend that the teacher, a few minutes before or after the recitations of the day, reads a portion of the scriptures and unites with the scholars in offering the Lord’s prayer, with the express understanding that when the parents or guardians make the request, the children of such are not to be compelled to attend the scripture services.”

It will be interesting to compare with the above the following ruling of another attorney general of Minnesota, rendered December 10, 1895:

“* * * The question involves a construction of section 16 of Article one of the constitution, wherein it is, among other things, provided:

“‘Nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship.’ * * *

“In Wisconsin, the supreme court * * * held that the reading of the scriptures in a public school was in violation of the constitution, in that it compelled one to support a place of worship. * * *

“No distinction can in principle be drawn between the opening of a school with prayer and the reading of the scripture. * * * If one is unlawful, the other is also. It is the purpose of the law of this state to permit no intrusion into our public schools of any religious teachings whatever. They are to be kept purely secular in character * * * where children may assemble for purposes of instruction in authorized subjects and incidental moral improvement. * * * You are advised that the practice * * * is violative of the constitution.”

In 1851, the legislature of the Territory of Minnesota created in the university a department of the theory and practice of instruction, and in 1858, a state normal school was established at Winona. In the year 1860–61 the state had between sixty and seventy normal school pupils; in the year 1899–1900, it had 2,376. The chairman of the normal school prudential committee reported at that time that to support normal school instruction for the ensuing year, there would be required an appropriation of at least \$5,000! The current expenses of our four normal schools for the year 1899–1900 amounted to \$108,000. Three normal school instructors were then employed; now there are eighty-five.

In 1861, the state university consisted of a “costly pile of stone * * * with about fifty rooms without windows,” together with “a debt of about eighty thousand dollars and no available means for its liquidation.” The next year, State Superintendent B. F. Crary reported of the state university: “It is now nothing but a perplexity and a shame to all who feel any desire to see education advance. The building is utterly unfit for educational purposes. * * * The state has no need for it, and no means to endow it.” The legislature of 1867 appropriated \$15,000

for repairing and furnishing the university building "and for the employment of a teacher or teachers" for the institution. Prof. W. W. Washburne was employed as principal, and before the end of the year two other teachers were employed. The number of students enrolled was 44; "31 males and 13 females." In 1900, the number of students enrolled was 3,400.

The first apportionment of the current school fund in February, 1863, amounted to \$12,308. The amount apportioned in the year 1900 was \$1,311,000. The permanent school fund in 1863 was less than half a million dollars. In 1901 it was over \$12,000,000. In the following pairs of numbers, the first number in each pair refers to the year 1862, and the second, to the year 1900; Number of districts reported, 1,072—7,000; number of persons of school age, 50,644—575,000; number attending public school, 22,913—390,000; number of teachers, 1,165—12,000. In 1863, Freeborn county had the largest number of pupils—5,024—of any county in Minnesota; Hennepin county (the county in which Minneapolis is located) comes next, with 4,514; Olmsted county follows with 3,804; and Ramsey county (including the city of St. Paul) had 3,679 pupils. The corresponding numbers in 1900 were: Freeborn, 9,500; Hennepin, 55,000; Olmsted, 6,500; and Ramsey, 37,000. In 1863, the average monthly compensation of male teachers was \$21, and of female teachers \$13. In 1900, the average monthly wages were \$65 and \$40, respectively.

The county superintendency of schools was created in Minnesota in 1864, for such counties as chose to have their county commissioners appoint superintendents. The law was amended later so as to provide for the election of a superintendent by the people in each county. The first state educational journal was established in 1867 and was called the Minnesota Teacher. It was founded by William W. Payne, Esq., county superintendent of schools for Dodge county. Mr. Payne is now professor of mathematics and astronomy in Carleton college, in Northfield.

In 1861, the state normal board was di-

rected by law to select a list of text-books for use in the common schools of the state. The books selected were to be used in all the schools for five years. In 1867, the law having expired, the state superintendent recommended its renewal. State uniformity of text-books has been since tried in the state but has been proved unsatisfactory. Under the present law, the board of education in any district may contract with publishers for text-books of their own selection, and may furnish them free to the pupils attending the schools. In 1867, the state superintendent of public instruction asked the legislature to appropriate the sum of \$3,000 to be used annually for holding teachers' institutes in different parts of the state. The legislature responded to this call. The sum now annually appropriated for this purpose is \$27,000. These institutes and training schools are now attended by about 7,000 teachers.

The past thirty years has witnessed a wonderful development of the state. Minnesota now has 115 state high schools, each receiving \$800 annually from the state; 110 state graded schools, each receiving \$200 annually from the state; 190 semi-graded schools, each receiving \$100 from the state; and 660 state rural schools, each receiving \$75 from the state.

In Dakota, the first biennial report of the territorial board of education was made in 1888. Below will be found in tabular form some statistics which will indicate the growth of the educational system of Dakota in the past sixteen years.

	1884	1900	
	Both Dakotas	North Dakota	South Dakota
Number of School Districts	1,042	1,434	3,944
Total Value of School Houses, Sites, and Furniture	\$1,689,658	2,587,865	\$2,070,835
Number of Male Teachers Employed	863	1,178	1,083
Number of Female Teachers Employed	2,048	2,905	3,204
Average Monthly Wages of Male Teachers	\$38.43	\$41.72	\$33.01
Average Monthly Wages of Female Teachers	\$31.71	\$35.81	\$30.25
Number of Children of School Age	77,499	92,009	98,013
Number of Children enrolled in the Public Schools	50,031	77,686	77,338
Amount paid for Teachers' Wages	\$394,785.00	\$818,792	\$751,950

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

The following table shows the advancement made in the educational field in Montana for the past thirty years:

	1868	1878	1888	1898
No. of Districts...	25	105	316	669
Enrollment.....	1,359	5,315	27,600	49,478
No. of Teachers...	27	116	442	1,086
Average Salary.....		\$59.70	\$62.50	\$60.00
Value of School Property.....		\$88,284.00	\$646,670.00	\$1,875,965.00
Apportionment..	\$12,069.00	\$44,478.00	\$571,442.00	\$773,382.00

Montana has a free text-book law, a compulsory education law, a good school library law, a normal school at Dillon, and an agricultural college at Bozeman.

Of the twenty-four county superintendents of schools in Montana, twenty-one prefix the title Miss, two that of Mrs. and one that of Mr. to their names.

MILITARY HISTORY.

This section of the history of the great Northwest is treated in five subdivisions: 1. Early Indian Wars; 2. The Black Hawk War of 1832; 3. The Sioux War, 1862-63; 4. The Civil War, 1861-65; 5. The Spanish-American War.

EARLY INDIAN WARS.

In the seventeenth century the Ojibway Indians resided on the shores of Lake Superior. They were then on friendly terms with the Dakotas or Sioux who then occupied the headwaters of the Mississippi and the country lying between that country and the Great Lakes. The good feeling between them was such that intermarriages took place between them. But ill-will was created through a quarrel between an Ojibway and a Dakota gallant respecting a woman both were courting. The woman was a Dakota, and the affair took place at a village of her people. She preferred the Ojibway, and the rejected gallant took the life of his rival. This affair did not precipitate war,—it only reminded the warriors of the two tribes they had once been enemies. Shortly after this quarrel, four Ojibway braves—brothers who resided at Fond du Lac, on Lake Superior—paid a friendly visit to the Dakotas at Mille Lacs. During this visit one of the brothers was treacherously murdered. Again the three survivors visited

Mille Lacs, and this time two of them were killed, only one returning to his home. Their aged father blacked his face in mourning, and his head hung down in sorrow.

Once more his sole surviving son asked permission to pay the Dakotas a peace visit that he might look on the graves of his deceased brethren. His sorrow stricken parent said to him: "Go, my son, for probably they have struck your brothers through mistake." A full moon passed and the son did not return. Now, for the first time, the bereaved father began to weep, and he mourned bitterly for his lost children.

"An Ojibway warrior never throws away his tears," and he determined to have revenge. For two years he busied himself in making preparations. With the fruits of his hunting he procured ammunition and other materials for a war party. At last he summoned the warriors of his tribe from the remotest villages to go with him and search for his lost children. Nearly all of them collected at the appointed time at Fond du Lac, eager to stain their scalping knives with the blood of their ancient foes. Having made the customary preparations, they left Fond du Lac and followed the trail to Mille Lacs, where the blood of their fellow braves had been spilt. The vanguard of the Ojibways fell on the Dakotas at Cormorant Point early in the morning, and such was the fury of the attack that before the rear had arrived the village had been almost entirely exterminated. The Ojibways then hastened to the larger Dakota village at the outlet of the lake.

After a brave defence with their bows and barbed arrows, the Dakotas took refuge in their earthen lodges from the more deadly weapons of their enemy. The Ojibways dislodged them by dropping bags of powder through the smoke holes in the tops of the lodges. The Dakotas were not acquainted with the nature of powder, and supposed, when the powder bags exploded, that the spirits were aiding their foes. They therefore gave up the fight in despair and were easily dispatched. It was thus that the Ojibways obtained their footing in the Mille Lacs region.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

In two subsequent wars, the Ojibways wrested from the Dakotas the valley of the St. Croix, the upper Mississippi valley, and the valleys of the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers. Many other conflicts occurred between these tribes before the permanent coming of the white man.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This brief sketch of the Black Hawk War follows mainly the account given by Reuben Gold Thwaites, secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, in his "Story of the Black Hawk War."

Few events in the early history of the Northwest were as picturesque, as tragical, or as fraught with mighty consequence as this. On November 3, 1804, the United States government concluded a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, by which, mainly for the paltry annuity of one thousand dollars, the confederacy ceded to the whites 50,000,000 acres of land, comprising eastern Missouri, southwestern Wisconsin (then included in Michigan Territory), and northwestern Illinois. This would amount to an annual rental of one cent for each 500 acres. There was an unfortunate clause in Article 7 of the treaty, which became one of the chief causes of the Black Hawk War. It was stipulated that "as long as the lands which are now ceded to the United States remain their property"—that is, public land—"the Indians belonging to the said tribes shall enjoy the privilege of living or hunting upon them."

Within the limits of the cession was the chief seat of the Sac power,—a village beautifully situated on the banks of the Mississippi near Rock Island. The principal character in this village was Black Hawk,—a leader by common consent though not a hereditary or elected chief. He was restless and ambitious, but without great capacity. He aroused the passions of his people by appealing to their prejudices and superstitions. He was probably honest, however, in his motives. But he was influenced by the British agents, who before 1812 continually endeavored to excite the hostility of the northwestern tribes against

the Americans. Moreover the conduct of the Americans, with whom he associated daily, was such as to shock his high sense of honor, and contrasted sharply with the courteous treatment accorded to him by the British officers.

At the outbreak of the War of 1812, Black Hawk naturally sided with Tecumseh and the British, and was present at the battle of the Thames in 1813, where Tecumseh was killed. During his absence with that chief, he claims that a fatal injury was inflicted by the Americans upon an aged friend. It was therefore eighteen months after the treaty of Ghent before Black Hawk could be induced to cease his retaliatory forays. It is not to be wondered at that he hated the Americans. They brought him nothing but evil. A personal insult was, in the winter of 1822-23, added to the national or tribal injuries received at the hands of the Americans. Some white settlers at that time gave him a cruel and unmerited beating, and he nourished revengeful feelings which boded no good to the white race.

In the summer of 1823, squatters, covetous of the rich fields cultivated by the Sacs, began to take possession of them. The Treaty of 1804 had guaranteed to the Indians the use of the ceded territory so long as the lands remained the property of the United States and were not sold to individuals. The Sacs would not have complained (so they said) if the squatters had settled in other portions of the tract, and not sought to steal the village, which was their birthplace, and contained the cemetery of their tribe. These were outrages of the most flagrant nature. Indian cornfields were fenced in by the intruders, squaws and children were whipped for venturing beyond the bounds thus set, lodges were burned over the heads of the occupants.

The evil grew worse year by year. When the Indians returned each spring from their winter's hunt, they found their village more of a wreck than when they had left it in the fall. It is surprising that they acted so peacefully while the victims of such harsh treatment.

Keokuk (head chief of the Sac and Fox

confederacy) advised peaceful retreat across the Mississippi. But Black Hawk was stubborn as well as romantic, and his people stood by him. He now claimed that the Indians had not, in the treaty of 1804, agreed that the land on which Black Hawk's village stood should ever become the property of the United States. He ignored the fact that he had subsequently signed three treaties, each of which had reaffirmed the cession of 1804.

In the winter of 1830 Black Hawk and his band returned from an unsuccessful hunt to find their town almost completely shattered, many of the graves plowed over and the whites more abusive than ever. During the winter the squatters, who had been seven years illegally upon the ground, had finally pre-empted a few quarter sections of land at the mouth of Rock River, so selected as to cover the village site and the Sac cornfields. This was a trick to accord with the letter but to violate the treaty of 1804. There was still a belt fifty miles wide, of practically unoccupied territory, from which the selection of lands might have been made. When Black Hawk returned to his village in the spring of 1831, he was fiercely warned away by the whites, upon which he retorted that he should use force, if necessary, to remove them.

Becoming alarmed, the settlers called upon the governor of Illinois for military assistance. He responded by sending into the disturbed region a force of 1,600 mounted volunteers. These, with ten companies of regulars under Gen. Gaines, appeared before Black Hawk's village on June 25, 1831. That night the Indians quietly withdrew to the west bank of the Mississippi. On the 30th they signed an agreement never to return to the east side without the permission of the United States government. The British encouraged the Indians to rise against the whites, and aid was proffered by several tribes of Indians from the East. Many elements in the white population saw benefits to be derived from it. It would give occupation to loafers, cause money to circulate freely, give opportunity for Indian haters to hunt the red man, present chances

for political preferment, and afford excitement and adventure for those who craved it.

April 6, 1832, Black Hawk, with 500 warriors, crossed to the east side of the Mississippi, thus invading Illinois. General Atkinson ordered him to recross, but he returned a defiant answer. Sixteen hundred volunteers hurried to the scene of action. Among these was Abraham Lincoln, who served as a captain. Jefferson Davis was at this time a lieutenant in a regiment of regulars which saw service in the war. In a preliminary skirmish, a body of irregular militia was put to flight by an inferior force of Indians, after which Black Hawk's band ravaged the country, killing settlers,—men, women, and children. After much desultory marching and fighting, a decisive battle was fought at the mouth of the Bad Axe River in Wisconsin, about forty miles above Prairie du Chien, the Indians being completely routed. This was on August 2, 1832. A few days later Black Hawk was captured. Out of the band of nearly one thousand Indians who had taken part in the beginning of the war, not more than one hundred and fifty remained "to tell the tragic story of the Black Hawk War—a tale fraught with dishonor to the American name." Black Hawk was kept a prisoner in Fortress Monroe until the summer of 1833. Black Hawk died at the age of seventy-one, in 1838, on a small reservation set apart for him and his personal followers in Davis county, Iowa.

THE SIOUX WAR OF 1862-63.

When Jonathan Carver visited the Northwest in 1766, the country lying upon the Mississippi river above the Falls of St. Anthony and below, into what is now northern Iowa, and that included in and adjacent to the valley of the St. Peters or Minnesota from its source to its mouth, as well as the prairie country between these rivers was occupied by the Sioux or Dakota Indians. They were a powerful and warlike nation, and might be found west of Minnesota as far as the base of the Rocky Mountains. Four tribes of Sioux resided in Minnesota—the Medawakonton, Wapeton, Wapekuta, and Sisseton tribes.

The Wapekutas claimed the country on Cannon river, on the headwaters of the Blue Earth and that lying immediately west. The Wapetons occupied the Big Woods. Their ancient home was the vicinity of the Little Rapids on the Minnesota, near Henderson. The Medawakontons at one time lived in the Mille Laes region. The Sissetons occupied the Minnesota valley from St. Peter to Little Rock. These four tribes comprised what were known as the Annuity Sioux of Minnesota, and had at many times received presents from the government of the United States.

In 1816, the United States entered into a treaty with the Sioux, in which these Indians relinquished all claim to lands ceded to the United States by Great Britain, France, and Spain. In 1830, the government entered into a treaty with the four great tribes above mentioned, by the terms of which, in consideration of their relinquishing all claim to a large tract of land, the United States agreed to make them large presents in goods, to furnish a blacksmith to reside among them, to provide an educational fund for them, and to give them three thousand dollars annually for ten years. In a treaty made at Washington, in 1837, and others concluded at Traverse des Sioux and Mendota, Minn., in 1851, the Sioux ceded to the United States all their lands within the present limits of Minnesota. At the same time, two reservations were assigned to the Indians—on the upper Minnesota. These treaties provided for a large annuity fund of over three million dollars. In another treaty negotiated in 1858, a plan was adopted looking toward the civilization of the Indians. To all who would abandon their tribal relations and adopt the customs of the whites, lands were assigned in severalty—eighty acres to each head of a family. Farm buildings were erected for the Indians on these lands, they were furnished with implements and cattle, and they were, moreover, paid for the labor they performed, and were permitted to keep their crops for their own benefit.

By 1862, there were about one hundred and sixty such farms, and among the sav-

ages thus civilized were Little Crow—the leading spirit in the following massacres—and many of his band. This humane scheme for the benefit of the red men was to a large extent thwarted by the blanket Indians, that is, those who declined to yield to the influences of civilization. When the latter tired of the chase and the war path, they camped among the farmer Indians, living off their savings, thus compelling them to abandon their civilized mode of life.

The Indians claimed that the government had failed to carry out, or, at least, had very imperfectly fulfilled, its treaty obligations. This claim had doubtless some foundation in the dishonesty of traders and others through whose hands money passed after having been disbursed by the government agent. "The cession of their territory," says I. V. D. Heard, in his "History of the Sioux War," "is necessarily enforced upon the Indians by the advance of the white race. * * * Were the treaties fairly obtained, and all their stipulations fully carried out, regrets for the home they have lost, and the narrow limits, soon destitute of game, into which they are crowded, would soon bring repentance of their bargain, and force a bloody termination of the conflict of the races. But the treaties are born in fraud, and all their stipulations for the future are curtailed in iniquity.

"The traders, knowing for years before that the whites will purchase the lands, sell the Indians goods on credit, expecting to realize their pay from the consideration to be paid by the government. They thus become interested instruments to obtain the consent of the Indians to the treaty; and by reason of their familiarity with their language, and the assistance of half-breed relatives, are possessed of great facilities to accomplish their object. The persons deputed by the government to effect a treaty are compelled to procure their co-operation and this they do by providing that the sums due them from the Indians shall be paid. The traders obtain the concurrence of the Indians by refusing to give them further credit, and by representing to them that they will receive an immense amount of money if

they sell their lands, and thenceforth will live at ease, with plenty to eat, and plenty to wear, plenty of powder and lead and of whatever else they may request. After the treaty is agreed to, the amount of ready money 'which the government agrees to pay them' is absorbed by the exorbitant demands of the traders and the expense of removing the Indians to their reservations. After that, the trader no longer looks to the Indians for his pay; he gets it from their annuities. Claims for depredations upon white settlers are also deducted out of their moneys before they leave Washington; and these are always, when based on fact, double the actual loss, for the Indian department is notoriously corrupt, and the hand manipulating the machinery must be crossed with gold. The demand is not only generally unjust, but instead of its being deducted from the moneys of the wrongdoer, it is taken from the annuities of all. This course punishes the innocent and rewards the guilty, because the property taken by the depredator is of more value than the slight percentage he loses. About \$400,000 of the cash payments due the Sioux under the treaties of 1851 and 1852 were paid to traders on old indebtedness. So intense was the indignation of the Indians that there was serious apprehension that they would attack the government officials and traders. The opposition of Red Iron, the principal chief of the Sissetons, became so boisterous that he was broken of his chieftainship by Governor Ramsey, the superintendent of Indian affairs."

From the same work we condense an account of an interview between Red Iron and Governor Ramsey in December, 1852. Red Iron was brought in, guarded by soldiers. He was about forty years old, tall and athletic, six feet high, with a large, well-developed head, aquiline nose, thin, compressed lips, and physiognomy beaming with intelligence and resolution. The governor, in the midst of a breathless silence, opened the council.

Governor Ramsey asked, "What excuse have you for not coming to the council when I sent for you?"

The Dakota chief rose with native grace and dignity, his blanket falling from his shoulders, and purposely dropping the pipe of peace, he stood erect before the governor with his arms folded and his right hand pressed upon the sheath of his scalping knife. With the utmost coolness and a defiant smile playing upon his thin lips and his eyes sternly fixed upon the governor, with firm voice he replied:

"I started to come, but your braves drove me back."

Governor: "I thought you a good man; but you have since acted badly, and I am disposed to break you—I do break you."

Red Iron: "You break me! My people made me a chief; my people love me; I will still be their chief; I have done no wrong."

Governor: "Red Iron, why did you march here with your braves to intimidate other chiefs and prevent their coming to the council?"

Red Iron: "We have heard how the chiefs were served at Mendota—by secret councils you got their names on paper and took away their money. We don't want to be served so. We come to council in the daytime, when the sun shines, and we want no councils in the dark. When we signed the Mendota treaty, the traders threw a blanket over our faces, and darkened our eyes, and made us sign papers we did not understand, and which were not explained or read to us. We want our Great Father at Washington to know what has been done."

Governor: "The Great Father wants you to leave the money in my hands to pay the debts your tribe has incurred. If you refuse, I will take the money back."

Red Iron: "You can take the money back! We sold our land to you, and you promised to pay us. If you do not give us the money, I will be glad, and all our people will be glad, for then we will have our land back. The treaty was not interpreted or explained to us. We are told that it gives about \$300,000 of our money to the traders. We do not think we owe them so much. We want to pay our debts. We want our Great Father to send three good men here

to tell us how much we really owe, and whatever they say, we will pay and that is what all our chiefs and people say."

Governor: "That can't be done. You owe more than your money will pay. The agent will pay your annuity—and no more—when you are ready to receive it."

Red Iron: "We will receive our annuity, but will sign no papers for anything else. We are poor; you have plenty. Your fires are warm; your tepees keep out the cold. We have nothing to eat. We have been waiting a long time for our moneys. Our hunting season is past. A great many of our people are sick with hunger. We have sold our hunting-grounds and the graves of our fathers. We have no place to bury our dead, and you will not pay us the money for our lands."

The council was broken up, and Red Iron was sent to the guard-house, where he was kept till next day. It was for a long time doubtful whether the Indians at this council would consent to receive their annuities as a price for abandoning their lands. They finally concluded to do so, being influenced by three principal considerations: First, many of them had come hundreds of miles in the dead of winter, and were, with their families, in a starving condition; second, several Indians who had been imprisoned for attacking the Chippewas were to be released in case the bargain was made; third, large presents were offered them, and certain braves were promised chieftainships if the Indians would sign.

The summer of 1862 seemed to the Sioux a remarkably favorable time for redressing their wrongs and sweeping the white invaders from their ancient hunting grounds. The Federal army had been meeting with serious reverses in its conflict with the South; the braves noticed as they passed through the settlements that the able-bodied men were absent—they were bearing arms on southern fields—and the half-breeds who could read assured the Indians that soldiers of the Great Father were being whipped by the southern "niggers." They believed that the country had nearly exhausted its resources, that it was going to

ruin, and that it would not be able to pay them any more annuities. In July, 5,000 Sioux assembled at the Upper Agency (at the mouth of the Yellow Medicine river) to make inquiry about the payment of their annuity. They remained here for some time, suffering from hunger and several dying from starvation. They managed to appease their appetites with roots which they dug from the ground, and when corn was dealt out to them they devoured it uncooked. On August 4, they broke into the government warehouse and seized the provisions stored there, cutting down the American flag in the presence of one hundred armed soldiers. Finally they were induced to return to their reservation on the issue of a large quantity of provisions. Similar scenes occurred at the Lower Agency, which was situated on the Minnesota river, about fourteen miles above Fort Ridgely.

"Thus," says Heard, "on the 17th day of August, 1862, we find the instinctive hatred of this savage and ferocious people, who are able to bring into the field 1,300 well-armed warriors, the most expert and daring skirmishers in the world, fanned to a burning heat by many years of actual and of fancied wrong, and intensified by fears of hunger and cold."

On Sunday, August 17, eight Indians found some hens' eggs on the prairie, near Acton (now Grove City), in Meeker county. When one of them proposed to eat them, another tried to dissuade him, saying that they were the eggs of a tame fowl and belonged to the whites. "You are a coward," retorted the first, as he dashed the eggs to the ground; "I am brave; there is a white man's ox; see how brave I am," and raising his gun, he shot and killed the ox. "And now," he continued, "I am going to kill a white man." The party then separated into two groups of four, each intent on proving its bravery. One party reached the house of Mr. Howard Baker, and seeking a quarrel with him and his family, shot and killed four persons. The surrounding country was thrown into the greatest alarm.

When Little Crow heard of this affair,

he had some difficulty in deciding how to act. If he became the friend of the whites he would incur the undying hatred of his people, and forfeit his supremacy as a leader among them. If, on the other hand, he should join in a war upon the whites, which he now saw was inevitable, he would be involved in the ruin which he foresaw must result from a conflict with a mighty nation. He decided to join his own people. "Let us go to the agency," said he, "kill the traders, and take their goods."

The war now burst upon the state like a whirlwind. On August 18, the Lower Agency was sacked and the inhabitants murdered; on the same day, the massacres extended on both sides of the Minnesota to within six miles of New Ulm, and up the river to the Yellow Medicine. We quote again from Heard:

"The naked forms of the savages, hideous with paint, their mad shouts and wild merriment, increased the horrors of the victim. Former friendship and kindness availed nothing. On the contrary, the Indians started off at first to the neighborhood where they had camped on their hunting excursions, and had been hospitably treated by those whom they now murdered. Helplessness, innocence, tender age, prayers, tears—none of these induced mercy. They served but to furnish embellishments to the tale to be told for the plaudits of the camp, where narratives of common slaughter had become stale, and excess in cruelty received the palm. * * * Nothing which devilish ingenuity could suggest in the way of grotesque horror was omitted."

On the day of the massacre at Redwood Agency, Captain Marsh and thirty-nine men perished near Fort Ridgely; nine survivors escaped to the fort. Attacks were soon after made on New Ulm and Fort Ridgely, but the Indians were repulsed at both places. To detail the scenes of pillage, burning, outrage and slaughter that followed would be to fill the mind of the reader with horror and to repeat a tale with which many are already familiar. Only the

salient points of the narrative can be noticed.

August 20, General Sibley started from Fort Snelling with 1,400 men, toward the scene of the trouble. He arrived at Birch Coolie on September 3, too late to save a company of soldiers and citizens which had been surrounded by the Indians in the coolie the day before and nearly all killed. In the latter part of September, about two hundred and fifty captive women and children were surrendered to General (then Colonel) Sibley, at Camp Release, near the mouth of the Chippewa river, and many Indians surrendered at the same time. On the 26th of December, 1862, thirty-eight of the leaders in the massacres were executed by hanging at Mankato.

After his defeat in Minnesota, Little Crow, with his followers, fled to Devils Lake, in North Dakota. Here he vainly tried to enlist some of the western tribes in the war against the whites. In June, 1863, General Sibley, with a force of about 2,500 men, started in pursuit of the Sioux chieftain. About the same time General Sully, with a large body of cavalry, passed up the Missouri to co-operate with Sibley by cutting off the retreat of the savages. Meantime small squads of Indians straggled back into the state and renewed the atrocities of the preceding year, camping at one time with twelve miles of St. Paul. Little Crow, himself, with Indian bravado, came to the very center of the state. Here, near the village of Hutchinson, he was shot on the 3d of July. The leading spirit of the Sioux war thus passed to other scenes. His skull may be seen in the rooms of the Minnesota State Historical Society.

We return now to the expeditions of Generals Sibley and Sully.

The object of these expeditions was to further chastise the Sioux who had massacred the settlers in Minnesota, and to compel their complete submission. General Sibley succeeded in driving the hostile Indians—all who did not escape to British territory or return to Minnesota—across the Missouri. Lieut. David L. Kingsbury,

of the Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, who accompanied the expedition of General Sully the next year, has given a graphic narrative of the campaign, from which, by his permission, liberal extracts are made in the account which follows. The force under General Sully was composed of the Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry mounted, commanded by Lieut. Col. Henry C. Rogers; six companies of the Second Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by Col. Robert N. McLaren; the Third Minnesota Battery; forty-five scouts; eleven companies of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry; three companies of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry; two companies of Dakota Cavalry; the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; Col. N. Pope's Battery; and Brackett's Minnesota Battalion of Cavalry.

The command started from the Missouri river, at the mouth of the Cannon Ball, July 19, 1864. Nine days later, the Indian camp was discovered at Tahakouty (Killdeer) mountain, near the headwaters of the Heart river. So confident were they of their ability to crush our troops that their old men, squaws and children assembled in front of their camp to witness the destruction of our little army of 2,200 men by their 5,000 braves. The savages were so badly defeated that they had no opportunity to move their village or any of their supplies. The Indian village, consisting of sixteen hundred rawhide tepees, with many tons of pemmican, buffalo meat, and other supplies, were destroyed. About 20,000 buffalo robes were thrown by the Indians into a deep canyon. Many of these were secured by the traders. The destruction of this camp and its supplies was a great loss to the Indians. "Indian against Indian, it would have been impregnable; and it had, no doubt, been their winter home for generations."

"To soldiers, or others," says Lieut. Kingsbury, "who have not seen or heard an Indian charge, it cannot be described. It is calculated to strike terror into the hearts of the bravest. I have not the command of words to attempt to give any proper description of it, and can make no better com-

parison (imaginary, of course) than with the imps of hell let loose."

After passing through the Bad Lands, the Indians were again encountered. They attacked our troops with about 7,000 warriors, but they were repulsed with a loss of about three hundred killed—our loss being nine. "I may venture the opinion here," says Lieut. Kingsbury, "that, if the Indians had been as well armed at this time, or even at the fight of Killdeer Mountain, as were those at the Custer fight, the result would have been as disastrous."

The Minnesota contingent arrived at Fort Ridgely on its return, on October 8, after an absence of four months. "In that time," says Lieut. Kingsbury, "we had marched sixteen hundred and twenty-five miles; had whipped the savages at an estimated loss to them of four or five hundred killed and many wounded; and had forever settled the Indian question east of the Missouri river. Thus it was made possible for white immigrants to settle and develop a territory equal in area to the New England states. It was believed at that time to be almost a desert, fit only for Indians and buffaloes; but now it supports a large and industrious population, and is one of the greatest wheat and cattle producing regions in the world."

Two companies of cavalry were organized in Dakota for service in the Sioux War. They did valiant service. Company A was organized at Yankton, in April, 1862, to serve three years. The commissioned officers were: Captain, Nelson Miner; first lieutenant, James M. Bacon; second lieutenant, David Benjamin. Company B was organized at Sioux City in 1863, to serve three years. Its commissioned officers were: Captain, William Tripp; first lieutenant, John R. Wood; second lieutenant, T. Elwood Clark. Both regiments were mustered out in 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service. The record shows, also, that First Lieut. John K. Fowler resigned from Company A on May 4, 1863, and that Second Lieut. Frederick Ploghaff resigned from the same company on July 20, 1863.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

THE CIVIL WAR.

No narrative, however extended, can do full justice to the patriotism and the valor displayed and to the sufferings endured by the citizens of the great Northwest in the struggle for the Union, which continued from 1861 to 1865.

Minnesota furnished for service in the Civil War, one regiment of heavy artillery, three batteries of light artillery, two regiments and two battalions of cavalry, two companies of sharpshooters, and eleven regiments of infantry,—in all, 24,263 men.

The causes of the Civil War are well known, and no attempt will be made here to recapitulate them.

Fort Sumter surrendered to the Confederates April 14, 1861. On the same day, and the day before President Lincoln issued a call for Union troops, Alexander Ramsey, the governor of Minnesota, addressed a communication to the secretary of war, in which he said:

"As the executive of the state of Minnesota, I hereby tender to the government of the United States, on the part of that state, one thousand men to be ready for service as soon as the necessary information can be communicated to the people there." This was the first tender of troops made to the government for service in the Civil War. President Lincoln issued a proclamation, calling for 75,000 volunteers, on April 15. On the same day, at a meeting of the Pioneer Guards of St. Paul, Minn., several members signed an enlistment roll. The first name signed was that of Josias R. King, who claims the honor of being the senior volunteer in the United States service in the Civil War. Mr. King afterward became first sergeant of Company A, and finally captain of Company G, of the 1st Minnesota. This state, therefore, which was at that time the last to enter the Union, was the first to spring to its defense. The Minnesota First was mustered into the service of the United States on April 29, and was the senior three-years regiment in the service.

On June 14, the regiment was ordered to Washington and eight days later was on its

way down the Mississippi. The delay was due to the fact that some of the companies were, when marching orders came, doing garrison duty at Forts Ridgely and Ripley.

Just before the battle of Bull Run, an incident occurred which is typical of one phase of army life. The men had not yet acquired that keen relish for the army ration which is necessary to a condition of perfect content. Strict orders had been issued against foraging. A squad of Minnesotans, bringing the dressed quarters of a young beef into camp, were met by Col. Franklin, the brigade commander. Gorman, the Minnesota colonel, rode up while Franklin was interrogating the delinquents, and in his stentorian voice, poured upon the men such a volume of denunciation and invective that Franklin at once assented to his proposition to leave the men to him—Gorman—for such punishment as would be an effective example to the regiment. When Franklin had ridden away, Gorman turned to the trembling culprits. "Now, — you," he shouted, "take up that beef and go to your regiment, and don't disgrace it by ever getting caught in any such scrape again." The men enjoyed the fresh beef and profited by their colonel's advice, for in their subsequent foraging they were more wary.

At Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, in McClellan's Peninsular campaign, Pope's battles around Washington, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, the Minnesota First was where the fighting was fiercest. Space cannot be taken to detail the heroic deeds performed by officers and men in these battles and campaigns, and only a bare allusion can be made to the historic charge of the Minnesota First at Gettysburg. It is absolutely without parallel in military history. In this charge, the regiment lost 82 per cent of its number; the loss of the Light Brigade in the famous charge at Balaklava was 75 per cent. Gen. Hancock, who ordered the charge, is quoted as saying: "There is no more gallant deed recorded in history; it had to be done, and I was glad to have a regiment at hand willing to make the terrible sacrifice that the occasion demanded." The regiment

served in the Army of the Potomac until the end of the war.

The Second Regiment was organized in July, 1861, and served in the Army of the Cumberland, taking part in the battles of Mill Springs, Perryville, Triune, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and Sherman's northward march from Savannah to Raleigh. Passing through Richmond after its capture, the regiment participated in the grand review in Washington, May 24, 1865, and was disbanded on the 20th of July.

On the morning succeeding the battle of Chickamauga "a muster and roll call of the regiment was had, and every man of the Second Minnesota, of the three hundred and eighty-four who commenced the battle on the 19th was accounted for; thirty-five had been killed, one hundred and thirteen wounded, fourteen captured, and two hundred and twenty-two were present for duty, unhurt. This report attracted the attention of the brigade commander, who, after verifying its correctness, said, in his official report of the battle, 'It is a noticeable fact that the Second Minnesota Regiment had not a single man among the missing, or a straggler, during the two days' engagement.'" The officers who served as colonels of the Second Regiment were H. P. Van Cleve, James George, and J. W. Bishop.

The Third Regiment embarked at Fort Snelling, Nov. 17, 1861. After an honorable service of about a year, in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, it returned to Minnesota and took part in the campaign of 1862 against the Indians. The next important service of this regiment was rendered at the siege of Vicksburg. After the surrender of that stronghold, on July 4, 1863, the Minnesota Third formed part of the expedition which was commanded by Gen. Steele in the Arkansas campaign of 1863. Space cannot be taken to recount the gallant deeds of this regiment in Arkansas, in the battles of Fitzhugh's Woods, Pine Bluff and Devall's Bluff.

It was the Third Minnesota and the Ren-

ville Rangers that did the fighting at the battle of Wood Lake—the battle that marks the collapse of the Sioux War of 1862. On the 23d of September the regiment, with other troops, was on the east bank of the Yellow Medicine river, near Wood Lake. Early in the morning, a few of the men started with some wagons to find fresh vegetables. When about two miles from camp, on the prairie, a number of Indians sprang up from the grass and fired, mortally wounding one of the men. Leaping to the ground, the men returned the fire. On hearing the firing, the regiment in camp fell in and was promptly led to the scene of action by Major Welch. By this time the prairie seemed to be alive with Indians. Little Crow, their leader, swinging his blanket about his head, gave the war whoop and the Indians, with answering yells, advanced to overwhelm the little band of soldiers. In the midst of the fight, Gen. Sibley sent peremptory orders for retreat. When our men began to fall back, the savages thought the whites were on the run and rushed in among the soldiers to secure scalps. But they were routed with fixed bayonets, and 1,500 of them surrendered. The colonels of the Third were Henry C. Lester, Chauncey W. Griggs, and C. C. Andrews.

The Fourth Minnesota was organized during the autumn of 1861. Among the campaigns and battles it took part in were the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Chattanooga and Altoona; the siege of Vicksburg, and Sherman's final marches through Georgia and the Carolinas. The regiment was present at the surrender of Johnson at Raleigh to Sherman, April 26, 1865, and received its final discharge at Fort Snelling on August 5.

The Fourth took part in the assault made on the Confederate works at Vicksburg, on May 22, 1863. Lieut. Col. Tourtellotte says in his report: "The regiment pressed forward up to and even on the enemy's works. In this position, contending for the possession of the rebel earthworks before us, the regiment remained for two hours, when it became dark, and I was ordered by Col. Sanborn (who then commanded the brig-

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

ade) to withdraw." In this assault, twelve men of this regiment were killed and forty-two wounded. The colonels of the Fourth were John B. Sanborn and John E. Tournellotte.

The organization of the Fifth Minnesota was completed March 20, 1862. It served in the Indian War of 1862, in Minnesota and Dakota. It afterward bore an honorable part in the battle of Farmington, Tenn.; the siege of Corinth; the battles of Iuka and Corinth; campaigns through central Mississippi and West Tennessee; the campaign, siege, and capture of Vicksburg; Banks' Red River campaign; the battle of Tupelo and Abbeyville; a campaign through Arkansas and Missouri in pursuit of the Confederate Gen. Price; the battle of Nashville and the subsequent pursuit of Hood's army; and the campaign against Mobile. The regiment received its discharge at Fort Snelling, September 6, 1865.

General W. S. Rosecrans writes thus of the deeds of the Fifth Minnesota at the battle of Corinth, Miss., on Oct. 4, 1862: "When the enemy from the north assaulted our line and forced it back a few hundred yards into the edge of town, Col. Hubbard, moving by his right flank, faced the coming storm from that quarter, and by his promptitude anticipated Gen. Stanley's order from me, to use the reserves of his division in meeting the enemy's charge. He drove back the fragments of his columns, overtaking and bringing back some pieces without horses of our reserve artillery, which the enemy had seized, and covering the retiring of a battery which had gone too far to the front. Veterans could hardly have acted more opportunely than did the gallant Fifth Minnesota on that occasion." The regiment was at first commanded by Col. Rudolph Borgesrode, and subsequently by Col. Lucius F. Hubbard.

The Sixth Minnesota was organized in the summer of 1862. Its record of active service includes the Sioux War of 1862, including the engagement and rescue at Birch Coolie and the battle at Wood Lake; the Sibley expedition to the Missouri river in 1863; and campaigns in Arkansas, Louisi-

ana, and Alabama. The regiment was mustered out of service, August 19, 1865.

The Sixth Regiment took a prominent part in the storming of Fort Blakely, one of the defenses of Mobile, on April 9, 1865. A member of the regiment says: "We halted on the crest of a deep ravine about 4 P. M. for a few minutes, and amid a shower of bullets, crossed the creek and dislodged the enemy. The Sixth Regiment was marched in just under the brow of the hill, silently and unobserved by the enemy, and got into position before dark. We were ordered to light no fires, and to be ready to move forward by midnight, but we were soon called on to furnish 125 men for guard. In our advance as guard, we drove the enemy from their advance rifle-pits. Following, we drove them from another line, and advanced our regimental front about 100 yards. Gen. Canby's forces captured Spanish Fort the evening of April 8, and the long line of fortifications at Blakely were assaulted and carried between 5 and 6 P. M., April 9. Promptly the men sprung to the work, and the whole line moved forward over torpedoes, pits, wires, abatis, and ditches, until the forts were reached. The men did not heed the order to halt at the rifle-pits, but leaped the works of defense, and the Confederates threw down their arms. It was one of the last chapters of conflict of the war. On the very same day that Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, our army in the far South had overthrown the great force massed to make a final stand for the Confederacy." The colonels of the Sixth Minnesota were William Crooks and John T. Averill.

The Seventh Minnesota was organized in August, 1862. After participating in the Sioux War of 1862-63, it departed for the South. It upheld the honor of Minnesota at Tupelo, in campaigns in Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Alabama, including the memorable battle of Nashville. Its service was concluded Aug. 16, 1865.

There is space for only a single episode in one of the many battles in which the gallant Seventh distinguished itself. The Civil

War was ended in Tennessee when the Union army under Thomas annihilated Hood's army in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, 1864. The Seventh Minnesota was actively engaged on both days. Of a portion of the second day's fight, one of its members says: "The first brigade of our division, nearly half a mile to our right, was seen to be moving forward; immediately the second brigade, Col. Hubbard commanding, swung forward across the field. Quickly Col. Marshall had our brigade in motion, the three brigades moving in echelon. The enemy opened a terrific fire of musketry and cannon all along the line; a battery directly in front of the Seventh throwing canister, shot, and shell so lively that the air was darkened; but all moved right along up to their works and over them, capturing a large number of prisoners and a Louisiana battery. This battery of four twelve-pound Napoleon guns was behind a stone fence that had gaps broken in it for the guns, through which our men rushed while the rebels were loading. Col. Marshall rode his little chestnut horse Don across the field with his men, guiding the colors, and was among the first over the rebel works. He rode onto a rebel gunner who tried to run away, and captured him. If the colonel had not carried his gauntlets doubled up in the breast of his coat, he would not have ridden Don another day, for while we were waiting before this charge, they received a Minie-ball and saved his life." The colonels of the Seventh were Stephen Miller and William R. Marshall.

The Eighth Minnesota was organized in August 1862. It served in the Sioux War of 1862-63, and in the Sully expedition of 1864. It then went South and had the satisfaction of defeating the Confederate cavalry leader Forrest at Murfreesboro, Dec. 7, 1864, and thus helped Gen. Thomas to win his great victory at Nashville. It afterward had a share in the operations in the east which resulted in Johnston's surrender to Sherman. The men of this regiment were discharged from the service at Fort Snelling just three years after their enlistment.

The following incident occurred in the

second battle of Murfreesboro, when Hood was pursuing the retreating forces of Thomas, just eight days before the latter inflicted on him the crushing defeat of Nashville. Early on Dec. 7, 1864, the Eighth Minnesota was ordered out with other troops under Gen. Milroy, Col. Thomas of the Eighth commanding a brigade, to find and feel of the enemy, and the skirmishers were soon exchanging shots. As soon as there was fighting the Eighth was sent to the front, and seemed to be regarded as the most reliable regiment in the command, its experience in the Indian War giving it prestige and earning for it the title of the Indian regiment. Thomas' brigade was ordered to lie down, and an artillery duel took place over the heads of the men. The Union forces shifted position a number of times, and a rebel prisoner afterward explained it thus: "We-uns changed front three times, and you-uns took us endwise every time." At length, under a sharp fire from a rebel battery, Thomas' brigade was formed in line of battle, and "Forward" was the order. The rebels had the exact range, and one of their shells struck Company F of the Eighth, killing several men. Under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, the Union line moved forward, charging across an open field upon the rebel position in the woods, the Eighth Regiment giving an Indian yell, and as the lines came together, the Confederates broke and left the field, totally routed, leaving over 200 prisoners, two stand of colors, two cannons, and several wagonloads of small arms. After Hood's retreat, the Eighth received the thanks of Gen. Thomas for its share in securing the victory. The colonel of the Eighth Minnesota was Minor T. Thomas.

The Ninth Minnesota was enlisted in August, 1862. It was at first engaged in the Sioux War. Its record also includes the battle of Guntown, Miss.; the battle of Tupelo; a campaign in Arkansas and Missouri in pursuit of Gen. Price; the battle of Nashville; and the Mobile campaign. The regiment was mustered out of the service at Fort Snelling, Aug. 24, 1865.

The conduct of the Ninth Minnesota in

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

battle was no less commendable than that of the other Minnesota troops. We select for our record, however, an act which while displaying no little courage, revealed in the hearts of the men that element of kindness which makes the whole world kin. Nov. 12, 1863, a negro entered the camp of the regiment near Otterville, Mo.; said that he had traveled all night; that his wife and family had been taken from him to be shipped to Kentucky for sale; that the train bearing them away would reach Otterville in an hour; and he piteously begged the men to save his family. Forty-one men at once seized their guns; reached the station; stopped the train; and a squad stood guard over the engineer while others entered the cars, found the negroes, helped them alight, and told them to break for the woods. A Missouri military officer of high rank, revolver in hand, tried to interfere, but without success. The same day the forty-one were arrested and were kept in the guard-house two months. On Jan. 11, 1864, Senator Wilkinson presented a resolution in the United States senate, asking the secretary of war why certain Minnesota soldiers were detained in prison in Missouri, their only offense being the rescue of slaves from rebel sympathizers. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the next day the secretary telegraphed an order to release the men.

Alexander Wilkin, the first colonel, was killed in the battle of Tupelo, July 14, 1864. The second colonel was Josiah F. Marsh.

The Tenth Minnesota was organized as a regiment in October, 1862. Its first service was in the Sioux War, and in Gen. Sibley's expedition of 1863. It subsequently took part in the battle of Tupelo; the raid after Gen. Price; the battle of Nashville; and the capture of Spanish Fort near Mobile. It was formally mustered out of the service, Aug. 18, 1865. Its colonel was James H. Baker.

We give a partial account of the distinguished part taken by the Tenth in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864. Gen. McArthur ordered the brigade to which the Tenth belonged to capture a hill occupied

by the enemy, which formed the key-point to his works in front. Quietly and steadily the men moved down one hill and up the other to within a few feet of the enemy's parapet, when they received a volley which did severe execution in the Tenth. "Nothing daunted," says the brigade commander, "this gallant regiment, together with the others composing the front line cleared the enemy's works with a bound. Lieut. Col. Jennison, the commanding officer, was conspicuous for his high daring. He fell, severely wounded, on the enemy's works."

The Eleventh Minnesota was organized in August and September, 1864, with James B. Gilfillan as colonel. Its service in the South consisted in guarding railroad communication between Nashville and Chattanooga. It was mustered out on the 11th of July, 1865.

The First Regiment of Minnesota Mounted Rangers, under Col. Samuel McPhail did efficient service in the Sioux War, including the Sibley campaign of 1863.

Many men of this regiment were prominently connected with the early history of Minnesota; they have filled various state offices, from governor on down; they have held high rank in the state legislature and in the national congress; and have graced the bench and bar of Minnesota.

The First Company of Minnesota Sharpshooters became a part of the Second Regiment of the United States Sharpshooters; and the Second Company of Minnesota Sharpshooters was incorporated with the First United States Sharpshooters. Both served in the Army of the Potomac, and both received high praise for gallant conduct.

The Second Regiment of Minnesota Cavalry came into existence on Jan. 11, 1864. It served with Gen. Sully on his expedition against the Indians. Its last company was mustered out May 4, 1866. Its colonel was Robert N. McLaren.

Brackett's Battalion of Cavalry (Major Alfred B. Brackett, commanding) consisted of four companies. It was recruited in September, 1861, and was mustered out in June, 1866. The list of its battles and campaigns

is a long one. It includes Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, and Sully's campaign against the Indians. The saber charge at Wartrace, Oct. 6, 1863, and the saber charge on the Fourth Alabama and Fifth Georgia on the Tennessee river four days later are mere incidents in the long series of marches, raids, skirmishes, and battles in which the battalion engaged.

Hatch's Independent Battalion of Cavalry included six companies, with Major E. A. C. Hatch (afterward, Lieut. Col. C. Powell Adams) in command. It was raised in 1863, and served in northern Dakota against the Indians.

The First Regiment of Minnesota Heavy Artillery, under command of Col. William Colvill, commenced its organization in the summer of 1864. It did garrison duty at Chattanooga, Tenn.

The First Minnesota Battery of Light Artillery, commanded by Capt. Emil Munch (afterward, by Capt. Wm. J. Clayton), entered the service Nov. 21, 1861, and was mustered out July 1, 1865. Its record of service includes the names of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battle of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, campaign of Atlanta, march to the sea, and battle of Cheraw, S. C.

The Second Minnesota Battery of Light Artillery, Capt. Wm. A. Hotchkiss, was mustered in, March 21, 1862, and mustered out Aug. 16, 1865. Its principal battles were Perryville, Stone river, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga.

The Third Minnesota Battery of Light Artillery, Capt. John Jones, took part in Gen. Sibley's campaign against the Indians, in 1863, and in Gen. Sully's campaign the next year. In 1865-66, it accompanied another expedition into Dakota and was mustered out Feb. 27, 1866.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The ten years' struggle of the Cubans for independence not only aroused the sympathy of our people,—it caused great material loss to us. The national honor was outraged, moreover, by the wanton murder of the Americans in the Virginian expedition. The renewal of Spanish oppression, and

Cuban resistance in 1895 resulted in the destruction of our Cuban commerce and of the property of American citizens resident in Cuba. In the declaration of war made by congress in April, 1898, the justification for the war is set forth in these words: "The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured." The war lasted three months and twenty-one days. The following are its principal events: May 1, Commodore Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila; July 3, Admirals Sampson and Schley destroyed the Spanish fleet near Santiago, Cuba; July 17, Santiago surrendered to the American forces; August 12, peace protocol signed, and hostilities ceased; December 10, treaty of peace signed at Paris. There were about 300,000 Americans engaged in the war, in both army and navy. Of these, one out of every thousand was killed in battle. Forty-three Spanish vessels were captured or destroyed. The treaty of peace provided that Spain should relinquish Cuba and cede Porto Rico and the Philippines to the United States, we paying her \$20,000,000.

The following table will show the part taken by Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, in the war:

	Minnesota.....	N. Dakota.....	S. Dakota.....	Montana.....
Number of infantry regiments furnished.....	4	1	1	1
Number of cavalry troops furnished.....	2	2	25
Number of men furnished.....	5,380	850	1,029	1,024
Number killed in action.....	7	7	27	21
Number wounded in action.....	74	14	93	120
Died from other causes.....	86	11	37	16

One Minnesota regiment, the Thirteenth Infantry, and one North Dakota regiment, the First Infantry, served in the Philippine islands. The First South Dakota and the

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

First Montana Infantry also served in the Philippines. The number reported above as "killed in action" includes those who died of wounds received in action.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

Every political party is, at its inception, the outgrowth of some dominant idea. If the idea in which a party is rooted is one of permanent significance, the party continues its existence indefinitely, sometimes with a change of name; if of temporary significance, the party dies when it has served its purpose. Even when a party degenerates into a corporate scheme for promoting the selfish interests of its leaders at the expense of the people at large—even then, an idea or a set of related ideas is ostentatiously set forth in order to secure the support of the conscientious and patriotic masses.

It is proposed to set forth summarily in the following paragraphs, the ideas or principles on which the several national political parties of the present day are based, and to give a concise history of each of these parties. No mention will be made of the many ephemeral organizations—some of them serving important ends—which have sprung up, flourished, and expired since the establishment of the government. The parties will be treated in the order indicated by the relative size of the popular vote cast for their candidates for the presidency on Nov. 6, 1900.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

During the American Revolution, there were two political parties, the Whig and the Tory. The former advocated independence of Great Britain,—the latter, a continuance of allegiance to that power. Two parties were developed in 1787 and 1788 during the sessions of the convention which adopted our national constitution and the discussions in the several states upon its adoption. One of these parties favored the conferring of large powers upon the central government—the government of the United States—and reserving relatively little power or subordinate powers, to the individual states. It wished the country to be a unit

—one strong federal union. It was claimed that large sovereign powers for the general government were implied in the constitution as it was adopted, and it placed a liberal or loose construction upon such of its terms as favored its views. This party was therefore called the loose-constructionist or Federalist party. Those who took the opposite view formed themselves into a party called the Anti-Federalist party. It favored a strict construction of the constitution—a construction which vested sovereignty in the individual states. This party adopted for itself the name of Republican. This name was soon changed to Democratic Republican, and it is now called the Democratic party. To avoid confusion we shall speak of it uniformly by that name. The Federalist party was practically shattered with Jefferson's election in 1800. Its fragments reunited under the name National Republican, in 1825, securing the election of John Quincy Adams in the house of representatives. In 1834, its members adopted the title of the Whig party. The organization which to-day bears the name of the Republican party was formed in the year 1856. It is the lineal descendant of the Federalist party of Washington, the National Republican party of John Quincy Adams, and the Whig party of Henry Clay.

George Washington was the first Federalist president. The question of his election created no division; the choice was unanimous,—Federalists and Anti-Federalists alike voted for him. During his presidency, the French Revolution was in progress, and Great Britain was at war with France. It was natural that Americans should sympathize with the French people, from whose government they had received substantial aid in their struggle for independence. Jefferson, the Anti-Federalist leader, was desirous of having this government give assistance to its late ally. Washington, however, maintained a strict neutrality, and negotiated a treaty (Jay's treaty) with England, thus giving great offence to the opposition. In the administration of John Adams (1797–1801), the second Federalist president, the

Alien and Sedition laws were passed. The Alien law conferred upon the president the power to send out of the country any foreigners who should conspire against the peace of the United States, and the Sedition law provided that any one who should malign the president or congress might be fined and imprisoned. These laws were very unpopular, and having been enacted by a Federalist congress, led to the defeat of the party at the next election.

During the administration of John Quincy Adams (1825-29), the more conservative elements in the Democratic Republican (Democratic) party gradually came together, and, about 1830, adopted the name of National Republican, which was, not long after, changed to Whig. It favored a national bank, internal improvements carried on by the general government, and a protective tariff. In 1840, the Whigs elected William Henry Harrison as president, and John Tyler as vice president. Harrison died one month after his inauguration, and soon after, Tyler broke with his party by his veto of the national bank act. Henry Clay, whom the Whigs nominated in 1844, was defeated by the Liberty (Abolition) party, which was composed of the most radical elements among the Whigs. In 1846, the Wilmot Proviso was introduced into congress. It provided that slavery should not be permitted in any territory we might acquire from Mexico. It was supported by northern, but opposed by southern Whigs. Zachary Taylor was elected by the Whigs in 1848, on his military record. The question of slavery divided the northern from the southern Whigs,—the northern wing opposing the extension of slavery into new territory. Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate in 1852, was completely defeated, and the party was broken up. A part of it joined the new American party whose rallying cry was "American-born rulers for America"; the border state Whigs formed the Constitutional Union Party—a compromise party devoted to the preservation of the Union; the southern portion united with the Democrats; and the northern Whigs were swallowed up in the Republican party.

The name of the new party was suggested at a meeting of a number of Whig congressmen, and was first formally adopted at a convention held in Michigan, in 1854. The bulk of the Free Soil Party—which had voted for Van Buren and Adams, in 1848—drifted into the Republican party. A national convention held in 1856 nominated John C. Fremont on a platform which declared against the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the extension of slavery, and in favor of aid to a Pacific railroad, of the admission of Kansas as a free state, and of the improvement of certain rivers and harbors by the general government. Fremont was defeated by a small majority.

The Republican party had its great strength in the north. It was solidified and enlarged by the uncompromising attitude of the slave power, adding largely to its numbers from Democrats and others who, on moral and economic grounds, were opposed to the extension of slavery. The platform of 1860 included the planks of 1856 and added two, demanding a protective tariff and condemning threats of secession. Abraham Lincoln was nominated and elected. In view of Republican anti-slavery principles, many of the southern states became alarmed for the existence of slavery and seceded from the Union, thus precipitating the Civil War. In 1868, Ulysses S. Grant was elected on a platform which declared for equal suffrage to all loyal men in the south, liberal pensions for soldiers and sailors, the encouragement of foreign immigration, and the removal of the restrictions imposed on the late rebels provided they manifested a loyal spirit. The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, which were Republican measures, were adopted in 1865, 1868 and 1870, respectively. The thirteenth prohibited slavery for the future; the fourteenth protected the rights of freedmen, prohibited office-holding by the late rebels who had held office before the rebellion, and forbade the payment of the Confederate debt; and the fifteenth provided that the right to vote should not be denied on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

In 1876, Rutherford B. Hayes was the Republican nominee. The platform declared that the United States is a nation and not a league; that public funds ought not to be used to support schools under sectarian control; that no further grants of public lands should be made to corporations; that the honest demands of women for additional privileges should be considered; that polygamy should be extirpated from the territories; and that United States notes should be redeemed in coin. When the returns of the vote for president were made it was found that four of the states had sent in two sets each of official returns. These states were South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and Oregon. If the electoral votes of all these states were cast for Hayes, he would have a majority of one in the electoral college. To pass upon the conflicting returns, the electoral commission was created by an act of congress, approved January 29, 1877. The commission, composed of five justices of the supreme court, five senators and five representatives, ruled that in the case of each of the four states, the Hayes electors were the ones whose votes should be received. The house of representatives voted to reject the report of the commission and the senate to accept it. As a concurrent vote of the two houses was necessary to reject, the decision of the commission was binding and Hayes became president.

On the 22d of June, 1877, President Hayes issued the following regulation:

"No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed."

The national convention of the Republican party was held in Chicago, in 1880. The platform reaffirmed the principle that "the constitution of the United States is a supreme law and not a mere contract. Out

of confederate states it made a sovereign nation." It further declared that revenue duties "should so discriminate as to favor American labor"; that Chinese immigration ought to be restricted; and that honest voters in the south "must be protected against terrorism, violence, or fraud." On this platform, James A. Garfield was nominated and elected. Four months after his inauguration, he was shot by an assassin, and the vice president, Chester A. Arthur, succeeded him.

James G. Blaine was nominated in Chicago, in 1884. The platform called for protective duties on wool, for an international standard for the relative value of gold and silver coinage; the regulation of interstate commerce; civil service reform; the enlargement of the navy; and encouragement to the merchant marine. Blaine was defeated. In 1888, the Republicans elected their candidate, Benjamin Harrison. The platform adopted in Chicago said: "We are uncompromisingly in favor of protection;" "We declare our opposition to * * * trusts * * * to control the conditions of trade;" we are "in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money;" "We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce." The Republican convention of 1892 met in Minneapolis. Harrison was renominated but was not elected. William McKinley was elected in 1896, and again in 1900. The platforms reaffirmed Republican principles as previously set forth, and added declarations in favor of a gold standard and in opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver; in favor of the construction by the government of an isthmian canal; and accepting the responsibility of United States sovereignty in Porto Rico and the Philippines.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

This party, which has been known, at different periods, as the Anti-Federalist, the Republican, the Democratic Republican, and, finally, the Democratic party, has as its fundamental principle the limitation of the powers of the federal government to those granted in the letter of the constitu-

tion, and the increase of the direct influence of the people in the conduct of the government.

Thomas Jefferson, the first Democratic president, deviated from the principle of strict construction in the purchase of Louisiana, but all parties have since approved his action. To protect the manufactures that had grown up during the War of 1812, and to relieve the financial difficulties caused by the war, the party adopted a protective tariff and established a national bank in Madison's administration. In 1832, a distinctively southern, and pro-slavery faction of the party, under the leadership of John C. Calhoun, threatened nullification and secession, but Andrew Jackson, a Democratic president, saved the Union by the wise measures he took. The ascendancy of the Calhoun wing committed the party, in 1844, to the annexation of Texas. Calhoun was a keen logician, strictly consistent, thoroughly honest, pure in his private character, and unreservedly committed to the maintenance of slavery. "Texas must be acquired," he declared in the senate, "by purchase, if possible,—by war, if necessary, in the interest of our peculiar institution." Under the Democratic president, James K. Polk, we acquired California and other territory from Mexico, and cleared up our title to Oregon by treaty with Great Britain. In 1853, Franklin Pierce, a northern Democrat, was elected president. The northern Democrats did not favor slavery, but for the sake of party and national union they refrained from opposition to it.

Under Stephen A. Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill, in 1854, these states were permitted to enter the Union with constitutions prohibiting or permitting slavery, as the people should vote. When Kansas was admitted as a free state, the Calhoun wing of the party proclaimed the doctrine of the duty of government to protect slavery. In the party convention, held in Charleston in 1860, a split occurred. Douglas was nominated for the presidency on the principle of "popular sovereignty," but the Calhoun wing withdrew, and afterward, in a convention held in Baltimore, nominated John C.

Breckenridge. This division resulted in the election of the Republican nominee, Abraham Lincoln.

In 1864, the Democrats nominated George B. McClellan, and in 1868, Horatio Seymour for the presidency. The platform adopted in New York in 1868 recognized the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time. It demanded the immediate restoration of the seceded states to the Union; amnesty for political offenders, abolition of "all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy"; and the grateful remembrance of the soldiers and sailors who "carried the flag of our country to victory against the most gallant and determined foe."

Samuel J. Tilden, the nominee of the party in 1876, had a majority of the popular vote, but the electoral commission gave the election to R. B. Hayes, the Republican candidate. In 1880, Winfield S. Hancock was nominated on a platform which proclaimed the principles of opposition to centralization; a tariff for revenue only; civil service reform; free ships; and "no more Chinese immigration." The platform of 1884, on which Grover Cleveland was elected, modified the tariff plank so as to call for revenue reform rather than a tariff for revenue only. The platform of 1892 reaffirmed the historic principles of the party. "We hold," it added, "to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country." Mr. Cleveland was in that year elected for the second time.

The Democratic national convention of 1896 met in Chicago, July 7. The candidate nominated for the presidency was William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska. The platform announced the adherence of the party to the principles of "freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations." The platform further declares: "We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other na-

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

tion;" "We denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks;" "We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue;" "We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers * * * and employes;" "we especially object to government by injunction." The National Democratic party (Sound Money Democrats) nominated John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for the presidency. The most notable planks in its platform—those which indicated its divergence from the Bryan democracy—declared that gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of business and should be the standard of monetary measure; and that the independence and authority of the supreme court must be maintained. "We condemn all efforts to degrade that tribunal, or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly held." The last clause is a reply to that plank in the Chicago platform which denounced government by injunction.

The Democrats at their convention held at Kansas City in July, 1900, renominated Mr. Bryan, who had been defeated in 1896. The platform condemned the policy of the McKinley administration with reference to Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines; opposed militarism, private monopolies, and subsidies to American shipping; and reaffirmed the doctrine of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. In the election that followed, Mr. Bryan was again defeated. The Anti-Imperialists, in a convention held at Indianapolis, in August, 1900, endorsed Mr. Bryan's candidacy, and adopted a platform in which President McKinley was denounced for having undertaken to subjugate a foreign people (the Filipinos) "who are of right free and independent." The Silver Republicans endorsed, in 1900, Mr. Bryan's nomination.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

The object of the Prohibitionists is to secure the passage of laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for manufacturing industries, science, and art. Such a law was passed in

Maine in 1846 and has remained on the statute books ever since. Several other states have also adopted prohibitory legislation. Most of the states prohibit the sale of liquor to minors and on Sundays. The first national convention of the party was held in 1872. The names of the presidential candidates and the popular vote (in round numbers) for each quadrennium is as follows: 1872, James Black, 6,000; 1876, Green Clay Smith, 10,000; 1880, Neal Dow, 12,000; 1884, John P. St. John, 151,000; 1888, Clinton B. Fisk, 250,000; 1892, John Bidwell, 270,000; 1896, Joshua Levering, 140,000; 1900, John G. Woolley, 197,000. The platform of 1900 arraigns the president for permitting the sale of liquor in the army exchange or canteen.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The first national convention was held at Omaha in 1892. The party stands for the free coinage of silver and gold; a volume of money equal to not less than \$50 per capita; an income tax; government ownership of railroads, and telegraph and telephone lines; an eight-hour law; popular initiative and referendum; the establishment of postal savings banks; and the election of president, vice president and senators by direct vote of the people. The candidate for president in 1892 was James B. Weaver, who received a popular vote of 1,042,531. In 1896 and 1898, this party endorsed the Democratic candidate, Mr. Bryan. A wing of this party refused to indorse Mr. Bryan for the presidency in 1900, and, under the name of Populist (Middle of the Road), held a convention in Cincinnati, at which Wharton Barker was nominated for president and Ignatius Donnelly for vice president. The platform was substantially like that adopted at Omaha, but with this addition: an irredeemable, legal tender, paper money issued by government.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The first national convention under the above name was held in New York on August 28, 1892, and nominated Simon Wing for president. In 1896, the nominee was

Charles H. Matchett, and in 1900, Joseph F. Maloney. The popular vote for this party was 39,000 in 1896, and 32,433 in 1900. This party demands government ownership, free use of inventions, income tax, compulsory education, employment by the government of the unemployed, equal wages for men and women, abolition of the veto power, abolition of the senate and all upper legislative chambers, female suffrage, free administration of justice, and abolition of capital punishment,—also several things included in the platform of the People's party. The Social Democratic party, in 1896, nominated Eugene V. Debs for the presidency. It declares the supreme political issue to be "the contest between the working class and the capitalist." Its demands are nearly identical with those of the Socialist Labor party, with the addition of national insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment, and want in old age.

The Union Reform party believes in "direct legislation under the system known as the initiative and referendum." The presidential candidate in 1900 was Seth H. Ellis, of Ohio. Jonah F. R. Leonard was, in the same year, the candidate of the United Christian party; the principles contended for are Christian government, observance of the Christian Sabbath, the daily reading of the bible in schools, etc.

POLITICS IN THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Minnesota was admitted into the Union in 1858. The first governor, H. H. Sibley, was a Democrat. The twelve succeeding governors were Republican. In 1898, John Lind, a Democrat, was elected, and in 1900, Samuel R. Van Sant, a Republican. In 1896, the popular vote was as follows: For

president, McKinley, 193,503, Bryan, 139,735; for governor, D. M. Clough (Rep.), 165,906, John Lind (Fusion-Dem.-Pop.), 162,254. In 1898, for governor, Lind (Fusion), 132,024; Eustis (Rep.), 111,625. In 1900, for president, McKinley, 188,915, Bryan, 111,409; for governor, Van Sant (Rep.), 152,966, Lind (Fusion), 150,567.

North Dakota has cast a majority of its votes for Republican presidents and governors at every election since its admission as a state in 1889. In 1896, the popular vote was, for president, McKinley, 26,335, Bryan, 20,586; for governor, Briggs (Rep.), 25,918, Richardson (Fusion), 20,690. In 1898, for governor, Fancher (Rep.), 27,087, Holmes (Fusion), 19,620. In 1900, for president, McKinley, 35,891, Bryan, 20,519; for governor, Frank White (Rep.), 34,052, M. A. Whippoimann (Fusion), 22,275.

South Dakota became a state in 1889. Her popular vote for the past few years has been as follows: In 1896, for president, Bryan, 41,225, McKinley, 41,042; for governor, Lee (Pop.), 41,187, Ringerud (Rep.), 40,868; in 1898, for governor, Lee (Fusion), 37,319, Phillips (Rep.), 36,949; in 1900, for president, McKinley, 54,530, Bryan, 39,544; for governor, C. N. Herried (Rep.), 58,803, B. H. Lien (Fusion), 40,091.

Montana, since its admission to the Union in 1889, has elected one governor on the Democratic ticket, two on the Republican ticket, and three on a Fusion ticket. Since and including 1896, the popular vote has been as follows: In 1896, for president, Bryan, 42,537, McKinley, 10,494; for governor, Robert B. Smith (Fusion), 36,688, Botkin (Rep.), 14,993; in 1898, for governor, Robert B. Smith re-elected; in 1900, for president, Bryan, 37,146, McKinley, 25,373; for governor, Joseph K. Toole (Fusion), 31,419, David E. Folsom (Rep.), 22,691.

HISTORY OF MINNESOTA.

An early inhabitant of the country lying between the St. Croix river and the Red River of the North would need to have been a well-informed man in order to answer correctly the question "Where do you live?" If living in the year 1860, he might claim the singular experience of having resided in seven territories and states without having changed his location. He might, when our Civil War broke out, have truthfully made this statement: "I am sixty years of age. I have always lived where I do now. My father announced my birth to grandmother in a letter dated Northwest Territory, July 12, 1801. When I was seven years old, a trapper who stayed with us over night at our cabin in Indiana, told us that a Mr. Fulton had, the year before, sailed on some eastern river in a boat propelled by steam. We lived in Illinois during the War of 1812, and the news of the admission of Missouri reached us at our home in Michigan. We Wisconsin people were little disturbed by the fighting at Cerro Gordo and Buena Vista, but, in common with other dwellers in the Territory of Minnesota, I was intensely interested in the compromise measures of 1850. I have all this time been living in St. Paul, which is now in the State of Minnesota. My friend, who has lived just across the river, near Fort Snelling, for thirty years, has in that time resided successively in Louisiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota."

LOCATION AND AREA.

The state of Minnesota occupies the exact center of the North American continent, midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and also midway between Hudson's bay and the Gulf of Mexico. Iowa is on the south, South Dakota and North Dakota on the west, Manitoba and Ontario on the north, and Wisconsin on the east. The state extends from 43 degrees 50 minutes to

49 degrees north latitude, and from 89 degrees 29 minutes to 97 degrees 5 minutes west longitude. It contains 84,287 square miles, or about 53,943,379 acres. For every fifteen sections of land in Minnesota there is a square mile of lake. The name of the state is therefore a peculiarly appropriate one, signifying sky-tinted water.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

In 1635, Jean Nicollet, a French youth of great promise, having wintered on Lake Michigan, told in Montreal of the Minnesota country then inhabited only by Dakota and Ojibway (Chippewa) Indians. Several years before the first settlements were made in the Carolinas, eastern Minnesota was explored by two French fur traders who are distinguished as being the first white men to visit the country now called Minnesota. They spent the winter of 1658-59 in the vicinity of Mille Lacs. These men were Peter Esprit Radisson and his brother-in-law, Des Groseilliers. A thrilling narrative of Radisson's voyages has recently come to light in the discovery of a set of manuscripts written by himself and which, for two hundred years, escaped the attention of scholars in the Bodleian Library and the British Museum. In 1679, Daniel Du Luth led a party of traders to the western end of Lake Superior, and held a council with the Sioux near the site of the city which bears his name. The next spring, he explored the St. Croix river, and at its mouth met the Dutch Franciscan priest, Louis Hennepin, who had in that same year discovered the Falls of St. Anthony. Eight years later, Nicholas Perrot built a fort on Lake Pepin, near the site of Lake City, and formally claimed the country for France. Le Sueur fortified an island in the Mississippi, near Hastings, in 1696, and four years

later established a fort on the Mahkahto or Blue Earth river, near the mouth of the Le Sueur. Here he supplied the Indians with guns and ammunition in exchange for furs.

In 1763, at the close of the French and Indian War, France ceded to Spain all her territory between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains, and to Great Britain the country between the Mississippi and the Alleghanies. Captain Jonathan Carver, a native of Connecticut, visited the Minnesota country in 1766. He claimed to have made a treaty with the Indians in Carver's Cave (St. Paul), in which they ceded him an immense tract of land. The government did not recognize his claim. In 1783, Great Britain relinquished her claim to all territory south of Canada and east of the Mississippi to the United States. Eastern Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory, for the government of which the famous Ordinance of 1787 was passed. In 1803, the United States acquired western Minnesota as part of the Louisiana Purchase. In the same year, William Morrison discovered the source of the Mississippi, and about thirty years later, Henry R. Schoolcraft found a name for the lake in which the river rises, by uniting the middle portions of the Latin words signifying truth and source—*veritas ca-pu-t*. Fort Snelling was established in 1819, and fifteen years later, Gen. H. H. Sibley made a permanent settlement at Mendota.

St. Paul was founded in 1838. In that year, Pierre Parrant built a trading shanty on the site of that city, and in 1840, a Catholic chapel was erected, and consecrated to Saint Paul, whose name was afterward adopted for the capital city. Stillwater was settled in 1843 and a saw mill was immediately erected there. Another saw mill was commenced in 1847 at the Falls of St. Anthony.

THE TERRITORY.

On the third of March, 1849, congress passed a bill organizing the Territory of Minnesota with its boundaries extending to the Missouri river, and Alexander Ramsey was appointed its first governor, serving

four years. The succeeding territorial governors were Willis A. Gorman, 1853-57, and Samuel Medary, 1857-58. When Governor Ramsey arrived in St. Paul, May 27, 1849, no suitable accommodations could be found for himself and family, and he became the guest of H. H. Sibley, at Mendota. These two gentlemen were at that time intimately associated for several weeks with two others—Henry M. Rice and Franklin Steele. "These four men," says Judge Flandrau, "have been more prominent in the development of the state than any others. All of them have been honored by having important counties named after them, and by being chosen to fill high places of honor and trust." The population of the territory at this time was 4,764—about equal to the present population of St. Peter. In that year, there were about 500 people in what is now Minneapolis, 609 in Stillwater, 840 in St. Paul, and 33 in Red Wing. In eight years, the population of the state had grown to 150,037—an increase of about 3,150 per cent.

Judge Charles E. Flandrau, in his "History of Minnesota," says: "In my opinion, the first great achievement of the first legislature was the incorporation of the Historical Society of Minnesota * * * and now possesses its greatest intellectual and moral treasure in a library of historical knowledge of sixty-three thousand volumes, which is steadily increasing, a valuable museum of curiosities, and a gallery of historical paintings." The motto engraved on the first seal of the supreme court was "Fiat justitia ruat coelum"—"Let justice be done though the heavens fall." It is said that one of the judges interpreted it thus: "Those who defy justice will rue it when we seal 'em."

The Mississippi was, in territorial days, navigable for steamboats to the Falls of St. Anthony and for a considerable distance above. Steamboats ran regularly up the river to Mankato, and sometimes reached the mouth of the Yellow Medicine.

The first Minnesota newspaper was the Minnesota Register, the first number of which bears the date of St. Paul, April 27,

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

1849. The first number of the Pioneer was published one day later. The St. Paul Press was established on the first of January, 1861. The two last-mentioned were united on April 11, 1875, to form the journal which has since that date existed under the name of the St. Paul Pioneer Press. The first daily in Minneapolis was the Tribune, the initial number being dated May 25, 1867. There are now about 580 newspapers published in the state.

The railroad system of Minnesota had its beginning in the Minnesota & Pacific, which, in the latter part of 1861, operated a road ten miles long, running from St. Paul to St. Anthony. This road has grown into the Great Northern, which now runs its trains from St. Paul to the Pacific ocean. There are, in round numbers, about 6,100 miles of railroad now operated in Minnesota, on a capital stock of about \$264,327,000.

THE STATE.

On February 26, 1857, congress passed an act authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a state government. On October 13, of the same year, the people adopted a constitution, and in the act of admission into the Union passed May 11, 1858, Minnesota was "declared to be one of the United States of America." The state at that time contained a population of 150,037. The United States censuses since 1858 show the following totals: 1860, a population of 172,023; in 1870, a population of 439,706; in 1880, a population of 780,773; in 1890, a population of 1,301,826; and in 1900, a population of 1,751,394. Minneapolis, which first appeared in the national census of 1860, had at that time 2,564 inhabitants; the city now numbers 202,718. The census of 1850 gave St. Paul 1,112; that of 1900 gave her 163,065. In 1870, Duluth numbered 3,131; in 1900, her population was 52,969. The population of Winona in 1900 was 19,714; Stillwater, 12,318; and Mankato, 10,599.

The first biennial session of the state legislature was held in 1881, the sessions previous to that having been held annually. The Australian system of voting was introduced at the general election of 1892.

The names of the state governors, with their terms of service, are as follows: Henry H. Sibley, 1858-60; Alexander Ramsey, 1860-63; Henry A. Swift, 1863-64; Stephen Miller, 1864-66; William R. Marshall, 1866-70; Horace Austin, 1870-74; Cushman K. Davis, 1874-76; John S. Pillsbury, 1876-82; Lucius F. Hubbard, 1882-87; A. R. McGill, 1887-89; William R. Merriam, 1889-93; Knute Nelson, 1893-95; David M. Clough, 1895-99; John Lind, 1899-1901; Samuel R. Van Sant, 1901—.

THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY.

While generally considered a prairie state, Minnesota is bountifully supplied with timber, and a large portion of it is covered with dense forests. A strip of hard wood timber extending in a general north and south direction through the middle of the state contains about 5,000 square miles, and is called the "Big Woods." That portion of the state between the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers is well wooded, the northern portion of it consisting of extensive pineries.

In 1847, Mr. Daniel Stanchfield explored the Rum river and its tributaries. He says: "The discovery by the exploring party of the almost inexhaustible pine timber above the falls of St. Anthony, heralded throughout all the states and Canada, brought immigration from every state, and changed this part of the territory from barbarism to civilization." Billions of feet of pine that grew on the shores of Rum river have since been cut and made into lumber. The report made by Mr. Stanchfield on his return from his exploring expedition resulted in the construction of a dam, the building of a saw mill and the manufacture of lumber in Minneapolis—or St. Anthony, as it was then called. The first supply of logs for the new mill to work up was obtained from the Crow Wing river. A bargain was made with the Ojibway chief, Hole-in-the-Day, by which the latter was to receive fifty cents for each tree (pine) hauled to the river, and, in addition, five pairs of blankets, some calico and broadcloth, and a pony. One and a half million feet of logs were cut

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

the first winter, besides timber for a mile and a half of boom.

About the same time, the government erected a saw mill near Long Prairie.

The saw mill at St. Anthony began work September 1, 1848, and ran night and day to supply lumber for building the houses of immigrants. The next year, a gang saw mill and two shingle mills were added. In 1856, the surveyor general scaled over six million feet of logs for one St. Paul firm, and many rafts of logs were floated to St. Louis in that year. In 1850, over six million feet of pine logs were driven to St. Anthony from the Rum river country. The St. Anthony mills had at this time two gangs and three single saws running, besides two shingle mills. Many logs went to the St. Paul boom for markets farther down the river. In the year 1857, the cut and drive of logs on the upper Mississippi and Rum river exceeded forty-four million feet.

In the winter of 1853-54 the first dam and saw mill were built at Anoka. In the same county, mills were built between 1854 and 1857, near Centerville, at St. Francis and at Columbus.

The manufacture of lumber was extended by the building of mills at Orono in 1851, at Princeton in 1856, at Monticello in 1855-56, at Clearwater in 1856 and 1858, at St. Cloud in 1855 (by Wilson, Brott, Welles, and Stearns), and 1857 (by Raymond and Owen), at Watab in 1856 (by Place, Hanson, and Clark), at Little Falls in 1849 (by James Green), and in 1856-58 (by the Little Falls Manufacturing company), near the mouth of Swan river in 1856 (by Anson Northrup), and on the Skunk river, Morrison county, in 1858.

Preliminary to the establishment of a saw mill or the cutting of timber in the pines of the upper Mississippi came the work of the "cruiser" whose office was to prospect or cruise in search of the most desirable areas for lumbering, to determine the areas occupied by pine timber available for logging and to estimate the amounts that would be yielded from different tracts on the streams of the region. It was the custom of the cruiser to supply himself with

some provisions, a blanket, a rifle or shotgun, with ammunition, and matches to start the nightly campfire, and then to go alone or with one or two comrades, into the pathless forests, there to collect the information and estimates needed, remaining weeks or sometimes even months in the woods, and subsisting mostly on game, fish and berries.

"The first great gold mine of the Northwest was its pine timber, which was taken from the red man almost without compensation. From the upper Mississippi region, above the falls of St. Anthony, it has (up to 1900) yielded twelve billion feet of lumber, having a value, at the places where it was sawn, of not less than \$75,000,000. This great lumber industry, more than all our other resources, built up the cities and towns on the upper Mississippi and its tributaries, at these falls and northward."

It will be interesting to compare methods of lumbering in the fifties with those in vogue at the beginning of the twentieth century. Then, the main logging roads were cut twelve or more feet wide, straight, smooth and level. One end of a tree trunk was loaded on a bob sled, the other part—the bark being removed from the under side so that it would slip easily on the snow—dragged along. When it reached the lake or river shore, it was rolled off the sled and the sawyers cut it into logs, cutting an ownership mark in each log. In the spring the drivers rolled the logs into the water and drove them down the river. Now, two bob sleds are used, and, by means of a tackle and fall, the logs are lifted upon them, sometimes to the height of ten feet. To facilitate the drawing of such heavy loads, the ruts of the logging roads are iced by drawing water tanks along the roads, applying a small stream at each side. The trees, instead of being chopped down with axes as formerly, are sawed off at the stump.

The growth of the lumber industry in Minnesota may be seen from the following table, which shows the number of feet of lumber, and the number of shingles and lath cut in the saw mills of the state. Data relative to shingles and lath prior to 1900 are not at hand:

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

	1848	1880	1890	1900
Lumber.....	2,000,000	205,306,000	344,494,000	1,656,648,000
Shingles.....				308,962,000
Lath.....				379,281,000

IRON MINING.

When Croesus, the Lydian king, displayed his heaps of treasure to Solon, that wise philosopher told him that whoever possesses the iron of the world is able to control the gold. Nearly twenty-five centuries later, a French economist (Louis Figuier) asserted that "Le roi des métaux c'est le fer, et non pas l'or,"—iron and not gold is the king of metals. One of the richest provinces of King Iron is to be found in northwestern Minnesota. The first mention of iron ore in northern Minnesota occurs in the report of J. G. Norwood, in 1850. Mr. Horace V. Winchell says: "Minnesota's iron industry is of recent date but phenomenal growth. Though it is only fifteen years since the first car load of ore was digged in our northern wild, the industry has grown with amazing rapidity, until to-day an almost incessant stream of purest hematite is kept moving toward the furnaces of the east. * * * In 1880 the population of St. Louis county was 4,504. There was not a settlement north of Duluth." In 1900, the population of this county was 82,932. In this year the production of iron ore, which began in 1884, was 5,878,908 tons. Of this, 4,613,766 tons were produced on the Mesabi range, and 1,265,142 tons on the Vermilion range.

The iron mines of Minnesota, so far as they have been developed, are situated in St. Louis county, north and northwest of Lake Superior. The two iron belts lie about twenty miles apart and extend in an easterly and westerly direction. On the south, and hence nearer to Lake Superior and the ore shipping ports, is the Mesabi range, whose rocks may be traced from Cook county on the east, through St. Louis and into Itasca county on the west,—more than 150 miles. The iron ore of the Vermilion range is not nearly as regular and well defined, but the rocks of that general formation also extend from Cook into Itasca through

St. Louis county,—a distance of more than 125 miles. The ore deposits are not continuous, but are scattered along in groups, at irregular intervals. On the Vermilion range, there are two groups of mines, situated at Ely and Tower, respectively,—these places being twenty-three miles apart. The shipping point for these mines is Two Harbors, in Lake county, 68 to 90 miles distant from the mines. On the Mesabi range, the groups of mines are centered around the cities of Biwabik, McKinley, Sparta, Eveleth, Virginia, Mountain Iron, and Hibbing. The ore from this range is hauled by rail about 75 miles to Duluth and Superior.

The iron ore from the iron mines of Minnesota is carried by rail and water to ports on Lakes Michigan and Erie and thence by rail to furnaces in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The amount of capital invested in Lake Superior iron mining is estimated at \$250,000,000. This includes the investment in mines, docks, railroad transportation, and lake fleets.

As methods of handling and mining ore have improved, prices have declined; the margin between the cost of production and the selling price has grown smaller and smaller, and earnings have been made on larger outputs and greater economy of operation. The prices paid for the ore delivered at Cleveland and other lower lake ports have fluctuated much—reaching their highest point (\$12 per ton) for Bessemer ore, in 1873. From that time, prices have declined. In 1891, this ore brought \$6, and in 1895, \$2.75 to \$3.50 per ton. Non-Bessemer ore brought, in 1895, \$1.90 to \$2.30 per ton.

Inasmuch as several of the mines on the Mesabi range are owned by the state of Minnesota, it is evident that the state has a pecuniary interest in their development. The royalties paid from such mines into the state treasury in 1899 and 1900, at the legal rate of twenty-five cents per ton, amount to \$33,669.91.

QUARRYING.

At Sauk Rapids and St. Cloud, granite quarrying was begun in 1867. Numerous varieties are quarried and have been much

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

used in the construction and trimming of buildings, bridges etc. Gneiss has been extensively quarried near Ortonville since 1887.

Quartzite—a very hard and crystalline sandstone—was quarried in the Minnesota Valley, opposite New Ulm, in 1859. It forms a great ridge in Cottonwood county and has plentiful outcrops in Pipestone and Rock counties. It is used for building stone under the name of jasper. Near the village of Pipestone, the red quartzite encloses a thin layer of a red and mottled clayey rock known as pipestone (catlinite). It covers an area of only a few acres, and is the only formation of its kind in the world. It is used by the Indians for making pipes and ornaments.

Sandstone quarrying was begun at Hinckley in 1878, and later at Sandstone on the Kettle river. The red sandstone at Fond du Lac was first quarried in 1870. Varieties of sandstone were quarried at Jordan in 1858, at Mendota in 1869, and at Dresbach in 1881.

Quarries of valuable limestones were opened near St. Paul and Minneapolis in 1820, at Stillwater in 1847, at Mankato in 1853, at Winona in 1854, at Mantorville in 1856, and at Kasota in 1868. Stone from these and many other quarries in the state are shipped to Chicago, Winnipeg, and many other cities throughout the Northwest.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural history of Minnesota is practically the history of the state. Of the four sources from which all the material wealth of the world is drawn—the field, the forest, the mine, the sea—Minnesota is richly endowed with three. The soil is fruitful, the climate is good, there is an abundance of rainfall, and all the conditions exist which underlie successful farming. Minnesota is very near the northern limit of the best wheat production, and it is an established fact that the nearer the northern limit animal or vegetable growth can be carried on, the better will be the results. As to quality, Minnesota No. 1

hard is esteemed as the very best in the markets of the world.

In the year 1860, Minnesota produced 2,186,993 bushels of wheat; in 1868 the product was 16,128,875 bushels,—an average of 17.75 bushels per acre. In the latter year the average in Illinois was 14.5 bushels, in Ohio, 11.6 bushels, and in Indiana, 10.5 bushels per acre. The average of corn per acre in Minnesota was 23.32 bushels in 1866, 31.95 in 1867, and 39.93 in 1868. Similar statistics show a parallel growth in the production of oats, potatoes, barley, rye, buckwheat, hay, flax, butter, cheese, and other farm products, as well as in the stock-raising industry.

The following table shows the principal agricultural and live stock resources of the state from the latest report:

Wheat.....	58,623,241 bu.	Horses.....	559,060
Oats.....	53,101,868 "	Cows.....	610,496
Corn.....	37,149,314 "	Working Oxen.....	1,220
Barley.....	12,510,935 "	Other Cattle.....	451,246
Potatoes.....	3,284,722 "	Sheep.....	316,835
Flax Seed.....	3,604,632 "	Hogs.....	404,806
Rye.....	1,521,819 "		
Timothy Seed.....	247,348 "		
Clover Seed.....	40,876 "		

The butter and cheese industries of the state have had a remarkable growth in the past few years. In 1900 there were 641 creameries and cheese factories. Minnesota butter to-day commands the highest price. Its value is recognized not only throughout the United States, but is in great demand in the British markets. It took four of the five prizes offered at the late Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. A similar statement would be true in regard to Minnesota honey.

A valuable and interesting account of the development of agriculture in the Red River valley of Minnesota is contained in Vol. 25 of the United States Geological Survey, by Warren J. Upham, now secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society. There is room here for only a few brief extracts. Condensation requires some changes in language, and quotation marks are therefore omitted.

In pre-Columbian times, and onward to the present day, the Indians of the Red River valley have cultivated fields of maize,

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

potatoes, and squashes. The first immigration of white men to colonize this fertile basin was in 1812, when the early pioneers of the Selkirk settlements established their homes as far south as Pembina. Small bands of farmers settled further up the river in the sixties, but the main tide of immigration came after the Northern Pacific railroad (1870-72) and the Great Northern (1875) had provided means of sending the staple product to the markets of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. All the wheat is sown in the spring. It is a remarkable fact that in the year 1890 the Red River valley produced 285 bushels of wheat for every man, woman and child of that region. The development of that portion of the state will appear in the following comparison of acreage and production of the wheat in 1880 and 1890. The statistics refer to the six most northerly counties of Minnesota bordering on the Red River of the North. In 1880: 103,363 acres, 1,692,183 bush.; in 1890, 600,000 acres, 8,000,000 bush. In the latter year, the other leading products of the same counties, excluding Kittson, were as follows: Oats, 102,584 acres, 2,784,773 bush.; barley, 35,891 acres, 674,850 bush.; tame hay, 15,908 acres, 27,182 tons; potatoes, 5,512 acres, 427,413 bush.; flaxseed, 2,494 acres, 20,252 bush.; wild hay, 183,103 tons. In 1891, the amount of live stock in the six counties first named was as follows: Horses, mules, and asses, 36,910; neat cattle, 80,594; sheep, 26,002; swine, 14,473.

The first wheat was shipped from the state in 1857, from the Le Sueur prairie. In 1859, a few thousand bushels raised principally about Le Sueur and St. Peter were shipped by boat to St. Louis. This cargo was supplemented by hickory hoop-poles from Chaska. In that day Milwaukee was the market for most of the grain shipped out of the state. In 1862, the first flour was shipped from Minneapolis.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was incorporated in 1868, although a similar society had been in existence as far back as territorial days, and in 1867, the state had appropriated \$1,000

for its encouragement. In 1885, Ramsey county offered to convey to the state 200 acres of land adjoining the city of St. Paul for the purpose of holding annual exhibitions, and the state at once appropriated \$100,000 for permanent improvements. In 1887, a further appropriation of \$50,000 was made. Previous to this the annual fairs had been held in various parts of the state. The state now appropriates \$4,000 annually to aid in the payment of premiums to exhibitors.

The society is prosperous, and holds annual fairs on its grounds in September.

Other societies which have done much to promote the agricultural interests of the state are: The Horticultural Society, the Forestry Association, the Dairymen's Association, the Butter and Cheese Makers' Association, the Poultry Association, and the Bee Keepers' Association.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The chief aim of these institutes is to disseminate among the farmers information that will be helpful to them. More than forty are held every year in the various agricultural centers of the state. Those held between November and April continue two days, and the summer institutes—held between seed time and harvest—last one day. The work of this institution began in 1887. As instructors and lecturers in these institutes, persons are selected who have made a practical success of agriculture, horticulture, stock-raising etc. Hundreds of questions are asked of these instructors by the farmers and their wives who eagerly crowd to the institutes. Reports of the addresses, discussions, questions, and answers are published in the county papers, and are collected in an illustrated annual of about 400 pages, twenty thousand copies of which are printed and distributed among the farmers of the state. This work has, for several years, been under the immediate supervision of O. C. Gregg of Lynd, Lyon county.

THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

This school is unique in its plan and methods. It is not a high school or a school

for general culture. It is a farm which has facilities for instructing both young men and young women in the science of field and domestic farming, and for affording them practice and observation in the best methods of doing the actual work of farmers. Its success has exceeded all expectations. It started in 1888 with forty-seven students; in 1899-1900, the enrollment was 503,—423 males and 80 females. Nearly all its students are the sons and daughters of farmers, and most of its graduates are engaged in farming. The course of study includes agriculture, blacksmithing, botany, carpentry, drawing, study of breeds, language, sewing, cooking, chemistry, dairying, fruit growing, poultry, physics, home economy, civics, dressing and curing meats, feeding, forestry, machinery, fertilizers, veterinary science, etc. This school is supported by a liberal annual appropriation from the state, and is worth many times its cost in the increased intelligence it brings to bear on that industry which is the main economic stay of the state.

FLOUR MANUFACTURE.

While the leading industry of Minnesota is agriculture, the manufacture of flour is especially worthy of note from the fact that the output of this commodity in the state is nearly equal that of all other portions of the United States.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, farmers depended on the horse mill for grinding their wheat and corn. In 1867, a wind power grist mill was established at Owatonna, and in 1868 a similar mill at Mankato ground 160 bushels of wheat daily,—the equivalent of about 30 barrels of flour. In 1867, there were in Minnesota seven 60-foot wind wheel flouring mills. The first flour mill run by water power in the state was built in 1822 by the United States government at St. Anthony Falls to supply flour for the garrison at Fort Snelling. It was operated by soldiers.

In 1850, Minnesota produced 1,401 bushels of wheat, and the flour output was valued at \$500. In 1900, the wheat product was about 70,000,000 bushels and the value

of flour manufactured was about \$100,000,000. From 1850 to 1855, small grist mills were built on the streams of Houston, Winona, Wabasha, Dakota, Hennepin, Sherburne, Fillmore, and Olmsted counties. In 1851, the first grist and merchant mill was erected at St. Anthony Falls in East Minneapolis. "The Minnesota," a five-run mill, was built in Minneapolis in 1854. It was situated on Hennepin Island. The mill cost \$16,000 and brought its owners a net profit of \$24,000 the first year. As sufficient Minnesota wheat to supply this mill could not be obtained, wheat was hauled by wagon 100 miles from Wisconsin, or by boat from Iowa. "The Minnesota" was the first mill to ship Minnesota flour to eastern markets, in 1858. It paid \$2.25 per barrel freight,—over five times the present cost.

The Globe Milling company of New Ulm was a corporation to manufacture flour in Minnesota. The mill had a daily capacity of 50 barrels, and began operation in 1858. Limitation of space forbids more than the mere mention of the beginnings of flour milling at Northfield in 1856, at Dundas in the sixties, at Hastings before 1859, at Isinours, on the Root river in 1855, and at Minnetonka Mills in 1853. In 1860, Minnesota had 85 flouring mills, 63 of which were run by water and 22 by steam. These mills, from 1,273,509 bushels of wheat, produced 254,702 barrels of flour, valued at \$1,310,431,—an increase of \$1,309,931 in ten years. In 1861, the estimated daily output of the Minneapolis mills was 4,000 barrels,—about one-third of the present output of the "Pillsbury A" mill.

In the decade of 1860-70, the number of mills had increased to 216, their output to about 1,000,000 barrels of flour, and 500,000 bushels of corn meal, all valued at \$7,500,000.

The manufacture of flour was revolutionized in 1870 by the introduction of the "new process" of saving the gluten of the wheat berry by means of the middlings purifier. The value of Minnesota flour was increased \$1 or \$2 per barrel by the use of this, the invention of the brothers Nicholas and Edmund N. La Croix, who were Minne-

sota millers. In 1874, the roller process was introduced into the "Washburn A" mill at Minneapolis.

In 1901, Minnesota had about 400 flour and grist mills, with an aggregate daily capacity of about 140,000 barrels. The manufacture of this flour requires about 115,000,000 bushels of wheat. Fifteen million barrels of Minnesota flour go to foreign countries, and more than one-half of this to Great Britain and Ireland. Our other principal foreign markets are in the following order: West Indies, Hong Kong, Brazil, and Germany.

The ten largest milling centers in the United States "as measured by their flour output in 1899 are as follows: Detroit, 594,700 barrels; Nashville, 630,803; Buffalo,

1,068,944; Kansas City, 1,094,846; Chicago, 1,125,745; Toledo, 1,150,000; St. Louis, 1,166,439; Milwaukee, 1,737,826; Duluth-Superior, 1,763,920; Minneapolis, 14,291,780."

On Jan. 21, 1901, Mr. Geo. D. Rogers delivered an exceedingly interesting and valuable address on the history of flour manufacture in Minnesota. At the conclusion of this address, from which most of the above data have been drawn, he says: "At the World's Exposition at Paris during the past year, bread made from Minnesota flour carried off the prize medal for the best bread in the world, and Minnesota flour likewise took first premium in the contest for the best flour in the world, showing that Minnesota holds the world's sweepstakes for the quantity and quality of product."

HISTORY OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

C. W. G. HYDE.

The state of South Dakota lies in the heart of North America. It is north of Nebraska, east of Wyoming and Montana, south of North Dakota, and west of Minnesota and Iowa. Its area is 77,850 square miles. It is about equal in size to Nebraska or Uruguay, one and a half times as large as New York or England, more than twice the size of Indiana, and nearly seven times the size of Belgium. It would take nearly ten states like Massachusetts and sixty-two like Rhode Island to equal South Dakota in area.

The natural divisions of South Dakota are the Missouri valley, which has become noted for a production of corn and hogs equal to that of Illinois and Iowa. The Big Sioux valley, which contains fine quarries of granite and jasper rock and a fertile soil; the James River valley, which produces the finest wheat grown in the state, and which is the finest artesian well district in the world; central Dakota, which includes the divide and prairies between the Missouri and James rivers, and which is well adapt-

ed to grain and stock farming; the Sioux reservation in the northwestern part of the state; the Sisseton reservation in the northeastern corner of the state—a rich tract of agricultural land; and the Black Hills in the southwest, which are chiefly noted for their abundant deposits of gold, silver, lead, tin, copper, gypsum, mica, cements, clays, coal, graphite, iron, marble, zinc, etc.

The aboriginal inhabitants of South Dakota were the Crow, Cheyenne and Sioux Indians. A detailed account of these aborigines is given elsewhere in this volume.

TERRITORIAL CHANGES.

1. South Dakota, in common with other parts of the west was a hunting ground for roving bands of Indians from time immemorial.

2. La Salle, a French explorer, formally took possession of all the country drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, and named it for his king—Louis XIV.—Louisiana.

3. In 1762, France ceded the country to Spain, but it was retroceded to France under the treaty of St. Ildephonso in 1800. In 1803, Louisiana became the property of the United States by purchase.

It is now necessary to distinguish the changes made in the eastern section of the state from those made in the western section,—the Missouri river constituting the dividing line.

4. The western section of the state became a part of Missouri Territory in 1812, and afterward of Mandan Territory. In 1854, it was incorporated in the Territory of Nebraska.

5. The eastern section was a part of Missouri Territory from 1812 to 1834, of Michigan Territory from 1834 to 1836, of Wisconsin Territory from 1836 to 1838, of Iowa Territory from 1838 to 1849, and of Minnesota Territory from 1849 to 1858. From 1858, when the state of Minnesota was organized, until 1861, it had no legal name or existence. In the latter year, Dakota Territory was organized, including both of the present Dakotas, together with Montana, Wyoming, and part of Idaho.

6. In 1873, the boundaries of Dakota Territory were readjusted so as to include North and South Dakota as they now are.

7. On Nov. 2, 1889, South Dakota was organized as a state with its present boundaries.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first party of American explorers to ascend the Missouri river into the land of the Dakotas was that conducted by Captains Lewis and Clarke, and was organized immediately after the consummation of the Louisiana purchase. The party entered the Missouri river in boats from the Mississippi, May 4, 1804. Twenty-three days later, they passed the mouth of the James river, and near the place where Yankton now stands, an Indian swam to their boats and informed them that a large body of Sioux was near. The party landed and met the Indians at Calumet Bluff, making speeches and giving presents. On the 24th of September, they reached the mouth of the Te-

ton, now called the Bad, river. They remained in their canoes in the river, opposite the site of Pierre, for one day, the Indians being so hostile that they did not venture to land. On October 1, they passed the mouth of the Cheyenne. Here they met Mr. Valle, a French trader, who informed them that he had passed the preceding winter in the mountains (Black Hills) where the river takes its rise.

Soon after the Lewis and Clarke expedition, American traders and adventurers began to push their way into the hitherto unknown Northwest, establishing posts for fur trade with the natives. The furs and peltries were taken to St. Louis in the spring, the journeys down the upper tributaries being often made in circular boats of skins, with which the channel could be followed, regardless of sand-bars, snags, and darkness. The first trading posts were established in the country about 1809. It is claimed that Pierre Chouteau, of the American Fur company, was the first man to run a steamboat up the Missouri river into Dakota, and with him as pilot the steamer Antelope passed up the river into the Dakotas in 1832.

It is said that a stone slab has been found on the top of Mount Lookout, near Spearfish, upon which this inscription had been cut:

"Came to the Hills in 1833, seven of us. Doctor Lacon, Ezra Kind, G. W. Wood, F. Brown, R. Kent, William King, Indian Crow, all dead but me, Ezra Kind. Killed by Indians beyond the High Hill. They got all our gold, June, 1834." On the opposite side is this inscription:

"Got all the gold we could carry; our ponies were got by the Indians. I have lost my gun and have nothing to eat. Indians are hunting me."

No permanent settlement was made in South Dakota until 1856, when Sioux Falls was settled. The first census of Dakota was taken in 1861, and showed a population of 2,402. In 1868, there were 12,000 whites in the territory. The first telegraph line was built from Sioux City to Yankton in 1870, and in 1872, a railroad was finished

between the two places. In 1874, gold was discovered in the Black Hills, and in 1877, the Black Hills region was opened to white settlement.

The governors of Dakota Territory, from the date of its organization, March 2, 1861, were as follows: William Jaynes, 1861-63; Newton Edmunds, 1863-66; Andrew J. Faulk, 1866-69; John A. Burbank, 1869-74; John L. Pennington, 1874-78; William A. Howard, 1878-80; Nehemiah G. Ordway, 1880-84; Gilbert A. Pierce, 1884-87; Louis K. Church, 1887-89; Arthur C. Mellette, 1889.

THE STATE.

On February 22, 1889, President Cleveland signed an act empowering the people of South Dakota to adopt a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union as one of the United States. A constitutional convention met at Sioux Falls on July 4, 1889. As the people had voted to endorse a constitution which had been adopted four years before, the duties of the convention were limited to making such changes in that constitution as related to the name and boundary of the proposed state and to the reapportionment of legislative and judicial districts, and such amendments as might be necessary to comply with the admission act. A provision of the constitution relating to the prohibition of the liquor traffic was submitted to the people separately, as follows:

"No person or corporation shall manufacture, or aid in the manufacture for sale, any intoxicating liquor. No person shall sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquor. The legislature shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this section and provide suitable and adequate penalties for the violation thereof."

The constitution, including the prohibitory provision, was adopted by popular vote on October 1, and on November 3, 1889, President Harrison issued his proclamation admitting South Dakota to the Union. Arthur C. Mellette was elected governor, and the first state legislature, on October 17, chose two United States senators, viz., R. F.

Pettigrew and Gideon C. Moody. The governors of the state since that time have been as follows: Arthur C. Mellette, 1889-93; Charles H. Sheldon, 1893-97; Andrew E. Lee, 1897-1901; C. F. Herreid, 1901—. R. F. Pettigrew represented South Dakota in the United States senate from 1889 to 1901; and Gideon C. Moody, from 1889 to 1891. James H. Kyle succeeded Senator Moody in 1891, and was re-elected in 1897. In 1901, Robert J. Gamble was elected to succeed Senator Pettigrew.

The population of South Dakota in 1870 was 11,776; in 1880, 98,268; in 1890, 328,808; and in 1900, 401,570.

There are twelve cities in South Dakota having a population greater than 2,000. In the following list the first number which comes after the name of each city denotes the population in 1890, the second number, the population in 1900:

Aberdeen, 3,182-4,087; Brookings, 1,518-2,346; Deadwood, 2,366-3,498; Huron, 3,038-2,793; Lead, 2,581-6,210; Madison, 1,736-2,550; Mitchell, 2,217-4,055; Pierre, 3,235-2,306; Sioux Falls, 10,177-10,266; Vermillion, 1,496-2,183; Watertown, 2,672-3,352; Yankton, 3,670-4,125.

In 1890, about 12,000,000 acres of fine farming lands embraced in the Sioux reservations were opened to settlement, and the lands were promptly occupied by settlers. One tract of these lands lay between American and Medicine creeks on the east, and Cheyenne and White rivers on the west side of the Missouri, and also included all that portion of the Great Sioux reservation lying south of the forty-sixth parallel and west of the 103d meridian. Another tract lay north of the city of Watertown. In the same year, a stringent law was passed prohibiting the manufacture, sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors, under heavy penalties. In 1898, an amendment to the state constitution was adopted providing that the state should control the manufacture and sale of liquors, but this amendment was repealed in the year 1900.

South Dakota was the first state to establish the initiative and referendum as a part of the law-making process, an amendment

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

to the constitution embodying this principle having been adopted in 1898.

GOLD MINING.

Gold was first known to exist in the Black Hills in 1858, having been discovered by Lieut. Wheeler, a government scientific explorer, near the Wyoming border. Two years later gold was again found in small quantities near the place now known as Jenny's Stockade, on Beaver creek. In 1861, Gen. Harney's party found fine prospects on French creek.

In the year 1874, Gen. G. A. Custer conducted a military and scientific expedition from Fort Abraham Lincoln, N. D., to Bear Butte, in the Black Hills, and explored the country south, southeast, and southwest of the latter point. Capt. Ludlow, chief engineer of the expedition, under date of August 23, 1874, says:

"Whatever may ultimately be determined as to the existence of large amounts of precious metals in the Black Hills, the evidence gathered on the trip was discouraging to that supposition. It is probable that the best use to be made of the Black Hills for the next fifty years [up to 1925] would be as the permanent reservation of the Sioux." Gen. Custer, in his report of this expedition, says that while no discoveries were made of gold deposits in quartz, an even, if not very rich, distribution of gold is to be found in the valleys. He was satisfied, however, that gold in satisfactory quantities could be obtained in the Hills. A few days later the general again refers to the discovery of gold and states that additional evidence of its existence in paying quantities has been discovered.

In October of the same year a party of twenty-five explorers and miners started for the Black Hills from Sioux City, Iowa. On the 24th of December they found gold in Custer's Park, near where Custer City now stands. This was the first gold produced in a mining camp in the Black Hills. In the spring of 1875, these miners were arrested and conducted out of the Hills by United States soldiers, as they were trespassing on an Indian reservation, and their lives were

in danger. Prospectors and miners persisted in carrying on their work in the Hills in spite of government opposition, and the president at last, in 1875, began negotiations with the Indians, looking to a cession of the Black Hills region.

The discovery of gold in the Black Hills, in the vicinity of Deadwood, which was the forerunner of the real gold find in the Black Hills, was made in the summer of 1875 by a party of gold seekers from the Cheyenne River agency, near where Pierre, the capital of the state, is now located. These men had been told by the Indians of the existence of gold in the hills. The party consisted of Dick Lowe, Tom Moore, Frank Bryant, Sam Blodget, J. B. Pearson, James Pearman and George Hauser, who came in with pack animals.

The gold was discovered in Whitewood Gulch, about 300 yards above the mouth of Spruce Gulch, at a point which is now within the first ward of the city of Deadwood. The country on the route between the Cheyenne river and the point at which they made their first find was thoroughly prospected without finding any gold. They remained in the gulch about six weeks, when their food gave out, and Lowe, Moore and Pearman returned to the Missouri river for provisions. The remainder of the party went to the Southern Hills and were arrested and taken out of the country by the military. Frank Bryant and two others located the first mining claim taken up in Deadwood Gulch, November 17, 1875.

A treaty with the Indians was finally concluded on September 26, 1876, and was ratified and approved by the president, February 28, 1877. The country ceded was all that region west of the 103d meridian which is included by the north and south forks of the Cheyenne river.

In the meantime, the Castle Creek Drain Ditch company was organized and commenced work on September 1, 1876. Although this company abandoned its claim on Castle creek within a year because of the impossibility of pumping water for their ditch, one of their number, Mr. Sidney E. Cornell, declares that he shall never re-

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

gret having gone there, "for there I found the best nugget of them all—a faithful help-mate who is with me yet, a true and loving wife." The total product of gold in South Dakota for the year 1891 was \$3,112,000; for 1893, \$4,000,000; for 1896, \$8,235,000; for 1898, \$8,000,000; for 1899, \$9,131,436, and for 1900 (estimated), \$14,000,000. South Dakota ranks third among the states of the Union in the production of gold. It is estimated that up to April 1, 1900, the Black Hills had yielded gold to the value of \$87,000,000.

WHEAT RAISING.

During early times in South Dakota, conditions were so favorable that a very little care and work brought an abundant yield. The immediate result was a heedlessness on the part of farmers which brought temporary disaster. More careful preparation of the soil and diversified farming have brought renewed prosperity. The hard varieties of wheat can be successfully raised in the northern part of the state. The raising of blue stem wheat has been made a success, and it is a valuable wheat to raise, considering quality and yield. The losses in quality of wheat by smut, in South Dakota, in early days, no longer occur to any considerable extent. The average yield of wheat is about twelve bushels per acre, and in an average year, the state produces from thirty-six to forty-five million bushels. The average price obtained by the South Dakota farmer for a period of six years is fifty-two and three-fourths cents per bushel, according to the latest obtainable statistics.

THE DAIRY AND CREAMERY INDUSTRY.

"The great success to which dairying in South Dakota has attained is due mainly to two potent factors," says Prof. A. H. Wheaton. These two factors are "the excellent quality of the native grasses and the extreme cheapness and wonderful fertility of the soils. The native grasses of South Dakota are wonderfully rich in nutrition of those peculiar qualities which make them a natural and nearly balanced ration for animals designed for beef, and for milch cows." "The butter produced from them is of a

very high order" as to flavor, texture, and long keeping.

In the early days of South Dakota, the conditions referred to above were not understood, but as the state grew older it became apparent to agriculturists that in order to secure themselves against loss in years that were not favorable to the production of good grain crops, they must raise some kind of stock. "Experiments were inaugurated by the Experimental Station and by farmers of all classes along these lines, which resulted in the almost unanimous opinion that South Dakota was, and is, one of nature's ideal spots for grazing purposes. The results, indeed, were far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine.

"From a very few creameries established in 1890, the industry of dairying and especially buttermaking has rapidly spread until now nearly the whole state east of the Missouri river is engaged in it. January 1, 1898, there were 145 successful creameries in operation," and it is now estimated that there are over two hundred. The plan was followed of "establishing creameries in localities where wheat raising had been especially disastrous during the driest seasons.

"While it has now been completely demonstrated that so long as the lands remain at the present price, dairying can be carried on in South Dakota with profit, it is as true that twice as many creameries can be successfully operated" and large investments may profitably be made in the erection of additional creameries and the stocking of more farms with milch cows. Capitalists who desire to find a paying and safe investment are learning that the dairying industry in this state brings them a good rate of interest and that the milch cow in South Dakota is never a defaulter. "Gilt-edged security is no longer considered to be a mortgage on real estate, but on cows and steers. Thousands of car loads of each have been shipped into the state during the past six months, the cows generally remaining east of the Missouri river, while the steers are more generally shipped to owners who live west of the Great Muddy."

The profits from this industry reach into the millions, and those engaged in it are on the high road to wealth. The dairying industry east of the Missouri and the raising of beef cattle west of that river are corner stones in the agricultural prosperity of South Dakota. At the convention of the National Creamery Buttermakers' association, held in St. Paul, Minn., in February, 1901, South Dakota was awarded a silver cup—one of five—for best state exhibit.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

It is not known just when the first sheep were brought to South Dakota, but it is certain that sheep raising has not until quite recently assumed large proportions in the state. At the present time, she occupies a prominent place among the sheep raising states of the Union, although a small proportion of her natural advantages in that direction have been utilized. The most practical evidence of her rank in this industry is to be found in her large shipments of wool, mutton, and breeders. "Her grass mutton," says Hon. M. F. Greeley, "frequently tops the eastern markets, her grain finished lambs seldom fail to do so, and her wools are now well and favorably known in all the great wool centers and mills. The more we see and know of South Dakota's great natural advantages for the economical production of wool and mutton, the more are we convinced that Dakota is and always will be a great sheep country. Sheep thrive best in the high, cool altitudes of the mountains. Dakota is a vast, almost level mountain."

The sunshine which prevails almost constantly in South Dakota is a source of immense profit to her shepherds. Hygienic conditions are afforded by dry winters, and the steadily low temperature of the winter months favors the growth of a heavy fleece. There are few localities that afford as great a variety of sheep foods as South Dakota. Her sugar beets are unrivalled for sweetness, and her grass, roots, and weeds are more than usually sweet and nutritious. "Out of about 600 plants, weeds and grasses growing wild in the state, a cow will eat

about fifty-seven of them, a horse eighty-two, and a sheep, 576. Weedy hay is poorly and only partly eaten by cows and horses, while sheep eat the weedy part first, and their pasture is as free from weeds as old cattle and horse pastures are from grass." Mutton of the very best quality and fleeces that are unexcelled are to-day produced from a feed consisting of the weedy upland hay that covers over half of South Dakota, and this without the addition of a single pound of food artificially prepared. "In the more eastern portions of the state," says Greeley, "where, owing to much plowing, the wild grasses are not sufficient for all the winter fodder, corn stalks, oats in the bundle, millet, hay, and other tame fodders are also found to be much richer in sugar and other flesh forming properties, than they are when grown farther south and east. All these things tend to enable South Dakota to put grass mutton upon the market earlier than any of her more eastern competitors, frequently doing this almost as soon as eastern tame pastures are sufficiently formed to receive stock at all."

The mutton breeds of sheep predominate east of the Missouri, and grades of the Shropshire, Oxford, Hampshire and South-downs are most plentiful. "These are all dark-faced sheep, and when Dakota grown, prove to be good muttons." Fine bunches of Cotswold, Lincoln and other white-faced mutton breeds are also to be found. West of the Missouri, the bands of sheep are larger and most of them are of Merino blood.

The outlook for the sheep industry in South Dakota is a very bright one, and the business of wool and mutton production in the state is certain to be a permanent and a paying one. "Beef, butter, wool, and mutton are fast taking their place among the leading products, and will continue to do so" until South Dakota shall stand in the front rank of states engaged in stock raising.

IRRIGATION IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

While a considerable part of the state is humid, and has a precipitation of moisture

above the average absolutely required for the production of abundant crops, a portion of it belongs to the semi-arid region, and must depend on irrigation for profitable agricultural products.

Three plans or methods of irrigation are at present employed in South Dakota. One method is the building of dams on boundary lines and on the dry runs and the creation, by this means, of bodies of water which seeps through the ground or is conducted in ditches to the points where it is

most needed. Another plan is to obtain the required water by artesian wells. A notion more or less prevalent that artesian well water is injurious to soils and plants has been proved fallacious. A third way is to irrigate from shallow wells and pumps. Prof. Stacy A. Cochran says: "There is nothing that I more firmly believe than that the intelligence and energy of the South Dakota people will ultimately solve the irrigation problem and our state will become the veritable garden spot of America."

HISTORY OF NORTH DAKOTA.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY.

North Dakota, admitted to the Union in 1889, was originally a part of the Louisiana Purchase, and was claimed by France from the time La Salle explored the Mississippi in 1682, till ceded to Spain in 1762. In 1800, Spain ceded it to France by secret treaty and in 1803 France ceded it to the United States for 80,000,000 francs.

Louisiana then extended from the Gulf of Mexico north to the Lake of the Woods, and embraced what is now Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon, North and South Dakota, the Indian Country, Montana, Idaho, Washington, part of Minnesota, part of Kansas, part of Colorado and part of Wyoming. Though it had not been in the possession of Spain for nearly three years, when Lewis and Clarke started on their expedition to explore the Missouri river country in 1803, the Spanish officials were still in charge and would not allow them to winter on the ceded territory. They wintered near St. Charles, Mo., on the east side of the river.

In 1805, the Louisiana Purchase became Louisiana Territory, and was governed by the officials of Indiana Territory. In 1812 it became Missouri Territory. In 1834 congress created the Territory of Michigan, which then included that part of the two Dakotas east of the Missouri and White riv-

ers and included also the present states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. In 1836 Wisconsin was established and then that portion of North Dakota east of the Missouri became a part of Wisconsin. In 1838 Iowa was organized and included the present state of North Dakota. In 1849 Minnesota Territory was established and covered that part of North Dakota lying east of the Missouri river. In 1854 Nebraska was organized and took the country west of the Missouri and White rivers, which had previously been known as Mandan Territory. In 1858, Minnesota became a state and that portion of North Dakota lying east of the Missouri river became unorganized and unattached territory and so remained until Dakota was organized in 1861, and then embraced North and South Dakota, a part of Montana, a part of Wyoming and a part of Idaho.

The bill creating Dakota was signed by President Buchanan, March 2, 1861, and on the 27th day of May thereafter, President Lincoln appointed his old friend and townsman, Dr. Wm. Jayne, of Springfield, Ill., governor of Dakota.

In 1860 the population of Dakota, including all of the states and parts of states above mentioned, was 4,837.

In 1889 what was then Dakota was di-

vided and the present state of North Dakota was admitted into the Union in connection with South Dakota, Montana and Washington. North Dakota, leading in the enabling act, takes rank above the others in the order of admission.

The division of North Dakota was accomplished after many hard struggles and much bickerings and strife between the two sections, South Dakota being persistent in her efforts to take the organization and the name, which North Dakota had made famous by its wheat, leaving North Dakota to take another. Pembina would have been acceptable, perhaps, though it was claimed to be of corrupt origin, meaning little or nothing. Some claimed that it related to a berry found growing on the Pembina river, and others, probably better informed, that the application of the name related to the Holy Eucharist and meant "blessed bread." The eastern members of congress offered Huron, Algonquin and various other names, and the controversy was continued until 1889, when, on February 22, of that year, the so-called omnibus bill was approved, which provided for the admission of the four states previously named as a part of the United States.

The constitutional convention was held at Bismarck, beginning July 4, 1889. Many distinguished Americans were present on the occasion and they were welcomed by Sitting Bull and a large number of his braves in full war dress. The constitution was adopted at an election called for the purpose October 1, 1889, by a vote of 27,440 for, to 8,107 against the adoption of the constitution. State officers were then elected. The president's proclamation declaring the admission of the state was issued November 2, 1889.

Returning again to some facts as to early history. The Hudson Bay company, chartered by Charles II., in 1670, occupied a considerable portion of North Dakota in early days and they did not quit doing business at North Dakota points until sometime after 1870, when their former possessions in Canada became crown colonies. Rival fur companies contested with them for the trade of

this region. They had a post at Pembina as early as 1800, established by Capt. Alexander Henry, who also located a post at Grand Forks in 1801. There was a French trader at Pembina as early as 1780 and he was still there when Long established the boundary line between the United States and Canada in 1823. Lord Selkirk also had a post there, supposing it to be within British territory, built in 1812, and destroyed by Long in 1823. The old Selkirk burying ground is on the North Dakota side and is now the property of the state. The Swiss settlers of the Selkirk colony were driven out by adversities and became the first settlers in Minnesota.

Nicollet, sent out from Quebec in 1639, gives some account of the country and the first known. Hennepin, who accompanied LaSalle, was captured by the Sioux and is supposed to have visited North Dakota about 1682. The first practical results came from the explorations of Lewis and Clarke, who wintered in North Dakota, near what is now Washburn, 1804-5. Jean Nicholas Nicollet, assisted by John C. Fremont, the pathfinder of the campaign of 1856, explored the Devils Lake region in 1838. Catlin visited the country in 1841 and gathered from North Dakota life many of his famous Indian paintings, now the property of the United States. Capt. Pope mapped the country in 1849, and designated the country around Devils Lake as a salt water region. Lieut. Warren explored the country in 1855, and reported it occupied by powerful tribes of roving savages and that it was only adapted to a mode of life like theirs. Following the Indian outbreak of 1862 the Sully and Sibley expeditions passed over North Dakota and on North Dakota soil was fought the decisive battles of that war. Military posts were established at Abercrombie, Ransom, Totten, Rice, Stevenson, Buford and Pembina, following the outbreak of 1862. Before that an occasional party of buffalo hunters visited the country, but it was regarded as dangerous ground, as it had been overrun for years by contending bands of Indian warriors.

There were trading establishments and

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

a custom house at Pembina, where Chas. Cavileer, the first white settler to establish a permanent home in the state, still resides, his good wife being a descendant from the Selkirk colony, and as early as 1858 a regular mail route was established to Pembina, and the mail was carried in summer in part by canoe and in winter by dog sledges; but until 1871 the only certain means of transportation to the country was by means of the Red river carts. With these in brigades, the traders made two trips a year from the Red river country to St. Paul.

In 1870, with traders and military posts, and trappers and hunters, the population of North Dakota was but 2,405, and these were mostly part bloods, descendants of voyageurs, traders and adventurers intermarried with Indian women, and at that time not an acre of public land had been entered.

In 1871 the first low wash of the coming wave of immigration, leading to magnificent development, touched North Dakota and the Scandinavians were in the lead. They came from Minnesota and occupied homes on the Red, Cheyenne and Goose rivers in Cass and Traill counties. Later in the season came the town site boomers, followed by Jay Cooke's party of newspaper writers, the Northern Pacific engineers and the men with the pick and shovel, the railroad being completed to the Red river in the fall of 1871. The Great Northern was also completed that year to the Red river, and that season a line of steamboats was established on the Red river; regular stage lines having been established, connection was made with Winnipeg, and thus was laid the foundation of a new state.

Thirty years thereafter we find a population of 319,146, as shown by the census of 1900, 73 incorporated places, 19 of which have exceeding 1,000 people, eight having exceeding 2,000, among these Fargo, the metropolis of the state, 9,589; Grand Forks, the second city, 7,652, and Bismarck, the capital, 3,319.

One-eighteenth of the land surface, not included in reservations, aggregating 2,400,000 acres, was granted to the state by congress for public schools, 90,000 acres for the

state university, 90,000 for the agricultural college, 40,000 for the school of mines, 80,000 for normal schools, 40,000 for the school for the deaf, 20,000 for the manual training school, 40,000 for the scientific school, 40,000 for the school of forestry, 20,000 for the reform school, 20,000 acres and \$30,000 for the institution for the feeble-minded, 40,000 for the soldiers' home, 30,000 for the asylum for the blind and 50,000 for buildings at the state capital, making an aggregate of 3,000,000 acres, laying the foundation for an enormous permanent fund for educational purposes, as none of these lands can be sold for less than \$10 per acre and a considerable amount has already been sold for double that sum and some as high as \$40 per acre. The number of children of school age in the state in 1890 was reported at 92,009; the number enrolled in the public schools, 77,686. The number of school houses was 3,003, and the school property was valued at \$2,587,865 and the cost of maintenance for the preceding biennial period was \$1,583,594.

The common schools are a branch of the excellent school system of the state, of which the university is the head and the normal schools for the training of teachers, of which there are two, a part. There is also the state agricultural college and experiment station, maintained by the national government in part, with its excellent system of farmers' institutes, resulting in a more intelligent cultivation of the soil and a general tendency toward diversified farming.

The taxable valuation of the state in 1900 was \$117,204,877. The number of acres in farms was 11,297,758, having an estimated value of \$139,000,000. The number of acres under cultivation was 6,623,315. The wheat acreage was placed at 3,686,223 and flax at 1,338,244. Flax often yields from 20 to 25 bushels per acre and a bumper crop of wheat turns out many yields above 40 bushels, sometimes reaching as high as 50 bushels per acre.

The state is divided into three natural divisions: The Red river valley, adapted to the cereals; the James river valley, em-

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

bracing the coteaus, to mixed or diversified farming, and the Missouri river country, and from there on west to the Montana line, to stock growing. Throughout this region, and to a considerable extent in the James river valley division, the grasses mature before frost and remain in the condition of hay during the entire winter, affording winter grazing for stock. Cattle, horses and sheep will leave the best provision that can be made for them and turn to the grass on the range in winter, when the snows are not too deep.

The snow fall of North Dakota is light, sleighs are seldom used in winter, the spring comes on early and the fourth of July rarely comes without an abundance of early vegetables in the gardens ready for use.

Corn is grown successfully in all parts of the state, but more especially in the Missouri river country. Some of the bonanza farms in the Red River valley claim corn is their most profitable crop.

While the Selkirk settlers raised sufficient wheat to meet local demands, and there were a few considerable sized fields of wheat grown in Pembina county before the settlements of 1871, no wheat was attempted to be grown in North Dakota for market until 1875, when Dalrymple led the way by his system of farming on an extensive scale. It was his success, heralded to the ends of the earth, and the exceedingly cheap lands, resulting from the Northern Pacific financial collapse in 1873, which contributed so largely to the rapid development of North Dakota in the early eighties.

The highest altitude in the state is about 2,500 feet., at Belfield. The coteaus are 1,800 to 2,000, Bismarck, 1,873, Fargo, 903 feet. The so-called Pembina and Turtle Mountains are hills rising from 500 to 700 feet above the level of the prairies. The country is generally prairie, with a skirting of timber along most of the streams. A large portion of the western part of the state is underlaid with lignite coal in beds from a few inches to upwards of twenty feet in depth. The leading veins now being worked are about nine feet in depth. There

is coal enough in North Dakota to supply the demands of the United States for fuel for several centuries. It is an excellent and cheap fuel, but is dirty to handle, and much of it slacks and crumbles to dust. There is a process being developed, however, to press it into brickettes, doing away with the unfavorable features. In stoves adapted to it, and where those using it know how to handle it, it is now preferred to either wood or hard coal. It is sold at the mines at \$1 per ton, at Dickinson, Mandan, Bismarck, Minot, Williston, Buford, Kenmare, Washburn and other coal points at \$2. It is delivered at Fargo at \$3.25. It is required by law to be used in all public buildings unless wood or other fuel is cheaper.

The old definition of the word Minnesota was muddy water. The true definition is many waters, the word sota in the Sioux language meaning many. So the old definition of the word Dakota was allied tribes. The true definition, according to the Sioux, is many heads or many people. They were the most numerous of the many Indian tribes and very naturally claimed to be the people.

The railroad mileage of North Dakota is 3,031. The number of newspapers is 150. The number of postoffices, 600. Fully two-thirds of the people, demonstrated by the religious census recently taken in the leading towns, are communicants of orthodox churches, the Lutherans leading, other denominations standing in the order named: Methodist Episcopal, Catholic, Congregational, Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Christian and Jew.

The population of the northern counties in the state is very largely Canadian. There is a large Scandinavian element throughout the state, with a heavy sprinkling of German, a considerable number of French and Poles, the usual proportion of Irish and a strong, hardy, American class from the northwestern states. The per capita of wealth is larger than in the older states, excepting where there are wealthy manufacturers, and the general health of the country is remarkably good.

HISTORY OF MONTANA.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY.

Montana Territory was created by act of congress May 26, 1864. In 1873 it received an addition of 2,000 square miles from Dakota. That portion lying east of the Rocky mountains was a part of the Louisiana Purchase and was claimed by France from 1682, when La Salle explored the Mississippi, until 1763, when it was ceded by France to Spain. It was re-ceded to France by secret treaty in 1800, and by France ceded to the United States in 1803, but remained in the possession and occupation of Spain until occupied by the United States. In 1804 it became the District of Louisiana, and in 1805 the Territory of Louisiana, and was governed by the officers of Indiana Territory. In 1812 it became Missouri Territory, in 1834 it was officially designated as Indian Country, in 1853 Washington, in 1863 Idaho, and in 1864 Montana Territory.

That portion west of the Rocky mountains was claimed by the United States by right of original discovery and occupation, and the right of the United States to it was confirmed by treaty with Spain in 1819 and by treaty with England in 1846. It was organized as Oregon Territory, created in 1848, became Washington in 1853, Idaho in 1863, and Montana in 1864.

Montana was admitted as a state by the act admitting North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington, approved February 22, 1889. This act provided for a constitutional convention, which met at Helena, July 4, 1889, and the constitution then framed having been ratified by vote of the people, admission of the state was duly proclaimed by the president November 8, 1889.

The population of Montana, as shown by the census of 1900, is 243,329, being an increase of 84.1 per cent during the decade. The population in 1890 was 132,159, in 1880, 39,159, and in 1870, 20,595. The population is now more than eleven times what it was at the first census in 1870 after its organization in 1864.

The area of Montana is approximately 145,310 square miles, exclusive of 770 miles water area. There are 26 incorporated cities, towns and villages in Montana. Butte, the largest city, has a population of 30,470, increased from 10,723, in 1890; Great Falls, 14,930, increased from 3,979; Helena, the third city and the capital, 10,770; Anaconda, 9,435, increased from 3,975; Billings, 3,221, increased from 836; Bozeman, 3,419, increased from 2,143; Kalispel, 2,526, not in existence in 1890; Livingston, 2,778; Missoula, 4,366, increased from 3,426; Red Lodge, 2,152, increased from 624; Walker-ville, 2,621, increased from 743; Miles City, 1,938, increased from 956; Dillon City, 1,530, increased from 1,012; Deer Lodge, Fort Benton, Havre, Hamilton and Lewiston have exceeded 1,000, and Phillipsburg falls but five short of 1,000.

The population of Butte was 241 in 1870, 3,363 in 1880, 10,470 in 1890, and 30,470 in 1900. Anaconda, twenty-seven miles distant, developed by the same wonderful energy and mining resources, has 9,975 now against 3,975 in 1880. Butte is connected with the Northern Pacific railroad by a branch, with the Great Northern by the Montana Central, and with the Union Pacific by a branch to Pocatello. It is in the heart of an enormously rich mining district which has added over \$300,000,000 to the wealth of the world.

An act for establishing trading-houses among the Indians being about to expire, President Jefferson, in January, 1803, recommended to congress, in a confidential message, an extension of its views to the Indians on the Mississippi. He also proposed that a party should be dispatched to trace the Missouri to its source, cross the Rocky mountains, and proceed to the Pacific ocean. Captain Meriwether Lewis, a native of Virginia, a captain in the regular army, and private secretary to the president at that time, was appointed to take charge of

this expedition. Later he associated with him William Clarke, a brother of General George Rogers Clarke, and they started on their expedition that fall, wintering near St. Charles, Mo., but on the east side of the Missouri, as the Spanish officers, still in charge, had not heard of the treaty whereby the country was ceded to the United States. Their party consisted of nine young men from Kentucky, fourteen soldiers, two Canadian boatmen, an interpreter, a hunter and a negro servant to Captain Clarke. They wintered 1804-5 near what is now Washburn in North Dakota, latitude $47^{\circ} 21' 4''$. They left their fort April 7, 1805, and proceeded on up the river. On June 13 they came to a beautiful plain, where the buffalo were in greater numbers than they had seen before. "To the southwest," says the journalist of the expedition, "there arose from this plain two mountains of a singular appearance, and more like ramparts of high fortifications than works of nature. They are square figures, with sides rising perpendicularly to the height of 250 feet, formed of yellow clay, and the tops seemed to be level plains. Finding that the river bore considerably to the south, and fearful of passing the falls before reaching the Rocky mountains, they now changed their course to the south, and leaving those insulated hills to the right, proceeded across the plain. In this direction Captain Lewis proceeded about two miles, when his ears were saluted with the agreeable sound of a fall of water; and, as he advanced, a spray, which seemed driven by the southwest wind, arose above the plain like a column of smoke and vanished in an instant." And the Great Falls of the Missouri was discovered. They explored and named the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin rivers, followed the Jefferson to its source, traveled through the mountains in August and September, and early in October embarked in canoes on a branch of the Columbia, wintering on the Columbia, having reached the mouth of that stream November 15, 1805. Captain Lewis was appointed governor of Louisiana Territory, embracing the country which he had explored, on his return, in 1807, and committed suicide in 1809, when

en route to Washington, and Clarke was made governor of the same territory, then Missouri, which position he held from 1813 to 1821. Lewis and Clarke County, Montana, was named in their honor, and well they deserved it.

While up to that time there were hunters and traders in the country, they were of the British companies, and the country was entirely unoccupied by the Americans. Their work attracted universal attention. As early as 1802 John Jacob Astor had undertaken to establish communication from Hudson bay to the Columbia river for the purposes of trade. The Missouri Fur Company, organized at St. Louis, in 1808, established posts on the Upper Missouri, and later one beyond the Rocky mountains on the headwaters of Lewis river, the south branch of the Columbia. This, the historian of Lewis and Clarke's expedition declares, was the first post established by white men in the country drained by the Columbia. That was given up in 1810, and the Astor interest with headquarters at Astoria was driven out by the War of 1812. While there were other attempts to establish trade in this region by Americans it was declared in 1843 that there was then not an American port or trading post in that vast region where trade had flourished for nearly twenty years between the Northwest Coast and China.

In 1823 the Rocky Mountain Fur Company commenced regular expeditions to the borders of the Columbia. Captain Bonneville spent nearly two years chiefly on the waters of Lewis river, starting in 1832. As early as 1843 it was said: "The parties arriving with furs are becoming less in number from year to year, as well east as west of the Rocky mountains, below the latitude of 49° , owing to the great destruction of the fur-bearing animals by the hunters of the rival fur companies, both British."

Indeed, the country had then been occupied for one hundred years, beginning with the explorations of Verendrye, the discoverer of the Rocky mountains. They ascended the Assiniboin, followed a then existing trail to the Mouse river, and touched what is now Montana, at the mouth of the Yellow-

stone, and January 1, 1743, came in sight of the Rocky mountains, and on the 12th ascended them. They remained in the country until the 12th of May, 1744, and planted on an eminence the arms of France, engraved on a leaden plate, and raised a monument of stones. Father Conquard was associated with Verendrye. Jonathan Carver's explorations, or at least his information, extended to the Montana region in 1768, and his map of that year shows evidence of this earlier French occupation. He gained from the Indians a very fair idea of the headwaters of the Missouri, and of the Columbia, so successfully explored by Lewis and Clarke in 1805, sixty-two years after the first occupation of the country by the French explorers, followed by the Church. Indeed Lewis and Clarke carried out the plan of Carver. They did what he outlined and had hoped to do.

In April, 1839, Fremont, the Pathfinder of the Rockies, passed up the Missouri, and though it is doubtful if he reached the Montana country, his influence did. Ten years before Fremont, however, development had commenced. Fort Union had been established above the mouth of the Yellowstone, and in 1829 Kenneth McKenzie had established a trading post for the American Fur Company near where Fort Buford now is. In 1833 Robert Campbell and Sublette established a trading post at Buford, and the next year another up the Missouri sixty miles. In 1832 the first steamboat reached Fort Union and after that boats arrived yearly and trade by modern methods commenced with Montana. Prior to that the dog sleds and carts, and the travois had been the only means of transportation, aside from the bullboat and the canoe, though the Indians were chary of the Missouri, which below the Yellowstone, at least, never gives up its dead. But earlier than Lewis and Clarke the trappers of Alexander McKenzie had traversed every stream in Montana.

Pages, yes volumes, of most interesting matter might be written of the voyages leading up to the occupation of the Pacific coast, the discovery of the Columbia, named for the good ship which first touched its waters, of the search and research for the way to India, out of which the voyages of Columbus

grew, and the efforts to find a northwest passage. Here let us recall the impassioned words of Thomas H. Benton, in the United States senate, when, pointing westward, he said: "Yonder in the west lies the east; there lies the path to India."

A new chapter opens with the discovery of gold in Montana, first remarking, however, that next to Thomas Jefferson Montana owes her early development more to Thomas H. Benton than to any other living man. The name Montana is of classic origin, means a mountain land, and was suggested by Mrs. Jessie Fremont. The Indian name was Toza-be-Shock-up, mountain country, or, as Joaquin Miller suggests, Shining Mountains. Gold was discovered in California in 1848. Explorations continued on the mountain ranges, pushing gradually westward until the gold fields of Montana were opened in 1862, following the immensely rich placer diggings on the bars of Salmon river, where grains of gold were said to lie as thick as wheat on a threshing floor, and about the size and color of wheat. The first record of sluice boxes in operation in Montana is at Gold creek, May 9, 1860. Then followed development of mines at Bannack, the first capital of Montana, and other points, but the richest deposits at Adler, and Last Chance, now Helena, are what made Montana famous throughout the world. The Kootenai district was explored and the mines worked to some extent in the late fifties, but not with success. The first notable work at mining was by Granville and James Stuart on Gold creek in the spring of 1862. Mines were discovered that year at Big Hole. Gold was also found on Williard's creek. The Gold creek mines were soon deserted for Bannack. A party of miners from Bannack in 1863 started for the Yellowstone, and were driven back by the Indians. On their return they discovered the Adler Gulch placers, fabulously rich, yielding as high as four dollars to the pan. Nearly one hundred million dollars were taken from this gulch. The discovery of these mines was by Fairweather, June 1, 1863, and that was the beginning of fair weather in the development of Montana. Adler was in the very heart of the gold region of Montana, the richest ever discovered on

the face of the earth. Other discoveries followed, Harris Gulch, California Gulch, Wisconsin Gulch, Bivens Camp, Silver Bow, Butte, all rich camps.

There is only room here to speak of the beginning and the results. The bullion product of Montana in 1862 was \$500,000; in 1863, \$8,000,000; in 1864, \$13,000,000; in 1865, \$14,500,000; in 1866, \$16,500,000; in 1867, \$12,000,000; in 1868, \$15,000,000. The first quartz mills erected were in the beginning of 1863, and in 1870 the number of mines in operation was 683.

Last Chance Gulch, on which Helena was established, or "just growed," the miners' cabins having been established on either side of the pay streak, was "struck" in 1864, and yielded between forty and fifty million dollars.

Placers were discovered at Butte in 1864, and were steady producers for a number of years. Butte's real development was commenced in 1875, when the first mills were erected. In addition to its great silver mines there is a copper vein eighty feet in width extending for a mile and a half just north of the city limits. It is now worked to a depth of more than 1,500 feet, showing better ore the deeper it is worked. The copper product of Butte exceeds 25 per cent of the copper product of the world. In 1897 the copper output of Butte was \$38,000,000; gold, \$3,500,000; silver, \$6,000,000.

Anaconda is twenty-seven miles from Butte. The works of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company are the greatest of the kind in the world. The capacity of the works is 5,000 tons of copper and 180 tons of silver ore daily. The graphite deposits and the sapphires near Anaconda have no superiors. Bozeman, settled in 1864, has valuable deposits of gold, asbestos, and inexhaustible deposits of coal. Great Falls is the youngest of Montana cities that have attained greatness. It is located at the head of the falls of the Missouri and has but a trifle below 15,000 population. The Boston & Montana Copper Smelting and Refining plant is located here, also the large silver smelting plant of the United States Smelting and Refining Company. The pay rolls of these two companies amount to \$3,000,000 per annum.

It is the greatest primary wool market in the world. The water power of the Missouri at Great Falls is 350,000 horse power. The coal fields immediately adjacent cover 4,000 square miles.

The total gold product of Montana, up to 1892, when the mining interests of the state reached their flood tide of prosperity, was \$137,469,964; silver, \$172,971,376; copper, pounds, 868,653,427. The copper product increased from 9,058,284 pounds in 1882 to 159,212,203 pounds in 1892. The metal product of Montana for the year 1892, including \$990,035.08 of lead, was \$42,565,626.06.

In 1892 the number of ranches was 9,330, containing 2,640,056 acres, with an average of 283 acres in a ranch. The average product per acre was, wheat, 33.06 bushels; rye, 38.71; barley, 34.48; corn, 24.92; oats, 40.97; potatoes, 72.95. There were 16,293 dairy cows and 1,066,393 pounds of butter were made. The number of sheep shorn was 1,459,791, the average wool per head being 6.97 pounds.

The conditions affording winter grazing prevail in all of the plains regions of the state, and millions of cattle and horses graze upon the hills and in the valleys without thought of provision for winter food. In many instances, though, here, as in North Dakota, it pays to provide for contingencies.

The mean average height of Montana is about 3,000 feet above the sea, while that of Wyoming is 6,000, and of Colorado 7,000, giving Montana a more favorable climate than either of these states. Because of the influence of the Japan current, the climate is about the same as Cleveland, Ohio, and any fruits grown in that region are grown in Montana. The apples, peaches, pears, plums and other fruits have the flavor of the mountains and are far superior to the fruits grown in the lowlands of the Pacific coast. Montana is well timbered, well watered; it is a land of bright sunshine, a land of health and of happiness. The death rate does not exceed 9 per 1,000. Consumption never originates in such a climate. The Yellowstone Park presents the grandest scenery the eye of man ever rested upon.

NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The North Dakota Agricultural College and Experiment Station, located at Fargo, are conducted in the interests of industrial education for the youth of the state and to aid in the development of its agricultural and industrial possibilities.

The college curriculum embraces such academic and technical subjects and manual training as are necessary to confer upon the student the necessary culture to fit him for his place in the body politic and at the same time to prepare him to take advantage of the natural opportunities the state affords for the production of wealth.

Agriculture is the paramount industry of North Dakota. The state being without timber or minerals, manufacturing will never assume large proportions within its borders. The soil, which is by nature extremely fertile, will always be the principal source of wealth. Since the state is located in the far north, its climatic conditions are peculiar, and many varieties of grain and vegetables must be acclimated before they can be relied upon for profitable crops. Many problems relating to cultivation methods must also be solved that the best results may be obtained. These problems can only be solved by numerous and accurate experiments continued through many years.

The experiment station is supported by the federal government and thoroughly equipped for its work, and the data obtained from experimentation are furnished to the farmers of the state through the medium of bulletins and the annual reports of the station. By a system of selection and hybridization many varieties of grain are improved, rendered hardy and more prolific and better able to withstand the rigor of the climate.

The questions of conservation of soil fertility and moisture for the growing crops are also given large attention. Where a state has, in the main, but one great source

of wealth—an extremely abundant and fertile soil—its study should receive every possible attention. For the sake of future generations it should be cultivated, keeping its continued improvement in view instead of robbing it of its fertility for the more rapid and less expensive acquiring of wealth by the present generation.

The largest variety of wealth-producing industries within the scope of agriculture is also encouraged. A single crop country is never more than temporarily prosperous and seldom that. Animal husbandry, the manufacture of beet sugar and dairy products, the production of wool and the manufacture of woolen goods, linseed oil, potato starch and flax fiber are all legitimate industries belonging to an agricultural state, and add to its wealth, furnish variety of employment and conserve rather than waste its soil fertility.

Large attention is also given to the destruction of weeds, to diseases of cereals, vegetables and live stock, and remedies are prescribed for their cure or prevention.

The treatment prescribed for the prevention of smut in wheat alone, will, when generally applied, save to the farmers of the state millions of dollars annually.

Through the agency of farmers' institutes the work and ideas of the experiment station are disseminated through lectures and verbal discussions, a farming spirit is fostered and better methods of cultivation are emphasized. Better ideas also obtain in relation to the feeding and breeding of live stock, of diversified income and of rural economy.

The experiment station is without question the most important institution of the state viewed from the standpoint of the state's material development and future greatness.

Through the investigations of the department of chemistry the feasibility of manufacturing sugar from beets grown in the southern part of the state has been so far

determined that a company has been organized and will in all probability begin building a sugar manufactory at Oakes, Dickey county, the present year (1901).

The department of dairying has also done much toward the development of butter and cheese manufactories in those sections of the state west of the Red River Valley, where mixed farming is more generally encouraged.

To direct the attention of the youth of the state to its opportunities for making a living and for the sure production of wealth, and also to afford the necessary culture to enjoy the fruits of industry and to discharge intelligently the duties of citizenship, the agricultural college stands with door ajar. It accepts its educational mission fearlessly and earnestly. To prepare young men and women for the largest measure of usefulness and happiness in rural life is the first concern of a purely agricultural commonwealth. To dignify labor by supplanting soulless drudgery with scientific interest and to eliminate waste, chance and carelessness by substituting economy, reasonable certainty and business methods through educational training directed to those ends and for those specific purposes, is a work worthy of the state's fostering care.

The adaptation of the energies of an educational institution to specific practical ends—ends which find their answer in the highest possible development of a state's natural resources, and also a refined and cultured citizenship—may seem to run counter to all the traditions of education, but it is so much the worse for the traditions. The closing years of the nineteenth century have made havoc of many antiquated theories—educational and otherwise. America's high destiny cannot be achieved without an educational stimulus for her farmers and working millions, no less direct and helpful than that afforded professional and ministerial vocations. Not all may avail themselves of educational facilities to better qualify them for the humbler, though not less important, vocations of life, but a sufficient number will do so to save the farmer and the working man from the conditions of peasantry.

Democratic institutions demand demo-

cratic education and the eradication of every force that tends to breed and foster caste or create social strata among the citizens of our common country. Patriotism manifests itself quite as generously by developing the resources of a country and safe-guarding its soil and other wealth-producing agencies from impairment or wanton destruction as it does in protecting the institutions of liberty and justice as a heritage for posterity. Our flag represents possibilities as well as freedom—a productive country as well as a free country.

The colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts represent this modern idea of adapting educational means to practical ends, without impairing their cultural qualities. It unites both the practical and the cultural in education that the coming citizen may *know* something and be able to *do* something, that he may know how to live and also know how to make a living.

To meet the demands made upon it the North Dakota Agricultural College adapts its work, as far as possible, to actual conditions and arranges its courses of study, in some instances, to suit the students' convenience and time.

Three regular collegiate courses of study of four years each are maintained, leading to the degree of B. S., viz.: Agricultural, Mechanical and Scientific. In addition to these graduate courses of study a short course in agriculture is maintained, requiring two years for completion. This course deals with agriculture and other technical subjects having a bearing upon it, such as dairying, horticulture, shop-work and veterinary. In connection with the technical studies, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, book-keeping and civil government are required, and other elective subjects may be taken.

A two-year course in steam engineering is also maintained. In this course steam engineering is the major subject and has associated with it practically the same school studies as are outlined in the two-year course in agriculture, with more of mathematics and physics, however. Long and short courses are given in the department of dairying according to the student's desire to fit

himself for farm or creamery work. For the benefit of students unable to attend school during the working season, two three-month winter courses are provided—one in agriculture and the other in steam engineering. Arithmetic and English are required in both courses, and those desiring to do so take penmanship. The short course in agriculture consists of sixty lectures of one hour each upon agricultural subjects, thirty of horticulture, thirty of dairying and sixty of veterinary. Stock-scoring is given two afternoons each week, and all the students take shop-work.

These lectures are delivered in popular form and the principles rather than scientific facts are dealt with, care being taken not to go beyond the student's comprehension.

The three-month course in steam engineering is confined mainly to lectures upon the construction and operation of the traction engine. All the separate parts of the engine are arranged in order in the lecture room, and during the sixty lectures each part is fully explained, together with its function and its relation to other parts of the engine. Afternoons are devoted to engineer practice, shop-work, etc., while arithmetic, English and penmanship are required as in the short course in agriculture.

The very large number of traction engines required in the state every fall to furnish power during the threshing season, and the scarcity of competent engineers to operate them, make this department of winter training at the college exceedingly popular.

Ladies are admitted to the Agricultural College on equal terms with gentlemen, but in lieu of the technical studies for young men, ladies are offered courses of training in household economics. These courses are

varied according to the length of time the young lady remains in school. Those taking a graduate course complete the subject, including a thorough course in plain and fancy needlework. The subjects are taught in a practical manner, and no pains are spared to emphasize the importance of good housekeeping as a necessary adjunct to every woman's education. The shorter courses embrace the more common operations connected with cooking, baking, household sanitation and plain sewing. As far as possible home-making is rendered a pleasure and economy a habit. This department is quite popular and but very few lady students matriculate without availing themselves of its advantages.

The short courses alluded to are not intended to give more than limited training in special subjects and are intended to accommodate a class of students not able, for financial reasons or others, to complete a college course of study. These short courses, however, enable such students to do better work, to become somewhat familiar with the nomenclature of science and to learn the sources of information which they may make use of in after life. Such courses give students a better opinion of agriculture as a vocation and a disposition to observe and investigate on their own account.

The students of the Agricultural College will exercise a powerful influence upon the development of North Dakota, shaping its industrial and political career. Though hardly more than in its infancy, the college has already demonstrated its usefulness, but as the years go by the students will, by their life work, show the value of their college training and silence every opponent of industrial education.

MACALESTER COLLEGE.

Macalester College is the outgrowth of the Baldwin School of St. Paul, projected by Rev. Edward D. Neill as far back as 1853, and of a similar institution opened in 1873 by the same gentleman in Minneapolis, near the Falls of St. Anthony. The former school received its name from Matthew W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, a liberal contributor to its founding and support. The latter received its name from Charles Macalester, also of Philadelphia, who donated for its use a valuable property once known as the Winslow House, and located near the present Exposition Building in Minneapolis. The institution springing from the union of these two schools was moved to its present site and opened in 1885.

The men most actively interested in the establishment of Macalester College are: William C. Baker, Richard Chute, W. W. McNair, Judge C. E. Vanderburg, Rev. J. C. Whitney, Hon. Eugene M. Wilson, Rev. Robert F. Sample, of Minneapolis; and Henry J. Horn, Henry M. Knox, H. L. Moss, ex-Gov. Alexander Ramsey, H. K. Taylor, R. P. Lewis, Thomas Cochran, of St. Paul. To the efforts of the above named trustees must be added the splendid services of Rev. Daniel Rice, D. D., who devoted the later years of his life wholly and gratuitously to the up-building of the college.

Drs. Neill and Rice were both graduates of Amherst College, and a number of the trustees were honored sons of eastern colleges such as Hamilton, Williams and Lafayette. The purpose, therefore, in the minds of these men was to build up in the northwest an institution after the noble character and aims of these colleges whence they had come. This was their ideal.

Their successors on the Board of Trustees have labored earnestly to realize this ideal. They seek to make Macalester College a center of culture and of warm Chris-

tian influence—a school to which parents may confidently commit their sons and daughters not only for a thorough education, but also for the safeguard and development of their characters.

By a provision of the charter amended in 1885, two-thirds of the trustees are to be members of the Presbyterian church. But in its instruction and internal administration, the college is wholly non-sectarian, and all its privileges are available to students of other denominations on equal terms. Students preparing for the ministry of any Evangelical church, receive tuition at half the usual rates.

The college is located in Macalester Park, a beautiful suburb in the western part of the city of St. Paul, one-half mile south and a little east of Merriam Park, and one mile south of the Interurban Electric Line on Snelling avenue.

The college buildings are seven in number and have been erected at a cost of \$120,000. The college campus contains thirty acres, and has a frontage of six hundred and sixty feet on Summit avenue, a beautiful boulevard two hundred feet in width and laid out with parks, drives, etc. The grounds contain a fine grove and efforts are making to beautify them in a manner befitting their surroundings. The location is almost ideal for an institution of learning. The college is away from the distractions and temptations of the cities. There are no saloons or other places of temptation in the vicinity. Though the college is in a quiet and retired place, the students are brought more or less in contact with the life and culture of the cities. The large public libraries, churches, lecture courses and musical entertainments are easily accessible.

The trustees of the college are W. H. Dunwoody, J. A. Gordon, Rev. R. N. Adams, D. D., Rev. John E. Bushnell, D. D., Rev. J. C.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Faries, of Minneapolis; Thomas H. Dickson, Pres., Prof. Thomas Shaw, Vice-Pres., R. A. Kirk, R. C. Jefferson, H. L. Moss, B. F. Wright, Rev. A. B. Meldrum, D. D., Rev. Murdock McLeod, of St. Paul; also Rev. P. H. Cleland, D. D., Duluth; George D. Dayton, Worthington; B. S. Cook, Owatonna;

Rev. C. T. Burnley, Hudson, Wis.; Judge R. N. Caruthers, Grand Forks, N. D.

The faculty of the college numbers sixteen members, of which the officers are James Wallace, Pres.; George W. Davis, Dean; Mrs. Julia M. Johnson, Dean of the Woman's Department.

SHATTUCK SCHOOL.

Beginning in 1865 it has grown into one of the largest and most prosperous of our training schools for boys. Its reputation is almost national, all but ten states having patronized it. Its present enrollment of about two hundred includes boys from 23 states and Central America, by which its influence extends over a wider field than a majority of the colleges. Its past work and the conditions of its geographical location and the popular favor assure its success and permanence. More than 2,000 have enjoyed its advantages, in preparing for college or for an active business life. Its object is to give boys a thorough education, and to train them in body, mind and soul to the right way of thinking and living, and to lead them to a higher plane of manhood both by precept and example. The school points with pride and confidence to the many it has so trained.

Resources.—In view of its high aims and the demands upon it, its resources are all too limited. It began with nothing, either in buildings or money. It has depended wholly upon its earnings for its maintenance, careful business management having made it self-supporting from the beginning. It is not carried on for any one's profit. Whatever can be saved is used for the improvement of the school. Every dollar given it has been applied to the erection of a building, or been added to the scholarship endowment. It was never so prosperous, nor so worthy the confidence and the co-operation of the friends of education. This condition with the preliminary work done, and the acquisition of a beautiful location and property that have

cost more than \$350,000, together with a scholarship endowment of \$103,000 for the partial aid of boys of limited means, are the guarantee it offers for a wise, economical and safe use of gifts and bequests entrusted to it. The experience of its managers stretching over more than thirty years has qualified them to expend money to the best advantage to secure its permanent usefulness. An inspection of the school will convince any one that there has been a wise, careful use of the money donated, and the utmost good faith in carrying out the wishes of the donors.

Needs.—A good boarding school has superior advantages for fitting boys for college, for business, for life. Amply endowed, it does it better, and works more independently, with more confidence in the future, than the one that has nothing but tuition fees to sustain its work. It does the foundation work for the boy who goes to college; it takes the place of the college with many others. Its instruction is thorough and advanced, but the best work of a good school, and which makes it even more valuable to a boy than the college, is character building. The impressions on the mind and character are more easily made and are more lasting at the school age than at the college age. The improvement of the secondary work is therefore of far more benefit to the public than any increase in the number of the colleges. Its endowment, and ample means for the employment of the very best teaching ability, for providing every building and facility necessary for the best work, and for the happiness and the well-being of boys in this

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

formative period, will contribute more toward developing the right kind of manhood than anything that can come later. A good endowment is for these and other reasons *a supreme need* for the best type of training school that is founded with a view to its becoming a permanent institution.

The location, grounds and grouping of the buildings are strikingly beautiful, and some of the buildings are among the best in the country. Three other buildings, and a Primary Department for very young boys, are, in addition to the endowment, the pressing needs, and plans for these buildings are now in course of preparation. As stated under the head of Resources, the sum applied

from donations and earnings for the upbuilding of the school and the scholarship fund is nearly \$500,000. To erect the additional buildings, found a Primary Department, and provide the adequate endowment requires as much more. It is not too much to say, that the great endowed school of the West can be established more successfully and with less cost on this foundation than in any other way. Gifts and bequests of money or property are sought to help in doing this.

Need I say more to interest those who can appreciate good management and devoted work for the training of the young?

JAMES DOBBIN, Rector.
Faribault, Minn.

MEN OF PROGRESS.

PILLSBURY, JOHN SARGENT.—The name of John S. Pillsbury is so interwoven with the development and growth of Minnesota from its territorial, inchoate condition, to its present proud and commanding position as the Empire State of the great Northwest, that a synopsis of his successful career would require a large volume, and then not contain the essential ingredients of his character which have most contributed to the result. Integrity, acumen, prescience, public spirit, sagacity, patriotism, loyalty and noble aspirations cannot be weighed and measured in their influence-producing effects. The most intangible forces seem to be the most potent, and yet the most elusive when subject to description. The combination of forces in a person is conventionally called "force of character." When this is exhibited in action some inference may be drawn. But this must be always inadequate to portray the real man. In dealing with the life of John S. Pillsbury, these limitations must be considered. The influence of his character could not be confined to his local habitation any more than could the aroma of a flower garden be fenced in. In public estimation—and of very great importance—the preservation of the credit of the state by liquidating the old railroad bonds and the rescue of the State University from collapse, if not from oblivion, are perhaps the two most distinguished public achievements of Mr. Pillsbury. Mr. Pillsbury was born at Sutton, Merrimac county, N. H., July 29, 1828. His father was John Pillsbury, a manufacturer, and a man for a long life, prominent in local and state affairs. He was a descendant of Joshua Pillsbury, who came from England in 1640, and settled at Newburyport, Mass., where he received a grant of land, a portion of which still remains in the possession of his descendants, one of whom, Micajah Pillsbury, went to New Hampshire

in 1790 and settled at Sutton. He was the great-grandfather of John S. Pillsbury, whose mother likewise was of early Puritan ancestry. Her maiden name was Susan Wadleigh. The descendants of the Pillsburys have been numerous, and many of them have filled positions of honor and trust with fidelity and credit. John's early education was confined to the common schools of his native town, which, in those days, were of limited facilities. When a sturdy lad he commenced to learn the printer's trade. The business, however, did not prove congenial, so he abandoned it, and secured employment as a clerk in the general country store of his older brother, George, at Warner, N. H. After four years George sold his business, and John continued to work in the store under the new proprietor for two years longer. Then, shortly after he became of age, he went into business for himself, with Walter Harriman as partner. It is worthy of remark that each of these partners was afterwards governor of a state—Mr. Harriman governor of New Hampshire, and Mr. Pillsbury governor of Minnesota. When this partnership was dissolved he went to Concord, in the same state, and engaged in business as a merchant tailor and cloth dealer, which he continued for two years. In the meantime, becoming satisfied with his aptitude for mercantile life, he was on the lookout for a good place in which to permanently settle. In 1853 he made a tour of the West for this purpose. The Falls of St. Anthony captivated him. He was satisfied that a metropolis would grow up around them. Without loss of time he settled on the east side of the Mississippi river, where the principal settlement was made and called St. Anthony. He engaged in the hardware business, and because of the large demand for such goods in the rapidly developing community, his enterprise was at once prosper-



JOHN SARGENT PILLSBURY.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

ous. The only way for a merchant to obtain goods in any considerable quantity, at that time, was by water transportation up the river from the railroad's terminal point. It was therefore necessary to secure in the fall a stock sufficient to supply the demand until navigation opened the following spring—that is, for five or six months. In the fall of 1856, Mr. Pillsbury had safely housed in his warehouse a large consignment to supply his trade. It was difficult to obtain insurance, there being then only one small Illinois company represented in the town, and that not deemed very strong. Mr. Pillsbury's store was insured for a small amount, but the warehouse containing the bulk of his stock was considered as not being in much danger. But a fire started and a high wind soon destroyed this storehouse with its valuable contents, involving a loss of thirty-six thousand dollars. The goods had been bought mostly on the usual credit terms. Then, to make the matter worse, the panic of 1857 came on. Those who now know Mr. Pillsbury's capacity for snatching victory from apparent defeat—as in the University muddle, and in the railroad bonds matter—will not be surprised to know that he, instead of succumbing to the appalling disaster, went to work to retrieve his misfortune in a manner which may fairly be called heroic. Of course, he was compelled to ask an extension from his creditors. One or two small ones, however, determined to take advantage of the law which gave the first attaching creditor all the property, without regard to the interests of other creditors. When their design was known Mr. Pillsbury made an assignment to protect all the creditors alike. He then succeeded in obtaining an extension of time for the payment of his obligations, giving his notes for payment. The times continued fearfully dull, but he worked with desperate energy. He lived in a house for which he paid \$150 a year, and he supported his family on \$400 a year. Neither he nor his wife had a new suit of clothes for six years. When his first note for \$1,200, given to one of his largest Boston creditors, became due and was sent on for collection, the best Mr. Pillsbury could do was to pay on it the pittance of \$25.

He made that payment and promised to send on more as soon as he could get together \$25.00. He kept his promise, and in this way paid the note a few months before the second one of like amount became due. When this was sent on for collection, all the notes came with it, each endorsed to J. S. Pillsbury "for collection." He could not understand it at first. It was a strange proceeding to have his own notes returned to him in this manner. However, he finally paid every obligation and was fairly on his feet again in five years. He then bought a new suit of clothes and went on to Boston. His old creditor greeted him very cordially, saying, "You are the man who pays a \$1,200 note \$25 at a time. I'm glad to see you." Then turning to his manager he said, "Whatever Mr. Pillsbury wants at any time, let him have it, and if you haven't got it, send out and buy it for him, and if they want to know anything about Mr. Pillsbury in New York, tell them he's the best man on earth," or words to that effect. Mr. Pillsbury was now stronger than ever. Notwithstanding the precarious condition of general western credit at that time, Mr. Pillsbury could command whatever he needed. Although he was so absorbed in business that an ordinary man would deem it work enough, Mr. Pillsbury did not neglect his work as a citizen. He was always actively interested in public affairs. In 1856 he was elected a member of the City Council of St. Anthony, which was then the center of political control. By repeated re-elections he served in this body for six years. He was so tied up with his business obligations that he could not honorably abandon them and go into the army during the war—although that would have been an easy way to escape from his burdens. But when the Civil War broke out he rendered efficient service in organizing the first three regiments. In 1862 he also assisted in raising and equipping a battalion of mounted men to serve against the Indians. In 1851 congress gave Minnesota forty-six thousand acres of land to build a university. To raise money the land was mortgaged for forty thousand dollars. When the first building was completed it was mortgaged for fifteen thousand dollars. This was during the

panic of 1857. In the course of two or three years the creditors became clamorous for some pay. The legislature was not able to make an appropriation, and the friends of the enterprise generally, felt that the property must be turned over to the creditors to let them get what they could out of it. Mr. Pillsbury, though not a scholar himself, was keenly interested in the cause of education, and he determined, if possible, to save the university to the state, that the youth of the state might have the best facilities for an education. It became almost a passion with him. To show the desperate condition of the affairs of the university it may be well to say that the governor of the state in his message of 1862, only voiced the prevailing opinion when he was compelled to own that he could see no other way out of the financial embarrassment of the university than to give all the granted lands to the creditors to extinguish the debt. The next year Mr. Pillsbury was appointed one of the regents of the university and began to investigate the affairs, and finally devised a plan to extricate the institution from its difficulty. For the time being he made its affairs his own, and applied his business sagacity and acumen to its deliverance. He was also, the same year, 1863, elected to the state senate. Here he proposed his plan. It was to create a new board of regents with plenary power to deal with all the affairs of the university. He was ably assisted by Hon. John M. Berry, later a justice of the supreme court. He drew up and introduced the bill which became a law March 4, 1864, which provided that the regents should give bonds each, in the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars. They were empowered to "compromise, settle and pay any and all claims" and "to sell at public or private sale" the whole or any part of the land for cash, or on credit. In a word, the new regents had as full control over the university property as if it had been their own. The new regents were John S. Pillsbury, O. C. Merriam, also of St. Anthony, and John Nicols, of St. Paul. Mr. Pillsbury took upon himself the untangling of the complicated web of claims—some of long standing, some items in dispute, some scattered

east and west. This difficult and delicate task required Mr. Pillsbury to travel to distant places, and to devote months of time in adjusting satisfactorily to creditors and to the friends of the university the jumble placed in his hands. It was, however, finally accomplished. He succeeded in discharging every lien and debt to the satisfaction of all concerned, and yet saved to the university thirty thousand acres of land, the campus of twenty-five acres, and the buildings, which alone were worth about seventy-five thousand dollars. This was a voluntary work of his heart, without compensation to himself, except the joy of a noble duty well done. Mr. Pillsbury was in the senate nearly all the time from 1863 to 1876, and always managed to secure a liberal appropriation from the legislature—even when others deemed it hopeless. Very naturally his successful dealing with university affairs gave him a wide reputation throughout the state. He is a Republican, although in no sense a politician. In 1875 he was nominated by the Republicans for governor, and elected. The state needed the best business ability it could command, for the panic of 1873 had just left its devastating trail; the grasshopper scourge afflicted the farming community, and with it, every business interest; the long repudiated railroad bonds were a stain upon the escutcheon of the state, which, besides the moral obloquy, were a source of financial trouble. The propositions offered for settling these claims had been so rejected by the people that most of the prominent public men were afraid to meddle with the subject. But Mr. Pillsbury believed that honesty was just as obligatory to the state as to an individual. He became terribly in earnest that the state should be honest. Here was to be his home, and he did not want to live in a state which repudiated its debts—no matter how they had been contracted. He was almost alone in these views. There were only seven other prominent men in his home community who favored the payment of the repudiated bonds. He did not hesitate to urge at all times the liquidation of the debt. His views were known when he was elected governor. In five successive messages to the legislature

and in every legitimate and honorable way he sought to bring about a settlement. The opposition claimed that the bonds were illegally issued. It was difficult to get a judicial decision from the supreme court to determine this question, by reason of technical difficulties in the way. Although the people who did not fully understand the matter and who had been misled by politicians, rejected, by a vote of about three to one, the proposition for settlement, Governor Pillsbury succeeded in inducing the legislature to authorize him to appoint seven judges of the district court—or if necessary one or more from the supreme court—to form a commission to decide upon the legality of the bonds. The first judges approached to accept an appointment on the commission refused to serve—such was the unpopularity of the governor's motive. There was, for a time, danger that he could not form a commission. However, when he succeeded, and the commission met to consider the question, they were confronted by an injunction procured by the repudiationists to prevent the commission from acting. This was the best thing that could happen, for it brought the question before the supreme court, which not only dissolved the injunction, but pronounced the bonds valid, and made the proposed work of the commission useless. But the work of extinguishing the hateful debt was not yet done. It was necessary that the legislature should provide funds. In anticipation of a settlement, Governor Pillsbury had secured the surrender of the old bonds. Now some of the bondholders wanted to repudiate their agreement and demanded the surrender of their bonds, which by the decision were valuable. But the governor would not give them up. He held them to their contract. When every quibble against the payment of the bonds had been demolished, Governor Pillsbury made his final appeal to the legislature. It was a masterly argument, and won. Even then it required great circumspection to execute and deliver the new bonds, for feeling ran high, and the danger of physical as well as legal interference was imminent. But even that was successfully circumvented and the subject has quietly

passed into history which redounds to the credit of the persistent and courageous governor, who declared from the outset that he would "go into every school district of the state, if necessary, to convince the people of the absolute justice and honesty of paying the railroad bonds." The scourge of grasshoppers was at its height during a part of his six years of administration as governor. He vetoed the first crude bills for appropriations to purchase seed wheat for the sufferers, because the sowing of wheat was worse than useless, so long as the pest remained. His wisdom was fully justified by subsequent experience. He secured a council of governors of the affected states to organize a co-operation for exterminating the grasshoppers. It met at Omaha, Neb., in October, 1876, and elected Governor Pillsbury president. He traveled, incognito, the infested region in midwinter to ascertain from personal investigation the true situation and the condition of the people. He visited thirty-two counties and met with many pathetic incidents. The willing beggars had been forced out of the country. Those that remained had the right stuff in them. To relieve the immediate wants of many, he gave liberally from his private means. When he returned with his full personal knowledge, he made such an appeal to the benevolent that a generous response was received from all parts of the country. Governor Pillsbury and his wife attended personally, with scrupulous and exacting fidelity, to the distribution of the supplies. They were generously carried to their destination by the railroads and express companies, free of charge. Ministers and country physicians having no selfish interests to serve, and being familiar with the conditions, were appointed as distributing agents. There were over six thousand people relieved in this manner, and it is safe to say that no supplies were ever distributed more equitably. Later the legislature made appropriations for supplying seed wheat to the sufferers. The execution of this law was put upon the governor, and it involved a stupendous amount of work. To put the seed where it was wanted in so many different locations, in different counties, and in time for

early spring planting, was a task of immense difficulty. Early in the spring of 1877, at the express wish of several religious bodies, and in accordance with an old New England custom, Governor Pillsbury issued a proclamation for a day of "fasting and prayer." This attracted attention throughout the country, and provoked some criticism, but it was largely observed in the state, and it inspired many with a new hope. When it was found that the grasshoppers disappeared, and that the harvests of the year were unusually bountiful, especially in the infected districts, many people believed that the prayers were truly answered. There has been since no such affliction in the state. In 1877 Mr. Pillsbury was again elected governor. During his inspection of the region devastated by the grasshoppers he discovered a number of county officers who were totally incompetent from ignorance, and some who were dishonest by inclination. He saw that it was necessary to have some remedy for this state of affairs. He therefore drew the bill for the appointment of a public examiner to investigate all public offices and accounts and to devise an efficient method of keeping public records. The bill became a law. It gives the governor the power to remove an objectionable officer. This has proved to be a valuable safeguard to the people. By his action the governor saved one county alone thirty thousand dollars. The law has been adopted in several other states and will no doubt eventually become as universal as the "official ballot." He also secured the passage of the law creating a high school board to complete the chain connecting the district school with the university. Education has always been a subject close to his heart. He was a stern defender of the school fund and at one time set his face so strongly against a proposition to sell the school lands, that the matter has been dropped ever since. Mr. Pillsbury also succeeded in having the session of the legislature made biennial instead of annual, to the marked improvement of the quality of the laws, as well as a saving in expense. When the railroads defaulted upon their contracts to build railroads the lands granted as aid were forfeited and reverted to the

state. These were then sold to settlers. Afterwards the state gave a new contract to the railroad companies and returned the lands to them, except those lands sold to settlers who had gone on and improved their claims in good faith. This gave rise to many contests between the settlers and a railroad company. One arrangement required the settlers to go to the capital, St. Paul, to fight for their lands. Governor Pillsbury took the attorney general and judge and proper officers to hold a court in the counties where these lands were in dispute, because the settlers could not meet the expense of a journey to St. Paul and maintenance while there contesting for their farms. The governor spent eighteen months in settling these claims and saved the farms of 400 settlers. The attempted bank robbery at Northfield, where the brave cashier who foiled the robbers was killed, brought out another praiseworthy trait of Mr. Pillsbury's character—that of coolness and judgment in times of excitement. There was a clamor for calling out troops to arrest the bandits who were trying to escape from the state. Believing that quick action was better than a military expedition, necessarily slow, he offered on his own responsibility a reward for the arrest of the outlaws. His plan was successful, and the most of them were killed or captured within less time than it would have taken to get a military column in motion. When it was decided by the legislature to enlarge the capitol by the addition of a wing to the old building, \$14,000 was appropriated for the purpose. No one could be found to take the contract at that price, and it was generally predicted that it would cost two or three times that amount. Governor Pillsbury hired men and supervised the work himself and brought the wing within the sum mentioned. The legislature adjourned and by an oversight neglected to make the necessary appropriation for paying the current expenses of the state penitentiary at Stillwater. To prevent the calling of an extra session of the legislature, which would cost the state from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars, he advanced \$55,00 from his private funds to keep the prison running and to save the common-

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

wealth that extra expense. Subsequently, when the hospital for the insane at St. Peter was burned, just before winter set in, he saved the state the expense of an extra session of the legislature, which would have been necessary to provide for the emergency, and he prevented the suffering of the inmates by advancing from his private exchequer the necessary funds. In 1879, although contrary to precedent, and not desired by himself because of the growth and size of his private business, he was elected governor for a third term—the only instance of a third election to the office in the history of the state. From all indications, from the urgent solicitations of prominent public men, and the almost universal approval of his three administrations, he could have been elected for a fourth term, but he positively declined to be considered again. The capitol was burned March 1, 1881, in the early evening. Before midnight, by telegraph, a tender of the old market house at St. Paul was made for the use of the legislature. This was the first news of the disaster received by the governor, who was at home in Minneapolis. In the morning the offer was accepted, and subsequently by his influence, the capitol was rebuilt on the old site. Another evidence of his broadmindedness was shown conspicuously in his selection of judges for the supreme and the district courts, when the legislature increased the judicial service. Although a staunch Republican, out of three appointments for the supreme court, he appointed two Democrats, and for the district courts he appointed several Democrats. These selections were approved by the people generally, and subsequent experience has abundantly confirmed the wisdom of Governor Pillsbury's choice. His liberality and munificence have always kept pace with his prosperity, from the time that he generously relieved the grasshopper scourge sufferers from his private purse, up to his princely gifts for public uses. In 1889 he built and gave to the University of Minnesota the magnificent structure known as "Science Hall," erected at a cost of \$150,000. In 1892 he presented to his native town, Sutton, N. H., a fine town hall, as a memorial of

his father, John Pillsbury, and his mother, Susan Wadleigh Pillsbury. In 1898 Mrs. Pillsbury, his wife, established an endowment fund of \$100,000 for "The Home for Children and Aged Women," in Minneapolis. In 1900 he and his wife erected in the same city a home for working girls, at a cost of \$25,000. Through his business management the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station farm were secured for the state without costing it a cent. In 1901 he determined to give to Minneapolis as complete a library building for the "East Side"—which has always been his home—as could be devised, which will cost \$75,000. This is for the especial benefit of the families of the six or seven thousand mill hands working there.

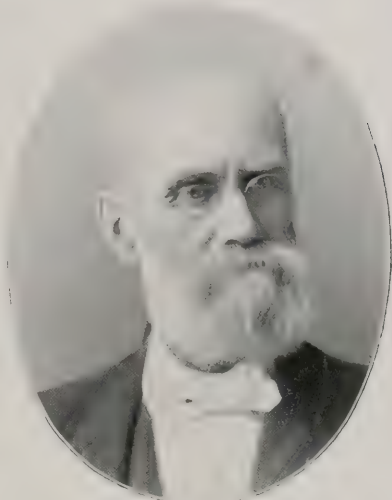
There is no room here for a history of his successful efforts in building up the flour mills which have made the name of "Pillsbury" famous throughout the world, and made the city of Minneapolis the world's greatest milling center. It is enough here to say that this gigantic business is due to the capital and business sagacity of John S. Pillsbury. He has always been the foundation and motive power of the enterprise and has never been out of touch with it. The greatest merit of all is the fact that by his firmness and principle, and unswerving loyalty to Minneapolis and the Northwest, he prevented the transfer of the property to a trust. He resisted the temptation of almost fabulous sums to yield control, which by the scratch of a pen he had the power to do, and thus relieve himself of a vast responsibility when ease in comfortable circumstances is grateful. For this integrity and steadfastness the whole world owes him honor. Governor Pillsbury, November 3, 1856, was married to Miss Mahala Fisk, the daughter of Captain John Fisk, who came from Suffolk, England, in 1837, and settled at Windom, Mass. She has been a worthy help-meet, deeply interested in her husband's plans, and ably assisting where her efforts would avail. They have had four children—Addie, born October 4, 1859, the deceased wife of Charles M. Webster; Susan M., born June 23, 1863, the wife of Fred B. Snyder, the well known lawyer and state senator

from Minneapolis; Sarah Belle, born June 30, 1866, and Alfred Fick Pillsbury, born October 20, 1868.

MENDENHALL, Richard Junius.—Coming in the early 50's to the then practically unknown west, and locating at the little settlement by the falls of St. Anthony, Richard J. Mendenhall has been identified with the city of Minneapolis from its early growth, and in his 45 years of residence he has had a varied business record—that of surveyor, land agent, banker and florist. In the early decades of the city's development few were more actively identified with those interests which were calculated to advance its welfare. Struggling often with poor health, his resolution and power of will overcame every obstacle, and turning by adverse circumstances from one field of enterprise he launched boldly and with enthusiasm into another, finally reaping in later years the success he so richly merited. Entomology and botany have been his scientific diversions throughout the whole of his career, and applying to them his business experience he has built up a reputation as a florist which has made his name known throughout the entire northwest. Mr. Mendenhall traces his ancestry directly back to the "Quaker" Mendenhall who came over with William Penn, and who was the founder of the American family of that name. Richard Mendenhall, his great great grandson, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was a tanner by profession and carried on an extensive business at Jamestown, N. C., from which he realized a comfortable fortune. He was a member of the North Carolina legislature for several years, and an ardent abolitionist. The interest he took, however, in organizing Sunday schools among the colored people nearly led to his being hanged by some of the more rabid slave-holders. As his ancestors before him, he was a follower of the Quaker creed and a prominent member of the Society of Friends in North Carolina. His wife, Mary Pegg, was a descendant of an old Welsh family which settled in Maryland at an ear-

ly period. She was a woman of strong character and a worthy help-mate. Richard J. was born at Jamestown, N. C., November 25, 1828. His educational opportunities were of a somewhat limited nature. After a few brief years at the village school, he spent a year at the Quaker boarding school at New Garden, N. C. At fourteen, he went to Greensboro and lived with a physician, who was also the postmaster, and assisted in the work of the office, but later returned to his native town, working in his uncle's store. When twenty years of age he went to Providence, R. I., and entered the celebrated Friends' School at that place. For a short time afterwards he taught school at North Falmouth, Mass. During the next few years he followed the occupation of a civil engineer, traveling through the eastern states, finally coming west, and had charge of a surveying party in Des Moines, Iowa, during the winter of 1855-56. The following spring, being affected by a hemorrhage of the lungs, he decided to come further north for his health, reaching Minneapolis on the twenty-seventh day of April, 1856. He entered into partnership here with Mr. Cyrus Beede, under the firm name of Beede & Mendenhall, carrying on a banking and exchange business. The following year proved disastrous to the young firm through extensive loans made on what proved to be worthless security, but they held on, preserving their credit, and doing such business as was possible under the adverse conditions. In November, 1862, Mr. Mendenhall became president of the State Bank of Minnesota, having purchased a half interest in the capital stock of that concern, and continued as such until 1871. He was also president of the State Savings Association, which was connected with the National Bank. When the panic of 1873 came the savings bank was forced to suspend and nearly all his fortune was swept away by the crash. He then turned his attention to horticulture, a subject in which he had always taken a great interest. In prosperous times he had erected near his family residence a greenhouse, where he devoted his leisure moments to the cultivation

of choice exotics, as well as the more common flowers. The greenhouses were at once extended and his business grew in magnitude until he built up what is probably the largest cut flower business in the northwest, and has in his greenhouses the choicest plants from all parts of the world. Though a man of seventy-two years of age he still takes as much interest in his floral beauties as he did in his youthful days. Mr. Mendenhall has always taken an active part in politics, but never to the extent of seeking office. He has voted for those candidates whom he thought would make the best men for the office to which they aspired, regardless of their political affiliations; but he never shirked his own responsibility as a citizen. He served as treasurer of the town of Minneapolis in 1862, and as treasurer of the Minneapolis school board for ten years. He was also treasurer of the Minnesota Mutual Insurance Company for the same number of years. He was a delegate to the national board of trade for three successive years, a delegate to the river and harbor improvement convention at St. Louis in 1867, and was president of the state national park for twelve years. He has been a member of the State Horticultural society since its organization, and was its president for one year. But no sketch of the life of Mr. Mendenhall would be complete which did not take into account the share which his wife had in the molding of his character and the guiding of his life. Her maiden name was Abby Grant Swift. She was the youngest of a family of seven daughters. Her father, Silas Swift, was a sturdy sea captain. She grew up to young womanhood in the little village of West Falmouth, Mass., attending the common schools, but was prevented by ill health from receiving the advantages of a seminary or a boarding school education. This was compensated for in part, however, by diligent reading and study at home. She spent a few years at New Bedford, where she assisted a relative in the conduct of her business, keeping books and accounts. On February 11, 1858, she was united in marriage to Mr. Mendenhall, having met him first when he taught school in West Fal-

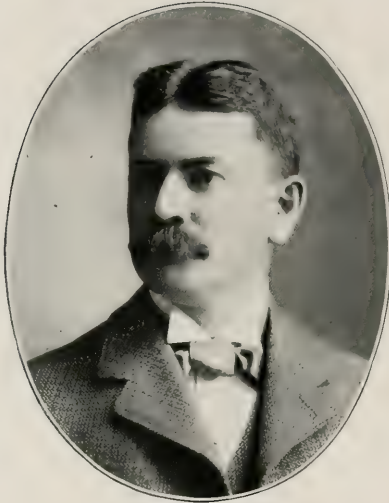


RICHARD J. MENDENHALL.

mouth. She soon became prominent in the social life of the Society of Friends in her new home, and took an active interest in the missionary work of the church both at home and abroad. Having no children of her own, Mrs. Mendenhall became by sympathy and choice a mother to the unfortunate, and in every charitable effort she was always a foremost spirit. Her memory is especially cherished in connection with her work for Bethany Home, having been one of the organizers of the society which built this useful institution, and was the treasurer of that society during its entire history up to the time of her death, January 11, 1900.

LYON, Hiram Rogers.—The custody of other people's money is one of the most responsible duties that can be assumed, not so much perhaps because of the value of the trust, but rather by reason of the temptations which inhere to the control of ready money. Diamonds of ten times the value of a sum of money could not attract the temptations which seem to hang around and beleaguer ready cash. Brilliant schemes promising large and quick returns seem to crowd

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.



HIRAM R. LYON.

around the money safe when any other form of property would be immune from attack. Hence a banker, to be successful, must have a peculiar mental equipment. It is not enough to be merely honest and to have good intentions. Such a one may tumble into pitfalls, as many of them do. He must be well informed in all matters of finance, stocks, bonds, mortgages and all sorts of securities. He must know about the crops, wool, cattle, commerce, the balance of trade, politics, "strikes" and a host of other things involving money. He must be of sound judgment, conservative, cautious—and yet not too careful; alert, yet not so eager as to be blind to risk; bold to seize an opportunity, and yet not rash; kind hearted and yet not maudlin; generous, though not a spendthrift, and have many other qualities not essential for success in other lines of business. There are bankers who are not so equipped, yet they manage to get along, but it is more owing to good fortune than to their own efforts. The crucial test of their fitness may never have been met, but in the long run it generally comes. A successful banker of long standing is therefore a man of more than common ability.

The First National Bank of Mandan, North Dakota, is fortunate in having a man at the head who may fairly be classed with the ideal portrayed. President Hiram R. Lyon for nearly twenty years has held a large share of the responsibility of the bank. During that time there have been critical periods in financial circles, as many know to their sorrow, and Mr. Lyon has faced the storms like an experienced pilot.

Mr. Lyon was born at Zanesville, Ohio, in 1856. His father was Carlos W. Lyon, who came to Minnesota in an early day and settled at Wabasha as a grain dealer. He was also the local agent for the Davidson Line of steamboats, which at that time was one of the leading transportation companies and did a large business. He was a man of influence, though only in moderate circumstances, and was elected mayor of the town. He was serving in this capacity at the time of the Indian outbreak. The neighboring Indians were greatly agitated and the situation was alarming. Through Mr. Lyon's influence they were induced to go to Fort Snelling, where they were kept until the trouble was over. He died in 1865, when Hiram was only nine years of age. Hiram's mother was born in Philadelphia, her maiden name being Mary Rogers. She married at Zanesville, Ohio, where her son was born. She married for her second husband Capt. David W. Wellman, a civil engineer, who was the city engineer of St. Paul. She is still living, at Los Gatos, California. Hiram was educated in the public schools and took a special course in the University of Minnesota. He also attended the Normal school at Oshkosh, Wis., for two terms. He then did some work in civil engineering under his step-father. But within one week after he was of age he secured a position as messenger in the Second National Bank of St. Paul. This was really his starting point in life. He found his sphere, for he proved so apt and efficient that he was rapidly promoted to bookkeeper, teller, and cashier within four years. In 1881 he went to North Dakota, or Dakota Territory,—as it had not yet been divided into states,—to look up a place for a new bank. He selected Mandan,

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

ever since his home. The present bank was organized by him in August, 1881. The next year, April 1, 1882, Mr. Lyon came and took charge of the bank as cashier. In 1884 he was elected president of the institution, grown to be one of the most substantial in the state. Mr. Lyon has always been a Republican, as his forefathers have been, but has held few public offices. He served on the governor's staff three terms as a member of the Agricultural Board. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Minneapolis Club, which he joined while temporarily living in Minneapolis in charge of the North Dakota Millers' Association property. Besides being interested in the banking business of the country, Mr. Lyon has interests in lumber and in farm machinery business. He is also president of the Missouri Valley Milling Company, and of the Lyon Elevator Company, with headquarters at Mandan. Mr. Lyon is a member of the Episcopal church, and is married and has one child, Caroline Rogers Lyon, now nearly seven years old. He has also a step-son, Robert Meech—his wife's son by a former marriage,—now about fifteen years of age, and a student at Shattuck school, Faribault.



BURLEIGH F. SPALDING.

SPALDING, Burleigh Folsom, congressman from North Dakota, comes from old colonial stock. He is a descendant, in the eighth generation, from Edward Spalding, who migrated to Virginia from England in 1619, settling in Massachusetts in 1630, and on the maternal side, in the eighth generation, from John Folsom, who came to this country from England and settled in Massachusetts about 1638. His ancestors on both sides fought in all the early colonial and Indian wars, and at least three of his great grandfathers participated in the Revolutionary war. Benjamin Spalding, his great grandfather, was one of the earliest settlers of Orleans county, Vermont, settling in Craftsbury, where he died, in 1838. His grandfather, Noah Spalding, was a noted teacher in northern Vermont, and served in the war of 1812. The father of the subject of this sketch was Benjamin Pendell Spal-

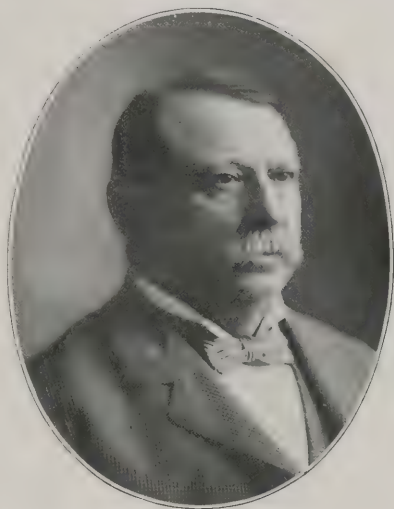
ding, who was an itinerant preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church in Vermont and New Hampshire. Ann Folsom, his wife, was a daughter of Rev. Moses Folsom, a Free Baptist preacher of the same two states. She taught school in Vermont for several years before her marriage, and was noted in her vocation as among the best. Their son, Burleigh, was born in Craftsbury, Orleans county, Vermont, December 3, 1853. He attended the common schools of Vermont, summer and winter, till he was eleven years old, then only the winter term till he was seventeen. This was supplemented by an attendance at the Lyndon Literary Institute and the Norwich University, the latter being the military college of Vermont. He graduated from this institution in 1877, with the degree of B. Ph., and was honored with the degree of M. A. from his alma mater in 1897. He was compelled to pay his own way through college, and earned the funds with which to do so by teaching during the winter, and working on the farm or canvassing for books in the summer. The winter of 1877-78 he taught in the Albany Academy, and then, having a desire to take up the legal profession as his vocation in

life, read law with the firm of Gleason & Field, in Montpelier. During the session of 1878 he served as a clerk in the Vermont legislature. He was admitted to the Washington county bar, March 15, 1880, and immediately came west, settling at Fargo, Dakota Territory, March 31. The following May he entered into a partnership with Hon. S. G. Roberts, one of the earliest settlers of Fargo, and at the end of one year purchased his interest and formed a partnership with Hon. C. F. Templeton, which continued until 1888. He then practiced alone till 1892, when he formed a partnership with George H. Phelps. In 1893, Mr. Seth Newman was admitted to the partnership. Mr. Phelps withdrew from the firm in 1896, and, in 1898, the firm of Newman, Spalding & Stambaugh was formed, which still continues, and is one of the best known law firms in the state. Mr. Spalding has always enjoyed a lucrative practice and has been engaged in many of the most important cases tried in any of the courts of his home state. From the beginning of his residence in Dakota he always took an active interest in politics. His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party. In 1883 the legislature of Dakota Territory elected him as a member of a commission of nine to re-locate the capital and build the capitol buildings, and he served for several years as secretary of this commission. He was superintendent of public instruction for Cass county from 1882 to 1884, and served as a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the new state of North Dakota in 1889. He also served on the joint commission to divide the archives and property of the territory between the two new states of North Dakota and South Dakota. He served as chairman of the Republican state central committee from 1892 to 1894; and in 1896, of Cass County Republican committee. In 1898 he was nominated to congress on the Republican ticket, and was elected by the handsome majority of 9,938. He declined a renomination in 1900 by refusing to be a party to a combination formed in the state convention of that year to parcel out state offices. Mr. Spalding made an admirable

record during his two years' term in the lower house of congress. He was one of the hard-working men of that body and could always be depended upon to look out for the interests of his constituents. He served on the territorial and war claims' committees, and was chairman of the subcommittee to prepare a system of government for Alaska. He also introduced and secured the passage of the bill opening Fort Buford military reservation to settlement. This reservation includes about 517,000 acres. The bill is said to be the most important passed by any new member at the first session of this Fifty-sixth congress. North Dakota lost a valuable man to represent its interests in congress when Mr. Spalding declined to join the slope forces in their combination to control state offices, and by so doing practically declining a renomination. But she will not be deprived of his services in other ways. He is a man who will always take a foremost position in public affairs, contributing freely of his time to the best interests of his adopted state. He did effective work on the stump in the campaign of 1900, speaking from one end of the state to the other, and contributed in no small measure to the large vote polled for the Republican ticket in that year. Mr. Spalding is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He has taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, has served as High Priest of Keystone Chapter, and is one of the trustees of the Masonic Temple at Fargo. He is also a Knight Templar. He was married, November 25, 1880, to Alida Baker, daughter of David and Emily H. (Cutler) Baker, of Glover, Vermont. Their union has been blessed with five children: Deane Baker, born April 12, 1882; Frances Folsom, born December 20, 1888; Roscoe Conkling, born January 9, 1890; Burleigh Mason, born April 9, 1891, and Carlton Cutler, born January 21, 1896.

WOOLMAN, Joseph P., is United States marshal for the district of Montana, to which position he was appointed in May, 1898. He was born February 5, 1841, at Woodstown, Salem county, N. J. His

father, James Woolman, was a leading manufacturer in that place, and was also engaged in farming. He was a man who took quite a prominent part in the affairs of his own community and was regarded as a shrewd and capable business man. His wife's maiden name was Mary Ann Pedrick. She was a worthy woman in every respect, self-sacrificing where the interests of those she loved were concerned, and was the mother of eleven children. On his father's side, Mr. Woolman is descended from William Woolman, and his son John, who came over from England in 1678 and settled in New Jersey. They belonged to that large and worthy class of Quakers who came to America to escape persecution in their mother country, and who took so prominent a part in the building up of the colonies. John Woolman, the great great uncle of the subject of this sketch, was a noted Quaker preacher. The Pedricks were settlers of New Jersey in the early colonial times, and from this family the village of Pedricktown, in Salem county, derived its name. Joseph received his early educational training in a private school conducted by the Society of Friends and in the public schools of his native town. Later in life he attended the First Pennsylvania State Normal school at Millersville, in Lancaster county. He taught school in New Jersey during the winter of 1861-62, going from there to Philadelphia, where he worked as a salesman in a retail and wholesale dry goods store for the next two years. While living in Philadelphia he served as a member of the Pennsylvania state militia in 1863, which was engaged in repelling the rebel invasion of that state, and was under fire at Carlisle when Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee burned the government barracks at that place and shelled the town. The gold fever struck him in 1864 and he started for Montana. On his way there he stopped at Centreville, Utah, near Salt Lake City, and taught school during the winter of 1864-65. He reached Montana in April of the following year. His first employment was in placer mining in Last Chance gulch. He gave this work up in a short time, however, and began clerking and keeping books for a gro-



JOSEPH P. WOOLMAN.

cery house at Virginia City, and later at Helena. Being industrious and frugal in his habits, he was able after a few years to interest himself financially in a number of different enterprises. He became interested early in ranching and stock raising, but did not give the business his personal attention. He is at the present time, however, largely interested in sheep raising. For several years he was the owner of the leading boot and shoe store in Helena. He is now a member of the firm of Holme, Miller & Co., which does an extensive hardware, mining machinery and supplies, and tinware business in Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada. Mr. Woolman has been a life-long Republican, and taken an active interest in politics. He represented Montana on the Centennial commission of the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876, by appointment of President Grant. In 1878 he was appointed by President Hayes an honorary commissioner to the Paris International Industrial Exposition of that year. He has also served his state in a number of important positions of trust. In 1879 he was appointed auditor of the then Territory of Montana by Gov. Potts, and made such a capable and efficient

officer that he was reappointed to this position by Governors Crosby and Carpenter, serving continuously in this office until 1887. In 1898 he was appointed to his present position as United States marshal of Montana. He served as chairman of the Republican territorial central committee in 1880 and 1881, and as chairman of the Republican state central committee in 1898 and 1899. Mr. Woolman is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church connections are with the Society of Friends. In 1880, he was married to Mrs. Sarah Ellen Glendinen, née McGavran, who died in 1890. In 1893 he was again married, to Mrs. Cornelia Miller Goodwin, née Swiggett. He has no children. Mr. Woolman resides at Helena.

BRIGGS, Asa Gilbert.—One of the leading lights in the legal profession in St. Paul, Minn., is Asa Gilbert Briggs. The success he has achieved has been due entirely to his own unaided efforts. From the age of sixteen he has been dependent on his own exertions for his support, as well as his education. When he opened up an office in St. Paul to commence the practice of his profession he had less than one hundred dollars in his pocket. By careful, painstaking work he has built up, in the thirteen years he has been in practice, an enviable reputation as a lawyer and has the respect of the bar in a high degree, not only of St. Paul, but the state as well. Mr. Briggs is of Welsh extraction, his ancestors coming to this country in the early colonial days and settling in Massachusetts. His father, Isaac A. Briggs, was, before he retired, a practicing physician, and, also, owner of a farm, partly within and partly without the village limits of Arcadia, Wis., where he resided. He was born in Vermont in 1816, moving early in life to Michigan. In 1858 he migrated to Wisconsin and located at Arcadia. After thirty years of active practice, he retired in 1881, moving three years later to St. Paul, where he has since resided. Aside from his professional work, he has been interested at different times in cattle raising and the lumber and

woolen mill business. His wife, Elizabeth, is also a native of Vermont, where she was born in 1819, and was married to Mr. Briggs in Michigan. The doctor and his wife are both living, he at the age of 84 and she at that of 82. Their son, Asa, was born December 20, 1862, at Arcadia, Trempealeau county, Wis. He attended the district school until his thirteenth year, then entered the graded school at Arcadia. Previous to the construction of the Green Bay & Winona railway through Arcadia in 1873, that place only consisted of a small settlement, with a corner store, and no means of communication with the outside world, except by horse, within twenty miles. The schools from that time on began to improve, and when Asa was thirteen years of age a new graded school was built. He graduated with the first graduating class from this school three years later. The next two years were devoted to teaching in the common district school in the winter, and working on the farm in the summer. He was also engaged in the house-moving business, having purchased an outfit for this purpose. In this way he was enabled to earn enough money to pay his expenses for a year's attendance at the University of Wisconsin. He was eighteen years of age when he went to Madison and entered the university, taking the general science course, with additional studies in modern classics. He graduated with the class of 1885, paying his expenses through the whole course with the money earned by his own individual effort. Going to St. Paul from Madison, he devoted the following year to making money in the real estate business and the study of law. Returning to the university in 1886, he entered the law department, and with the knowledge of law already acquired was able to do two years' work in one, graduating the following year. While at college he was a member of Hesperia Literary Society, Phi Delta Theta fraternity, The Senate (an organization specially intended to give experience in parliamentary practice), the U. W. Athletic Association, The E. G. Ryan Debating Society and various other organizations. During his sophomore year he was a member of the debating team

of the sophomore class at its public entertainment, and was also a member of the joint debating team for 1884 representing the Hesperia Society. For over a year he was managing editor of the University Press, and was business manager of the first "class annual" published at the university. At the commencement exercises he was elected by the faculty a member of the oration class. In fact, he was one of the most enthusiastic and active students at the university during the course. He was a leading spirit in the efforts to obtain a gymnasium, and was elected by a college mass meeting as one of two members of the university to represent it before the legislative committees of the session of 1885 in making arguments for that purpose. Immediately after graduating he came to St. Paul and entered the employ of the legal department of the St. Paul Title Insurance Company, remaining with that firm four months. November 15, 1887, he opened a law office, having desk room only, in the Chamber of Commerce building. Two years later he secured more spacious quarters in the Pioneer Press building, and five years later removed to the New York Life building, where he is now located. He was in partnership for a short time with Hon. George L. Bunn, the firm being known as Briggs & Bunn. In 1894 he formed a partnership with M. L. Countryman, as Briggs & Countryman, which continued for two years. The following two years he practiced alone, and in July, 1898, associated himself with J. L. D. Morrison, in the present firm of Briggs & Morrison. Mr. Briggs has enjoyed a lucrative practice from the beginning. He has always had an active court practice and has been very successful in a remarkably large number of contested cases, among which may be mentioned: Williams vs. Great Northern Railway Company, in which new rules of expert evidence were established; McQueen vs. Burhans and others, involving the fiduciary relation of the defendant to plaintiff, and a large amount of real estate, and Mowry vs. McQueen et al, all of which were decided in the supreme court of Minnesota. He has also served as attorney for Maurice Auerbach, as receiver of



ASA G. BRIGGS.

Allenmania Bank, and A. B. Stickney, as assignee of William Dawson. He is at present attorney for a number of large corporations and has an excellent class of clients. Mr. Briggs has always been a Republican and taken an active interest in politics, but has never sought political preferment for himself. He was president for two years of a young men's Republican club of Ramsey county. He is a member of the Minnesota Club and the Commercial Club, of St. Paul, the Masonic fraternity and the Royal Arcanum. Though an attendant of the Presbyterian church, he is not a member. Oct. 21, 1891, he was married to Jessica E. Pierce. They have three children, Allan, Paul Austin and Mary Elizabeth.

TODD, Frank C.—To the sturdy and rugged men who came to the Northwest in the early pioneer days is to be accredited the firm foundations on which Minneapolis was erected and which has assured to her the prosperity she now enjoys as the metropolis of this great Northwest. And it is to the men who came from the state of Maine, who from their early childhood were trained to



FRANK C. TODD.

frugal and industrious lives, that she owes much of the energy that was spent in the building up of her natural resources. The development of the lumber industry, the chief of her resources, has made her the largest lumber market in the world. One of the first pioneers in this industry was S. D. Todd, the father of the subject of this sketch. He married Anna Whicher of Vermont in 1855 and came to St. Anthony in 1856. He followed the lumber business throughout his whole career, and was engaged in the manufacturing branch of that industry. The subject of this sketch was born in Minneapolis. His early education was received in the public schools of Minneapolis, which was supplemented by an attendance at the St. Louis manual training school. He then attended the University of Minnesota for two years, taking the scientific course. Later, desiring to take up the medical profession, he entered the medical department of the same university, graduating in 1892. After a short period in general practice he decided to take up a special training in diseases of the eye and ear and spent some time in study at the eye and ear hospitals of New York, Philadelphia and

Chicago. Returning to Minneapolis in 1894 he was appointed clinical assistant in diseases of the eye and ear at the University of Minnesota. In 1896 he was appointed clinical instructor at this institution, and was honored, in 1897, by election as clinical professor of ear and eye diseases. He is also attending eye and ear surgeon at the City and Asbury Hospitals, Bethany Home, Old Ladies' and Children's Home, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., etc. Dr. Todd, though comparatively a young man, has achieved considerable success in his profession and won the respect of his Minneapolis brethren as a skillful practitioner, and is regarded as among the rising young men of his profession in that city. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, and several other societies of like character.

MEGAARDEN, Philip Tollef.—As a youth, Philip T. Megaarden's highest aspirations were that he become a minister of the gospel of the Lutheran faith. These hopes were dashed to the ground by the death of his father, leaving him, when a mere lad of fifteen, at the head of a family of seven with little means for support. His struggle for a livelihood has been beset with many hardships, and Mr. Megaarden can look back with conscious pride to the fact that what success he has achieved is due entirely to his own individual efforts. Mr. Megaarden is the sheriff of Hennepin county, Minnesota. He is of Norwegian descent, both his parents having been born in Norway. His father, Tollef K. Megaarden, was a dealer in livestock and later a railroad contractor. He was a resident of Allamakee county, Iowa, when the Civil war broke out, and enlisted in the 4th Iowa cavalry. He served three years, receiving an honorable discharge. Returning to his home, he removed to Dickinson county, where he lived until 1877, at which time he removed to Minneapolis. Philip was born in Allamakee County, Iowa, on October 2, 1864. The educational training of his early years was received in the district school near his home in

Iowa and the Minneapolis public schools. It had been his intention to prepare for the Lutheran ministry, and for this purpose he entered the Augsburg Seminary at Minneapolis in the fall of 1878. He was compelled to put aside this plan, however, by reason of his father dying the year following, leaving the burden of taking care of the family practically to young Philip. He obtained such employment as he could find, first as a teamster, then clerk in a fuel office, then as bookkeeper and later as court officer in the municipal court. He did not drop his studies, however, while thus endeavoring to earn a livelihood, but for some time attended an evening school and later employed a private instructor. By diligent efforts he succeeded in taking a course at a business college, and finally was able to enter the university law school, from which he graduated in 1892, taking the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to practice before the bar the same year. A year later he completed a post-graduate course in the law school and received the degree of LL. M. Mr. Megaarden practiced his profession alone for about two years, but discontinued it on January 1, 1895, to accept the position of chief deputy sheriff of Hennepin County. At the end of his two years' term he resumed the practice of his profession, entering into a partnership with Judge John H. Steele. In 1898, Mr. Megaarden was elected Sheriff of Hennepin County, and again in 1900 after a very bitter contest. He has made a splendid record in that office. He has always been a staunch Republican and has taken an active interest in the affairs of his party. He is a member of the Union Club and several other political clubs as well. He is also identified with a number of fraternal organizations, taking a prominent part, especially, in the Knights of Pythias. He has at times filled nearly every office in this lodge. He has repeatedly been elected to represent his lodge in the Minnesota Grand Lodge, and being a member of the Grand Lodge of the Domain of Minnesota he has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the order in the Northwest. He is a member of North Star Division, No. 1, Uniform Rank



PHILIP T. MEGAARDEN.

and of Mahrah Temple No. 77, D. O. K. K. He holds membership, also, in Khurum Lodge, No. 112, A. F. & A. M., Ark Chapter No. 53; Darius Commandery No. 7, K. T.; Zurah Temple of Minneapolis; Ridgley Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F.; Minnewa Tribe, No. 11, Improved Order of Red Men and Minneapolis Lodge No. 44, B. P. O. E. He is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club.

CONROY, Edward James.—A good example of what may be accomplished by energy and thrift, when reinforced by personal honesty and integrity, is afforded by the career of the man whose name stands at the head of this sketch. In public life his service has been confined to that of county commissioner, but in that office he has won for himself an enviable reputation as a man of sterling honesty, integrity and uprightness in handling public affairs. Mr. Conroy is at present engaged in the fire insurance business at Minneapolis. He is of Irish descent. Thomas and Margaret (Moran) Conroy, his parents, were born in Dublin, and emigrated to this country in 1852, settling at Oshkosh, Wis. Mr. Conroy was a carpenter by



EDWARD J. CONROY.

trade, and, though in moderate circumstances, always succeeded in making a good living for his family. He came to Minneapolis with his wife in 1888, since which time they have been living with the subject of this sketch. Edward was born November 15, 1864, at Oshkosh. He attended the common schools, but later on supplemented this early education by a term at a commercial college, working his way through by doing janitor work at the school. From the time he was able to work the young lad endeavored to be of assistance to his family. His first dollar was earned as a lather, at which he became an expert, and which line of work he followed throughout his school vacations. When only seventeen years of age he removed to Minneapolis and learned the plasterer's trade. He followed this vocation for the two years following, acquiring a general knowledge of the business of master mason and contractor. In 1883 he commenced business on his own account as a contractor of mason work and from the first was successful in building up a remunerative business. Aside from his business interests, Mr. Conroy has found time to devote considerable attention to public affairs.

His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party, of which he has been a constant and active supporter. In 1891 he served as assistant sergeant-at-arms in the state senate. The following year he was elected county commissioner from the First district of Hennepin county, for a term of four years. Though that district went Republican in the elections of 1896, Mr. Conroy was re-elected by a majority of 1,364. This was an eloquent testimony of the regard in which he was held by the people of the district he represented. He was elected chairman of the board of county commissioners in 1892, and served in that capacity until 1897. The last two years of his chairmanship a majority of the board was Republican, but Mr. Conroy was so well liked by his associates that they retained him in this position. Mr. Conroy also served as a member of the board of tax levy from 1892 to 1897. In the campaign of 1894 he was chairman of the Democratic county committee, also of the Democratic campaign committee. He also served as a member of the latter committee in 1900. In his capacity as a county commissioner Mr. Conroy won the complete confidence of the public by the efficient manner in which he conducted the affairs of the county. He was one of the first advocates of the building of bicycle paths, and introduced a resolution in the board of county commissioners to construct a path to Lake Minnetonka. This path was constructed and was one of the first built in the state of Minnesota which really amounted to anything. He was also instrumental in having the board adopt a resolution allowing all county printing to be done by union shops. This act was especially pleasing to organized labor. Mr. Conroy was not a candidate for re-election in 1900. Since 1898, he has been actively engaged in the fire insurance business, with offices in the Guaranty Loan building, and is doing an extensive business in that line.

DROPPERS, Garrett.—The Northwest has gradually come to the front in educational as well as business lines. For many

years the only seats of higher education in this country were the larger colleges of the East, but of late years the various state universities have gradually come to assume an important position in the education of our youth, and none more so than those located in this great Northwest. Their development has been rapid, and it may truly be said that they are now competing strongly with the older colleges. Necessarily the men at the head of these institutions must be broad-minded and liberal in their views, possessing good administrative ability.

Garrett Droppers, president of the University of South Dakota, takes high rank among the men who are occupying similar positions of responsibility. He has only served in this position since January 4, 1899, but in this short time his administration has been marked for the high executive ability shown in the management of the affairs of that institution. He brought to his aid the experience gained while holding a leading professorship for several years in the university of Tokyo, Japan, and has been a leading spirit in everything tending to the upbuilding of the university of which he now has charge. Mr. Droppers is of Dutch descent, and the son of John Dirk and Gert-rude Droppers. His father was engaged in business in Milwaukee, from which he earned a moderate competence, and is now retired. His mother died when he was but sixteen years old. The family name is derived from a small landed peasant property of that name in Holland, it being customary in that country to give the holder of such property the name of his property. The subject of this sketch was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April 12, 1860. His early education was received in the public common schools of that city, which was supplemented by an attendance at the High School in the same city. He qualified himself early for the profession of teaching, and eagerly devoured what books he could get hold of. From 1879 to 1884 he taught Latin and History at the High School from which he had graduated, going from there to Harvard University. He graduated from this institution in 1887, with the degree of



GARRETT DROPPERS.

A. B., taking double honors in economics, and honors in philosophy. The following year he taught school at Orange, N. J. Desiring, however, to pursue the further study of economics, he went to Germany in 1888 and entered the University of Berlin. He took a course in economics and finance at this institution under the direction of Professors Wagner and Schmoller, but did not take any degree. He returned to America the following year, and in September received an offer of the chair of Economics in the University of Tokyo, Japan, which he accepted. On September 4th, he was married in Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Cora Augusta Rand, of that town, immediately afterwards starting for Japan, reaching Tokyo in the latter part of October. He held the chair of Economics in the Tokyo University until December, 1898, a little over nine years. While a resident of that country, Professor Droppers served as secretary of the Asiatic Society of Japan for several years, and was a member of the Tokyo Club. He also contributed a number of articles on Japan to the magazines of this country, among which may be mentioned two for the Quarterly Journal of Economics

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

of Harvard, and four for the Asiatic Society's transactions. He furnished, also, a report on the money standard in Japan to the government at Washington. In 1898 he received a call to the presidency of the University of South Dakota. This offer was accepted, and coming directly to the United States he arrived at Vermillion, South Dakota, January 4, 1899, and immediately entered upon the duties of that office. Prof. Droppers has never been much of a partisan in politics, believing that American politics are too much concerned with questions which, at bottom, can have very little influence on the country. He has an intense interest in politics, however, in the real meaning of the word, viz., the relation of government to social welfare. He believes that the future progress of the United States depends, not so much upon individual initiative, of which we have abundance, at least in the ordinary acceptance of the term, as upon the true development of government functions in relation to the common welfare. As an illustration of this, he would advocate the nationalization of the telegraph and the railways, and the municipalization of municipal monopolies. He is a member of the Harvard Club, of New York, and while not a regular member of the Unitarian church, he generally attends that church when in Cambridge. Prof. Dropper's wife died at Tokyo, in 1896. The following year he made a flying trip to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and married her sister, Jean Tewkesbury Rand. No children resulted from the first marriage; by the second there are two, Seton Rand Droppers, age two, and Cora Rand Droppers, born in August, 1900.

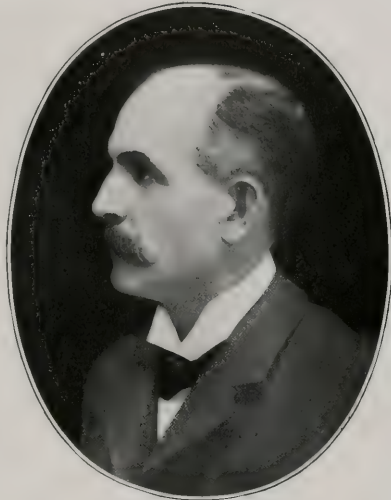
BRANTLY, Theodore.—College classes, families and societies sometimes have a picture taken by superimposing successively the likeness of every member of the group to form one portrait called a composite picture. It is supposed to represent the aggregate physical characteristics of the class, family or society. The picture is like no one in particular, but in theory it represents all in one. It differs from an ideal picture

in having in it a real part of each face. Then, in theory it is supposed to show the physiognomy of the class, just as an individual may embody all the traits of his ancestors. The idea may be fantastic, but there is in it enough of the color of science and of plausibility to make an interesting subject of study. The great Northwest is somewhat like this composite picture. It is a blending of numerous races, whose ancestral traits from diverse countries are so intertwined in warp as to form one canvas, with one picture differing from all other points of the earth. There is only one northwest, with its energy, enterprise, courage and intelligence.

While this "composite" character of the northwest is real, as a whole, a study of the biographies of the men who are making it—the dominant spirits who mould affairs—will reveal a similar composite character individually. Variegated threads make up the fibre which springs from roots spreading to ancestral homes, widely separated. Theodore Brantly, the subject of this sketch, may be taken as an example. He is of old American parentage, but there courses in his veins the blood of the sturdy Scotchman, the earnest Huguenot, the stolid Hollander, and the languid southerner. Mr. Brantly was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, in 1851. His father is Rev. Edwin Theodore Brantly, a Presbyterian minister of Nashville, Tenn. He was born in Conecuh county, Ala., where his father, Edwin Brantly, was a cotton planter. The family property, largely in slaves, was of course swept away during the Civil war. After graduating at the University of Tennessee, he studied theology at Union Theological seminary, New York. The Brantlys came from Holland to America before the Revolutionary war. On the female side they were French Huguenot and English descent named Reding. They settled in North Carolina, whence Edwin Brantly, already mentioned, after his marriage, emigrated to southern Alabama. Theodore Brantly's mother was Eliza Brown, daughter of Duncan Brown, of Giles county, Tenn. He was a grandson of Duncan Little, and his

wife, Margaret, who came from Scotland before the Revolution, and settled in North Carolina. Duncan Brown was married to Margaret Smith, in 1805 and moved to Tennessee, where Eliza, mother of Theodore Brantly, was born, as stated. This was rather a remarkable family. Duncan Brown had four daughters and two sons. Each daughter married a minister. Both sons were lawyers and became distinguished men, Neil S. and John C. Brown. Each was twice governor of the state of Tennessee. John C. Brown was a major general in the Confederate army, and Neil S. Brown was minister to Russia, under the administration of President Polk. It is easy to see the source of Theodore Brantly's aptitude for learning. He received his early education in the common schools of the state. He then entered the Southwestern Presbyterian university at Clarksville, Tenn., for his college education, and graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1875. Choosing law for his profession, he entered Cumberland university, at Lebanon, Tenn., and graduated in 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He immediately associated himself with Hon. J. S. Gribble, now chancellor of the judicial division to which Wilson county belongs, and began the practice of law at Lebanon. He continued this practice for two years, then accepted the position of professor of Ancient Languages in Lincoln university, Lincoln, Ill. In 1887 he resigned this chair and at the solicitation of President D. J. McMillan, his cousin, now of New York City, he accepted the professorship of Ancient Languages in the College of Montana, at Deer Lodge, Mont., which is now his legal residence, although on duty at Helena. After teaching two years in this institution he resumed the practice of law at Deer Lodge, and continued until 1892, when he was elected judge of the Third Judicial District of Montana. He was re-elected in 1896 to the same position. At the general election in 1898 he was chosen to the supreme court, the position which he still holds.

Mr. Brantly's father and the family were "Whigs," and most of them favored, either



THEO. BRANTLY.

actively or passively, the abolition of slavery. They became Democrats at the close of the war and most of them still adhere to that party, but Judge Brantly voted for President Garfield, and has since been a Republican. He is a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Masonic order. He has held the various offices in the subordinate lodges and is now grand master of Masons for the state of Montana. In religion he is a Presbyterian. In 1891 he was married to Lois Reat, at Tuscola, Ill. She is of Scotch descent. Her ancestors coming to America before the Revolution, settled in Virginia and Kentucky, whence her people emigrated to Illinois before the Civil war. They have three children, Theodore Lee, Lois Brown, and Neil Duncan Brantly.

SHEVLIN, Thomas Henry.—The white pine forests of Minnesota have furnished unlimited opportunities to men of spirit and enterprise who have recognized in them a safe investment from which to realize a comfortable fortune. The subject of this sketch was trained from early youth in the lumbering business, and appreciating the opportu-



THOMAS H. SHEVLIN.

nity afforded in these extensive pine woods of the North Star state, some sixteen years ago he removed his operations to this center. Mr. Shevlin is now one of the largest white pine operators in Minnesota. He was born January 3, 1852, at Albany, New York. His father, John Shevlin, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in that city. His mother's maiden name was Matilda Leonard. Both his parents were of Irish descent. Thomas H. attended the public schools of his native town until he was fifteen years of age, at which time he entered the employ of John McGraw & Company, a lumber firm of that city. He began here the education that today has made him an authority on the manufacture and sale of lumber, and all that pertains to it. That he took a deep interest in his work is shown by the fact that he remained ten years in the employ of this firm, taking charge of important interests of the company at Albany, Tonawanda and Bay City. In 1879 he severed his business relations with that firm and went to Chicago. Here he was employed by T. W. Harvey, a prominent Chicago lumberman, to look after his interests in Muskegon, Mich. A year later, Mr. Shevlin trans-

ferred his business connections and became associated with Stephen C. Hall, of Muskegon, and began, as a side issue, the purchase of logs, timber and timber lands. In 1882 he was appointed treasurer and general manager of the Stephen C. Hall Lumber Company, of Muskegon. It was at this time Mr. Shevlin began to look beyond the timber supply of Michigan for sources upon which to draw in later activities. He began making timber investments for his company in the white pine woods of Minnesota, and in 1884 organized a branch company in Minneapolis for the manufacture of lumber. This was known as the North Star Lumber Company. Mr. Shevlin removed to Minneapolis in 1886 and assisted in organizing the Hall & Ducey Lumber Company, the firm being composed of Mr. Shevlin, P. A. Ducey and S. C. Hall. In 1887 Mr. Ducey sold his interests in the company to the other partners, the firm then being known as the Hall & Shevlin Lumber Company. This company built the Minneapolis mill now owned by the Shevlin-Carpenter Company. Mr. Hall died in 1889. In 1892 Elbert L. Carpenter, a member of the lumber firm of Carpenter Bros., bought an interest in the business, forming with the varied lumber interests in which Mr. Shevlin was identified the Shevlin-Carpenter Company, with Mr. Shevlin as its president. This company has continued to this time with a thriving and steadily growing business. But Mr. Shevlin has not confined his energies to this one firm. In 1895 he formed a partnership with J. Neils, of Sauk Centre, this firm being known as the J. Neils Lumber Company, its mill sawing 15,000,000 feet of lumber annually. In 1896, in connection with Mr. Hixon, of La Crosse, and the Arpins of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Mr. Shevlin bought extensive tracts of pine on the Red Lake reservation, the St. Hilaire Lumber Company, located at St. Hilaire, a few miles above Crookston, being organized. This company now owns a mill at Crookston, one at Cass Lake, and another at Little Falls, in all of which enterprises Mr. Shevlin is financially interested. These various companies have secured the control of over

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

600,000,000 feet of standing pine. It is estimated that the annual cut of the various lumber companies in which Mr. Shevlin is interested as whole, chief or half owner, will run up to the enormous amount of 150,000,000 feet. But it is impossible in such a brief sketch to give full justice to the activities of the business life of Thomas H. Shevlin. It is due chiefly to the good judgment, quick action and bold spirit of this one man that the great lumber industry of which he is at the head has become great. He has received the reward comparatively early in life that comes to the man who recognizes the opportunity when it presents itself and is quick to seize it. In politics Mr. Shevlin is a Republican. He has always been willing to contribute of his time and money to the cause of the party of which he is a member, without seeking political preferment for himself. It was this unselfish spirit on his part which led to his being chosen as one of the delegates from the fifth congressional district to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1900, and later to be selected as Minnesota's member of the Republican national committee. His services in that position during the campaign of 1900 were of inestimable value to his party. Mr. Shevlin is a member of the Minneapolis Club. February 8, 1882, he was married to Alice A. Hall. They have three children: Thomas Leonard, Florence and Helen.



P. H. MCGARRY.

ciety of respectable words without being tagged in any doubtful manner, and they will remain to do a service which no other term could perform. One of these words is "hustler," meaning a person of intense energy, enterprise and industry. The Northwest needed just such men, and "hustler" was needed to describe them, for there was no other word which combined the characteristics peculiar to the class. Hustlers are venturesome, sometimes to rashness; hopeful to a degree bordering on the visionary, and courageous to the point of foolhardiness, at times, but without them the progressive, bustling, thriving Northwest could not have been. All honor to the "hustlers." If there were more of them the world would be better.

McGARRY, P. H.—In the rapid development of the Northwest new words have been added to the English language and old words have been given a new meaning, making them practically new. As a rule they express tersely characteristics, conditions, and results peculiar to the region, and have become current among the people because the ideas could not be expressed so forcibly by any other terms. At first these words were regarded as "slang." Common use, however, compelled their recognition as something necessary, and they gradually lost the opprobrium of "slang" and gained a foothold in the dictionary as "colloquial." Some have finally been admitted into the so-

The subject of this sketch, P. H. McGarry, of Walker, Cass county, Minn., is fairly typical of this western ozone of energy. He was born at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1860. He received an academic education and developed literary and even poetic gifts which might have made their mark in the field of letters, had not almost abnormal activity given a trend in other directions. Instead of going through the ten-

tative process, common to young men searching for a business, he leaped at once, by one bound, as it were, into active business life, for at eighteen years of age he took charge of a hotel at Stanton, Mich. That he was successful is evident from the fact that he was appointed postmaster of the town in 1884, although only twenty-four years old. He also built two hotels in Stanton. One, the "Grand Central," was of brick, with the woodwork finished in hard wood. It cost \$20,000. He finally resigned his position as postmaster and moved to Chicago. It seemed as if that city was too nearly finished to suit him, for he moved to Rhineland, Wis., and again back to Michigan and settled in the new town of Ewen, where he erected a number of substantial buildings which are even yet the pride of the town. From Ewen he went to Ironwood, Mich., and there built four brick stores. He next went to Grand Rapids, Minn., where he erected a brick block and managed the old hotel Pokegama. When the wonderful iron ore banks of the Mesaba range were discovered and public interest rose to a high pitch, Mr. McGarry was attracted thither. He went to the town of Merritt, and with his usual dash he built the Merritt hotel. Then he went to the town of Virginia, and in thirty-one days put up the Virginia hotel, a hostelry large enough to accommodate one hundred and fifty guests. From there he went to Biwabik and built the Edna hotel. Returning to Virginia, he erected a large business block, which, however, was destroyed by the great forest fire which raged so furiously there a few years ago. The hotel was also swept away. His indomitable spirit is shown by the fact that before the ashes were fairly cooled he had a force at work on a new structure. Nothing seems to discourage or daunt him; no obstacle can thwart him; his dictionary does not contain the word "fail." In fact it seems to have but one word, and that is "Hustle."

While conducting the Virginia hotel he visited Minneapolis, and formed what is now the Leech Lake Land company. Mr. McGarry was appointed general manager, and went to Walker, where he still resides,

to take charge of the enterprise. When the village was organized the people elected Mr. McGarry president. He has been at work with his characteristic "push," to use one of the new western words. He erected a handsome brick block, which is now used as the court house, for the town was made the county seat. He also built a fine hotel, the "Pameda," which is a model of convenience and one of the best appointed houses in the northern part of the state. When the organization of Cass county was pending in the legislature the bill was defeated in the senate. Mr. McGarry "snatched it from oblivion," it may be said, and finally succeeded in having it made a law. Mr. McGarry's migrations, so numerous that the record reads almost like an itinerary, were not due to mere inane restlessness. There were in them purpose and method which brought forth such substantial results that the towns favored by his operations will long have cause to rejoice in the visit of the "hustler," P. H. McGarry, whose name must ever be identified with their growth and prosperity, and whose architectural mementoes will long continue to be an inspiration to the faint-hearted.

GREELY, Otto Ethan, a prominent fire insurance man of the city, was born at Bangor, Maine, in 1853, and when two years of age his parents came to Minneapolis, or to St. Anthony, which has become part of the city. His father, William Q. Greely, was one of the first blacksmiths in this part of the state. He did the work required by the sawmills, which in that early day were small, crude affairs in comparison with the wonderful mechanism and huge plants now engaged in the business of making lumber. He also fitted out lumbermen with their tools and implements for the pineries. He retired from business about ten years ago. His wife was Miss Amanda F. Gowan.

Mr. Otto E. Greely was educated in the public schools and in the university of Minnesota, where he studied during the freshman and sophomore years. But he was ambitious to engage in active business, and

therefore entered the office of Judge Isaac Atwater, one of the most distinguished jurists in the state, and became clerk and studied law with him and with H. B. Hancock. Being offered a position in the office of Messrs. Gale & Co., the leading insurance firm in the city, he entered as a clerk in 1873, and later was given a working interest in the firm. His success in fire insurance was so pronounced that, in 1879, he was appointed a special agent for the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., in connection with the local agency. In 1884 he sold his interest in the partnership and became exclusively employed with the Phenix Insurance Company. In 1888 he was promoted also to the position of adjuster for the company, the office which he has since held.

He was elected, in 1898, president of the Minnesota and Dakota Fire Underwriters, and in 1899 he was re-elected president of the association. The honors seemed to come in showers, for at its thirtieth annual meeting in Chicago, in September, the same year, 1899, the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest elected Mr. Greely its president. This is the highest honor that can be paid to an insurance man in the west. The Fire Underwriters' Association is composed of officers, managers, special agents and adjusters, living west of Pennsylvania and north of Kentucky, and has a membership of six hundred. It will be seen from this that the distinction bestowed upon Mr. Greely is no mean honor, and his friends will endorse it, as a well-merited tribute to ability and sterling worth.

Mr. Greely has always been a Republican, and although prominent in local political affairs, he never held office. He is a member of the Republican Executive Committee of Hennepin County, and was manager of the campaign of John A. Schlener, for nomination for mayor of the city of Minneapolis. He is likewise a member of the Minneapolis Club. He is equally prominent in social circles. Mr. Greely was one of the charter members of the Minneapolis Mounted Commandery, Knights Templar, one of the most noted organizations in the North-



OTTO GREELY.

west, eliciting universal admiration wherever it appears.

This outline of Mr. Greely's activity and achievements, necessarily brief in a voluminous work like this, gives indication of his usefulness, and shows to some extent the characteristics which have brought success and contributed to the welfare of the community in which he has cast his lot. He is a man of integrity and morality.

RAND, Lars M., has been a member of the city council of Minneapolis for the past ten years. He is one of the strongest men in that body and has served his constituents faithfully in every respect. It is an apt and truthful description of him to say that he is a self-made man. Neither has he, in his days of success and prosperity, forgotten that station from which he began the struggle of life and for which he still retains a large sympathy. He was born January 24, 1857, in Bergen, Norway. He is the son of Mathias O. Rand, who belonged to the laboring classes of Bergen. His ancestors were a long-lived family, his four grandparents having lived to be over ninety years of age. His early educational training was received in



LARS M. RAND.

the common schools of his native town. This was supplemented later by an attendance in the common schools of Minnesota after his emigration here in 1875, and a literary course in the state normal school at Winona. His inclinations being toward the legal profession he took up the study of law in the office of Hon. William H. Yale, of Winona. He was admitted to the bar in 1884, and in the same year was elected judge of criminal court in that city. Possessed of an ambitious temperament, however, he resigned this office in the fall of the following year and removed to Minneapolis, believing that in the young metropolis he would find a larger field for the employment of his talents in the practice of his profession. Two years later he was appointed assistant city attorney by Mr. Seagrave Smith, then city attorney of Minneapolis, and served two years in that capacity. He then formed his present law partnership with Mr. H. J. Gjertsen, the firm being known as Gjertsen & Rand. This firm has enjoyed an extensive and lucrative law practice. Mr. Rand is an active member of the Democratic party. He is recognized as one of the most influential members of that party in the state, and has served for

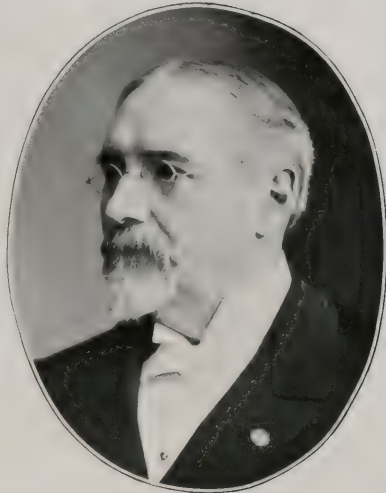
several years as a member of the state central committee. In 1890 he was elected to the city council from the Sixth ward, and has served continuously in that capacity ever since. Mr. Rand holds a warm place in the hearts of his constituents by his championship of the interests of the common people. His voice has always been raised in opposition against the granting of franchises and special privileges. In the long controversy over the question of street railway transfers, Judge Rand was one of the staunchest opponents in the council of the Street Railway company, finally achieving the end for which he strived—a system of transfers which is probably as nearly perfect as it could be, and one that satisfactorily serves the interests of the general public. Mr. Rand has regarded as unfavorable to the interests of the city the present garbage and gas and electric contracts, and has done everything he can, during his membership in the council, to improve the existing conditions. He is a warm advocate in favor of the city owning its own lighting plants, and has been an earnest champion of the eight-hour day and its adoption in the public work of the city. Mr. Rand is a member of the Masonic lodge, Knights of Pythias, Turners and the Elks. In 1884 he was married to Miss Jennie M. Beebe, of Winona. They have three children: Lars, aged 12; Florence, aged 9, and Clyde Milton, aged 2.

FORCE, Jacob Francis, the president of the great Northwestern Life Association, is a native of New York, having been born at Stillwater, Saratoga county, of that state, in 1843. His father was John C. Force, a merchant, who died in 1885. His mother's name was Hannah Adams, of the Adams family of Connecticut. She died in 1859. Both parents were of New England ancestry. Henry Force, the grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and belonged to Col. Hazen's Congress regiment, so named to distinguish it from the militia. He participated in the battles of Monmouth, Springfield, Cherry Valley and Yorktown,

where the British commander, Cornwallis, surrendered—the battle which established the independence of the nation. He was borne upon the rolls as a pensioner until his death in 1829.

Jacob F. Force was educated in the district school, and at the academy. He then followed his father's example and engaged in the mercantile business, but on the breaking out of the Civil war he showed his public spirit and patriotism by enlisting in Company K, of the 125th regiment, New York volunteer infantry, when only nineteen years of age. He served as private and was promoted to corporal sergeant and first sergeant or orderly sergeant and was then commissioned as an officer in the 22d regiment of United States colored troops, in which he was promoted to captain in 1864. He took part in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, two days, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Fort Powhattan, Petersburg, Auburn Ford, Dutch Gap, Deep Bottom and Fort Harrison, near Richmond, where he was severely wounded, September 30, 1864. He was discharged on account of his wounds. When he returned to civil life he resumed for a time his mercantile business and, while so engaged, took a course in Bryan and Stratton's celebrated business college at Newark, N. J. He then began to study medicine and entered the Albany Medical College—now the University of Albany—where, on the final examination at graduation in 1871, he took a prize for his proficiency.

The next year Dr. Force came west and settled to practice his profession at Heron Lake, Jackson county, Minn. The immediate interest which he took in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community soon made him one of the most prominent men in the county. He was a Republican. His first vote was cast for Lincoln, in 1864, while lying in the hospital, his vote being sent home to be counted. At Heron Lake he was postmaster for eight years and was twice elected county superintendent of schools of Jackson county. In search of a larger and more remunerative field for his practice, in 1885 he came to



JACOB F. FORCE.

Minneapolis. After practicing medicine in the city for two years he became medical director of the Northwestern Life Association. In 1888 he became secretary of the institution, and in 1895 he was made president, the position which he now holds. The steady progress of the association is a strong testimony to his energy, business capacity and versatile resources.

Notwithstanding Dr. Force's business activity in the management of so large a concern, he has not neglected his duty as a man and a citizen. He is president of the Minneapolis Co-operative Company; vice president of the Asbury hospital; director of the Minnesota state Y. M. C. A., and also of the local Y. M. C. A.; treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary and Church Extension Society and member of the official board of the Hennepin Avenue M. E. church. He was a delegate to the great Methodist Episcopal general convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1896, and to the conference at Chicago in 1900. What, perhaps, may be regarded as a still greater honor, he has been chosen delegate to the Ecumenical conference—comprising the whole Methodist world—to be held at London, England, in 1901. He is also influential in the Masonic

fraternity, belonging to the Plymouth third degree lodge; Columbia Royal Arch chapter; Zion Commandery and Zurah Temple, all of the city of Minneapolis. He is medical director of Minnesota Department, G. A. R., and also member of the Minneapolis Board of Education. In 1867 he was married to Sarah F. Mesick, of Kinderhook, N. Y. They have three children living, Dr. Frank Wilson, now in Manila; Charles E., associated, as secretary, with his father in the management of the Northwestern Life Association, and Miss Mayward Force. Mr. Force is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion and in November, 1900, was elected a member of the school board of Minneapolis.

OLSON, Seaver E.—There is no merchant in the northwest who is more familiar to the people than Seaver E. Olson, the head of what is popularly called the "Big Store," because of its size and its completeness as a department store. The manner in which the people are attracted to this great emporium shows absolute genius in the management, not only in the vast aggregate of merchandise provided to meet every variety of taste and purse, but in the frank and home-like methods of dealing with the people and in the conveniences arranged for the comfort of customers and visitors of all social grades. Mr. Olson is the inspiration of all this organization, which has made the establishment such a success that it is a matter of public pride as it must be of gratification to the capable executive head of the concern.

Mr. Olson is a native of Norway, having been born in the parish of Ringsaker, near Hamar, in 1846. His father was a contractor and builder in easy circumstances. His uncle, Prof. Tollef Olson, was a professor in the seminary and held the position for fifty years. For this long and useful service the king, as a mark of distinction, presented Prof. Olson a gold medal. The Olson family were devoted Christians and belonged to the Baptist denomination, and young Olson was brought up under strong

religious influences. For his early education he was put in charge of his uncle, the noted professor. So apt was the pupil and so thorough was the master that the boy, when only ten years of age, was put in charge of a district school which he taught for two years. In 1858 the family moved to America, landing at Montreal, and thence came to the United States, taking government land within seventeen miles of La Crosse, Wis. When about twelve years of age he procured employment in a general store at La Crosse. Having worked here for two years, he became imbued with the idea of getting a college education like his distinguished uncle, and with a promptness characteristic of him when he has come to a decision he set out for Beloit, the seat of a small college which has since grown to be an institution of great importance and of high standing among the colleges of the West. He entered the school and struggled for nearly a year to maintain himself while pursuing his studies. He finally concluded that he would forego the advantages for himself, and give the college education to his brother. This unselfish purpose he fully carried out, furnishing means to support and educate his brother in the most thorough manner, supplementing the college course with a post-graduate course in Europe. Seaver's efforts were well rewarded, for his brother became a distinguished scholar and proved his ability by his administration of the South Dakota State University, of which he was elected president. He achieved remarkable results in this capacity and had a promising future, but his brilliant career came to an untimely end. He perished in the disastrous fire of the Tribune building, in 1889, where he happened to be attending to some literary matters pertaining to the university.

After giving up his college idea so generously, Seaver procured employment in a store at Beloit. The proprietor soon afterwards opened a store at Cambridge, Wis., and put Olson, though yet a mere boy, in charge of it. He held this position, which he must have filled with exceptional ability, until January, 1864, when the man

by whom he was first employed as a lad, at La Crosse, offered him the position of head bookkeeper and general manager of the very establishment in which Olson had worked as a boy. He served there until 1867, when he launched out for himself, opening a store at Rushford, Minn., under the style of S. E. Olson & Company. This was a success from the outset and secured a very large trade. But Mr. Olson, after three years, sold out his interest and went into partnership with his old employer at La Crosse, a fact which is a strong testimony to the recognized superior ability of the rising young merchant. Three years later he organized the wholesale and retail house of Olson, Smith & Company. On the dissolution of this firm, in 1876, Mr. Olson retained the wholesale or jobbing interest of the house. In 1878 he removed his stock to Minneapolis and became connected with the house of N. B. Harwood & Company. Two years later this firm failed, leaving Mr. Olson badly in the lurch. But his energy and indomitable courage did not desert him. He united with M. D. Ingram and bought at sheriff sale, with money borrowed for the purpose, the remnant of the stock of the old concern and began business again under the style of Ingram, Olson & Company. The business prospered so rapidly that in 1887 Mr. Olson was able to buy the interest of his partner and thus became the sole owner. Under his spirited management the business grew to such extent as to demand better facilities. To secure these he built the great block on the corner of First avenue and Fifth street, arranged expressly for the business. He has also an extension through to Nicollet avenue with a magnificent entrance and attractive display counters on that popular thoroughfare.

The mammoth establishment thus created is one of the largest in the Northwest. In 1894 he organized a complete department store, known as the S. E. Olson Company, whose acres of store rooms are worthy of the name, "Big Store," given it by the people.

Besides being an enterprising and progressive merchant Mr. Olson is a public spir-



SEAEVER E. OLSON.

ited man, second to none in his activity for the welfare of the city where he has been so bountifully blessed. He was among the first to advocate the great Exposition and contributed largely in time and money to make it a success. In political matters also he is active, and so prominent as to be regarded as a leader in the Republican party. While he refused to accept office he served as a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1900. In social affairs he is no less interested. He still retains his religious connection with the Baptist denomination of his parents and family. He was married in 1889 to Miss Ida Hawley, of Minneapolis.

HERREID, Charles N.—If some philosopher like Herbert Spencer would write a treatise on the "Philosophy of Popularity," it might be of vast service to the army of ambitious statesmen struggling for public favors. Popularity is the one thing most desired by this class of men. They pursue it as ardently as the old alchemist sought the philosopher's stone which would transmute all things into gold, and with the same success. The elements of one are as elusive



CHARLES N. HERREID.

as those of the other. The Scriptural injunction, "Seek and ye shall find," seems to be inapplicable to the search for popularity, for the more it is sought after the less it is realized. The qualities which win it cannot be acquired. They must be spontaneous in the soul. The personal magnetism—whatever that may be—which produces popularity, is like genius. It refuses to be weighed, measured or analyzed. It is an endowment, and blessed is the man who possesses the gracious gift.

Charles N. Herreid, the present governor of South Dakota, is one of these favored sons. If any demonstration of the fact were needed, the state Republican convention of South Dakota, in 1900, would be ample proof, for he was nominated for governor unanimously in the convention of 1,052 delegates, without even the suggestion of opposition. This is a characteristic example.

He was born in Wisconsin, in 1857. His father was a farmer and one of the pioneers of the state. Young Herreid, after receiving a common school education, attended the Galesville University and took a three years' course. Determining to be a lawyer,

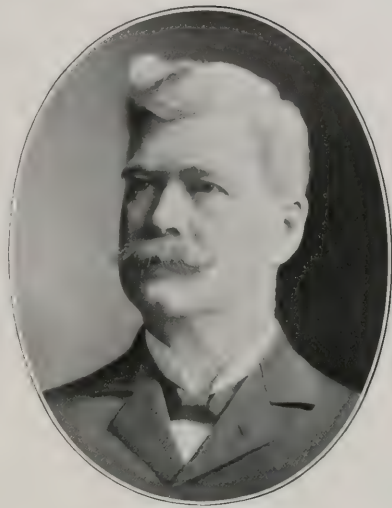
he read law one year before entering the law department of the Wisconsin state university, from which, after a two years' course, he graduated in 1882. The same year he was married to Miss Jeannette Slye, and in 1883 went to establish his home in the territory of Dakota, which then embraced the states of both North and South Dakota. He settled at Eureka, McPherson county, where he has since lived. Eureka has earned the reputation of being the largest primary wheat market in the world, and Mr. Herreid's law practice partook of the prosperity of the town. He also held successively the offices of judge and state's attorney. He was made a trustee of the state university, and, later, a member of the board of regents, having charge of all the educational institutions of the state. The duties on these boards, although not particularly ostentatious, made Mr. Herreid known throughout the commonwealth, and through them he became distinguished for his sound judgment, strict impartiality, and discretion. Though factional strifes concerning the institutions were rife at times, Mr. Herreid's character of fairness and honesty of purpose shielded him from the taint of partisanship and injustice.

In 1892 he was elected lieutenant governor of the state, and was re-elected to the same position in 1894. This office is frequently regarded as a political tomb, or a sort of retiring room for the politician. But Mr. Herreid so discharged the duties as to increase his reputation and enhance his popularity. During the two terms that he was president of the senate he more fully demonstrated his capacity for public affairs; he showed thorough knowledge of parliamentary practice; displayed remarkable tact in forming the committees of the senate—a duty which is often a stumbling-block to presiding officers; he exhibited patience and skill in unraveling the intricacies of debate and decided points of order with such a clear comprehension of questions involved and with such fairness as to win, not only the respect, but the admiration of opponents as well as friends. It is well worthy of remark that during the whole of his adminis-

tration no appeal from his ruling was ever taken. It is said that no similar record was ever made by the president of the senate of any other state. Therefore the unanimous vote of thanks at the close of the term was not a mere perfunctory matter of form, but a genuine expression of sincere regard.

Mr. Herreid has always been a Republican. He was chairman of the state Republican committee in the campaign of 1898 and acted as a member of the national Republican committee and has exhibited a more than common executive ability in every position occupied. His activity, however, has not been confined to politics. He is a Knight of Pythias and has been grand chancellor of the domain of South Dakota. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and was chairman of the committee to revise the constitution and statutes of the grand lodge of that order, and has held other important and prominent positions in the organization. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason and a deputy inspector general for South Dakota, and has held high offices in the consistory.

In manners, Mr. Herreid is modest and unassuming almost to the verge of timidity, being also rather reticent and not given to flattery. Although firm in his opinions, he does not assert them with arrogance. He conveys the impression of being sincere and straightforward, and, even when in opposition, his manner of putting his side of the question inspires confidence rather than antagonism. His home life at Eureka is almost ideal. He has two children, a girl just budding into womanhood, and a boy twelve years old. He attends the Presbyterian church, of which his family are members. No man in the state is held in higher respect, and it is doubtful if another equals him in popularity in public and private life.



GEORGE C. MERRILL.

lish antecedents, and, as the name would indicate, of early American ancestry. George C. Merrill is a native of Manchester, Scott county, Ill., but when two years old his parents moved to Cook county, Ill., in the vicinity of Chicago, where the family lived, in the city and suburbs, until George came to Minneapolis, as stated. He had the advantages of the graded schools of Chicago and then attended a private academy at Hyde Park—one of the suburbs of Chicago—and Chicago University. He eventually chose law as his profession, and took his professional course at the University of Minnesota,—the largest law college in the world,—where he graduated in 1895, as Bachelor of Law. He was the same year admitted to practice at the bar of the state of Minnesota. In 1896 he took the degree of Master of Law.

MERRILL, George Costin.—George C. Merrill, the well known title expert, has been an active citizen of Minneapolis for nearly twenty years, coming to the city in 1882. His father was Joseph Winthrop Merrill, a distinguished horticulturist of Illinois, and his mother was Anna E. Costin, both of Eng-

Mr. Merrill early made a specialty of abstracting real estate titles, a business requiring careful research, absolute accuracy and a competent knowledge of the legal bearing of every conveyance. He formed a partnership in 1882 under the style of Merrill & Albee, of which he was the senior member. This was continued until 1886,

when Mr. Merrill assumed sole charge and conducted the business in his own name. The business grew to such proportions under his prudent management that in 1892 it was organized into the Merrill Abstract Company, of which Mr. Merrill was made president and manager, which offices he has filled continuously since the organization of the company, which has become one of the leading establishments engaged in the business, recognized in all business circles as one of the very highest authorities in all matters pertaining to real estate titles.

Mr. Merrill has always been a Republican, and cast his first vote for Gen. Grant. He has been so absorbed in business that he has never held or sought a political office. His popularity, however, was such, especially in business circles, that he was nominated under the new primary law for register of deeds of Hennepin county on the Republican ticket in 1900, over eight competitors, where, owing to the unusual number of candidates, the contest was more than commonly warm. This is an office for which Mr. Merrill is peculiarly fitted by training and experience. It is so closely in line with his life business that it may be said to be really a part of it. His great strength in the canvass was his public spirit as a citizen, as well as his technical skill and experience with title records. The judgment of his friends at the primaries was fully sustained by his election in November by a large majority. He is a member of the Business Union, Board of Trade, and kindred organizations, and has always been active in promoting the interests of the city. His nomination was a tribute to his activity.

In 1875, Mr. Merrill was married to Mary Alice Swindler, and has two children, Alice Reba Merrill, and Fred Raymond Merrill. He enjoys the esteem of a wide circle of business and social friends who show him in many ways the highest regard a man can win for sterling qualities of character.

tion found in the doing. It is its own reward. If busy and useful men received the value of their labor at its true worth, they would have more of the good things of life than they could use, and would be overloaded by the weight of their honors. Yet some of them cannot complain of meager rewards in public appreciation, at least. This is encouragement for others. Solomon G. Comstock, of Moorhead, Minn., so long identified with the interests of the great Northwest, is one of the busiest of men in the making of it. While his recompense has in no wise been commensurate with his abundant labors, his usefulness and fidelity to the interests of the people have been recognized and they have accorded to him distinguished honors. Mr. Comstock was born at Argyle, Maine, in 1842. His father, James M. Comstock, was a lumberman and farmer in comfortable circumstances and of Scottish descent. His ancestors came from Edinburg about 1640 and settled in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Mr. S. G. Comstock's mother was of English descent, her people coming to New England in 1834, settling in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He was educated in the public schools and academies of Maine. When he decided to be a lawyer he began to read law in the office of Judge S. F. Humphrey, at Bangor, Maine. He then came west and attended the Law School of the University of Michigan in 1868 and 1869. Coming to Minnesota in 1879 he pursued his studies in Minneapolis, in the law school, and with D. A. Secombe. He was admitted to the bar at Omaha, Neb., in 1869, and was subsequently admitted to practice in the courts of Minnesota and Dakota. In 1871 he was made county attorney of Clay county, Minn., which office he held for six years. He continued to practice his profession until 1888, when he engaged in locating town sites on the Great Northern railroad. He was interested in locating and promoting the towns of Hillsboro, Grafton, Bathgate, Rolla, Bottineau, Rugby, Towner, Minto, and other North Dakota towns, and the town of Kalispell, Mont. Mr. Comstock has always been a Republican, and one of the active leaders of

COMSTOCK, Solomon Gilman.—Much of the work which men do, especially in public service, is paid for only in the satisfac-

the party. He was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1876, and served six years, being twice re-elected. He was then promoted to the state senate, and served there for six years, closing his legislative career by resigning from the senate to accept a nomination for the Fifty-first congress, to which he was duly elected. During Mr. Comstock's service of twelve years in the legislature, he participated in all the settlements of what were then questions of absorbing interest. They are now forgotten to a large extent, it is true, but not because they were unimportant; rather for the reason that wise legislation settled them on sound principles, so that they remain settled. He served on the Judiciary committee in both branches of the legislature. This is the most important committee in legislation, for nearly all proposed laws must be submitted to this committee. Here Mr. Comstock's legal attainments and acumen were almost invaluable. He was chairman of the Judiciary committee of the senate. He took part in settling the troublesome state railroad bond matter. He also secured the State Normal School, located at Moorhead, and the appropriation to build it. Mr. Comstock made a gift to the state of the ground on which the school stands. He served as resident director of the institution and member of the State Normal Board for four years. While in congress, owing to his legal talents, he was made a member of two important committees of the house, "Privileges and Elections," "Coinage, Weights and Measures." He assisted in the passage of the Sherman silver purchasing bill, to forestall the passage of a free silver bill. He also assisted in the passage of the McKinley tariff bill, so much discussed, the passage of which, undoubtedly, made McKinley president. He was likewise a supporter of the federal election bill which was passed at that session. His committee also disposed of about twenty contested election cases. Very few single terms of congress have been equal to that in which Mr. Comstock served, in effecting legislation of such vital importance to the welfare of the nation. His experience in congress and in the twelve



SOLOMON G. COMSTOCK.

years of his state legislative career, where many measures of local importance were passed, has scarcely been paralleled in the lives of the public men of the state. He has shown sound judgment and solid statesmanship to a remarkable degree. With such a record it is only natural that he was strongly supported in 1894 for the United States senate as a fitting climax to his successful career. In 1892 he was a delegate to the national convention.

Mr. Comstock was married at Fargo in 1874, to Sarah A. Ball. They have three children, Ada Louise, Jessie May, and George M., all born at Moorhead.

PINEO, Willard Byther.—The high standing which Dr. W. B. Pineo, of Minneapolis, has attained in his profession is entirely due to his own unaided efforts. He is a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and his skill in these lines has won for him not only the respect of his professional brethren, but a large clientele as well. Dr. Pineo traces his ancestry back to Jacques Pineau, the French Huguenot, who landed at Plymouth in 1700. His grand uncle, Dr. Timothy Stone Pinneo, was a re-

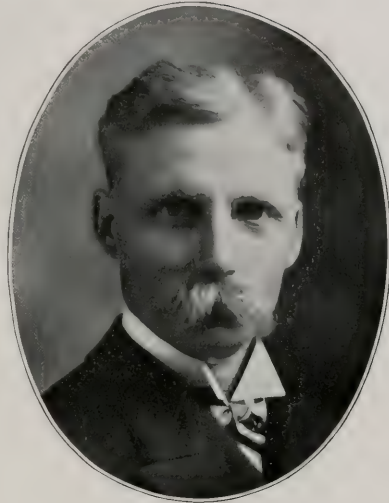


WILLARD B. PINEO.

nowned man of letters. He was a graduate of the classical and medical departments of Yale college, and was, also, professor of belles lettres at Marietta college, Ohio. Later, he had charge of a school in Greenwich, Conn. He was the author of Pineo's Grammars, and was the revisor of the McGuffey readers. Another grand uncle, Dr. Peter Pineo, of Boston, had a distinguished war record. On his mother's side, Dr. Pineo is a descendant of the Ramsdells and Leightons of England. He is the son of Benjamin C. and Cordelia W. (Ramsdell) Pineo. His father was a stone contractor of Columbia, Maine, in moderate circumstances. It was here that Willard was born, April 22, 1858. His early education was received at Oak Hill Seminary, at Bucksport, Maine, and Kent's Hill Seminary, at Redfield, Maine. His tastes being inclined toward the medical profession, he began its study in the office of Dr. Charles Milliken, of Cherrifield, Maine. In September, 1882, he came to Minnesota. Being compelled to rely upon his own resources to obtain the money necessary to pursue his medical studies, he taught in the public schools for a short time. In 1885 he gradu-

ated from the medical department of the University of Minnesota, receiving at the same time a medical diploma from the Minnesota Hospital College, also. He was valedictorian of his class and president of the alumni association. After his graduation, Dr. Pineo was associated with Dr. Dunsmoor, the well-known general practitioner of Minneapolis. He was very successful in his practice, but decided to take up the specialty of ear, eye, nose and throat diseases, and for this purpose entered the Polyclinic and Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary of New York city in 1889. He remained in this institution for a year, receiving instruction in these special lines. Returning to Minneapolis, he commenced practice as a specialist, and has confined himself to that line of practice since that date. In 1895 he took a trip to Europe, visiting the eye and ear hospitals of Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London, devoting himself to further studies along these special lines. In 1901 Dr. and Mrs. Pineo made an extended tour of Europe, visiting all the principal places of interest—the doctor devoting a great deal of time in study and investigation into new methods and latest developments in his special branch of the medical profession. In politics Dr. Pineo is a consistent supporter of Republican principles, though never taking a very active part in political campaigns. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and has received his thirty-third degree in that order. He is past master of Hennepin Lodge, No. 4, and Minneapolis Council, No. 2; past junior warden of Zion Commandery, No. 2; past wise master of St. Vincent de Paul Chapter, No. 5; past right worshipful district deputy grand master of the state of Minnesota, and past prior of Minneapolis Consistory, No. 2. He is also vice president of the Masons' Fraternal Accident Association of Minneapolis. Other social bodies of which he is a member are the Minneapolis Commercial Club, the Minneapolis Whist Club, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married November 28, 1884, to Saidie Kendal Cobb, of Boston, granddaughter of Nathaniel Cobb, the noted philanthropist.

LANDER, Edward J., is prominently identified with the investment and real estate business at Grand Forks, N. D., and is one of the substantial residents of that thriving young city. He was born September 12, 1860, at Rockford, Ill. His parents, Christopher and Jane Brown Lander, came to this country from England in 1848, and settled at Rockford. Edward received his education in the public schools of his native town, and graduated from the Rockford high school in the class of 1878. He moved to North Dakota in 1883 and settled at Grand Forks, where he started the business now being conducted by E. J. Lander & Co. He opened up a real estate office and succeeded in building up a lucrative business in farm loans, abstracts of title, etc. These operations became so extensive that, in 1897, it was found necessary to widen the scope of his business and the present corporation of E. J. Lander & Co. was organized. Mr. Lander has had the active management of this concern ever since its organization. It is one of the most substantial of its kind in the Flickertail state, and its operations in real estate and farm loans are carried out on an extensive scale. Mr. Lander has taken a prominent part in the upbuilding of the city of Grand Forks, and is recognized as a sound, conservative business man. He gave his active assistance to the organization of the company which built the present Metropolitan Theater of Grand Forks, has served as treasurer of the company since it was first organized, and was its manager for several years. He was also one of the organizers of the Grand Forks Building and Loan Association. This association has had a prosperous career under the direct management of Mr. Lander, who has served as its secretary and as member of the board of directors for the past ten years. But the interest he has taken in the development of Grand Forks has not been confined entirely to those business institutions already mentioned, and of which he has had the active management. Every enterprise calculated to strengthen and build up that city has had his active aid and support, and he has been prodigal of his time and services on every



EDWARD J. LANDER.

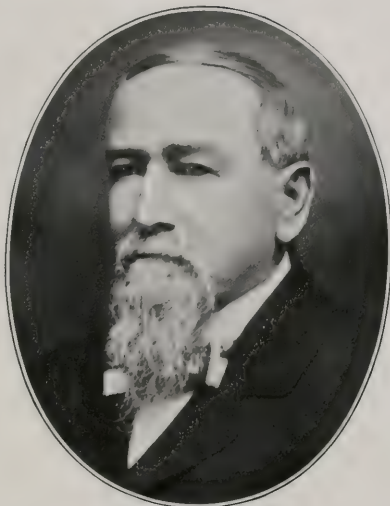
occasion calling for the exercise of public spirit. It is to such men as Mr. Lander that North Dakota owes the great prosperity she enjoys. It is only a few years since the Flickertail state was admitted to statehood, but the development has been a remarkable one. The credit for this is to be given to the energetic, wide-awake, progressive young men who came from the eastern states to build homes in the new one. The subject of this sketch was one of the moving spirits in that development; not from the standpoint of a high, political position, but rather as a quiet and effective worker in the ranks, and here his influence has always been directed toward that which was best for the community and the welfare of his adopted state. In his political affiliations he has always been a consistent supporter of the Republican party. He served as a county commissioner for three terms, from 1890 to 1899, representing the Grand Forks city district. Aside from this, however, he has held no political office and has no ambitions in that direction whatever. He is a member of the Pioneer Club, an old-time social club of Grand Forks, which is in a very flourishing condition, having a membership of 140, and

occupying luxurious quarters. At various times he has served as president and secretary of this club. He is also a member of Acacia Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; the Knight Templars; Grand Forks Commandery, No. 3, and Carmel Lodge, No. 6, Scottish Rite. He was married at Montreal, Canada, February 27, 1884, to Jessie King Krause. Their union has been blessed with one child, Miles Krause Lander, now five years of age.

ARMSTRONG, Moses K.—The pioneers of the territorial days of Minnesota and the Dakotas are now few in number. The places that they filled are now filled by others. The work that they so bravely started is now being carried on by their grandchildren. Their faces are fast vanishing from our view; but their deeds shall not be forgotten, for the work that they undertook will be their monument. The name of Moses K. Armstrong, of St. James, Minn., is inseparably connected with the early history of Minnesota and the Dakotas. He was born at Milan, in Erie county, Ohio, September 19, 1832, a son of pioneers of Ohio. Phoebe Armstrong, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a native of the state of Ohio, and Augustus Armstrong, his father, was an early settler from Connecticut. He was a farmer and took a prominent part in the frontier troubles of the day, serving as captain of the militia. Moses K. Armstrong received the splendid education that was accorded the youth of early Ohio and was graduated from Huron institute, and from Western Reserve college, then, as now, a superior college. He excelled as a mathematician and naturally followed the work of a surveyor. When but eighteen years of age he drifted into northern Iowa on a surveying trip, and, in 1856, came to the then territory of Minnesota. During the same year he was elected surveyor of Mower county, and while traveling on foot between the frontier settlements, gathered up material from which he afterwards wrote an early history of the county. Mr. Armstrong is a follower of

the Democracy and was one of the delegates to the first Democratic state convention, and helped to nominate General Sibley as Minnesota's first state governor. He was appointed a deputy by the first surveyor general of Minnesota and surveyed the government land in the southwestern part of the state. He went on into Dakota territory at the time that country was an unorganized territory, and surveyed some of the first claims and town sites for the new settlers on the lands then ceded by the Yankton Indians. Dakota was organized into a separate territory in 1861 and Mr. Armstrong was elected a member of the first territorial legislature. He was elected for a succeeding term and was chosen speaker of the house, when North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming were all a part of the great territory. During the war he was an editor of a Democratic paper, the Dakota Union. In 1864 he was appointed clerk of the supreme court of Dakota, and in the same year was one of the original incorporators of the Northern Pacific railroad, as chartered by congress. In 1865 he was elected territorial treasurer, and then a member of the territorial senate, and in 1867 became presiding officer of that body. In 1867 he also acted as secretary for the Indian peace committee, and while in that position visited every tribe of Sioux Indians on the Missouri river as far north as the Yellowstone country. In 1870, while a member of the territorial senate, he was elected by the Democrats as a delegate to congress, and gave his first year's salary for the purchase of a new printing press, with which was founded the oldest party organ in Dakota, and the first permanent Democratic newspaper in the territory, the Dakota Herald. He was a successful and popular member of congress and was re-elected a second term in 1872, and declined a third term, preferring to attend to other business, and re-entered upon his surveying work, taking charge of the survey of the Cut-head Indian reservation, near Devils Lake. He had engaged in much of the government surveying of the territory up to 1870, and had established most of the me-

ridians and standard lines in southern Dakota and along the Red River of the North. He also was selected to execute for the government the re-survey of the state boundary of Nebraska, near Sioux City, Iowa, where the treacherous river had cut a large island into the state from the Dakota boundary. Mr. Armstrong received from the government a charter for the first national bank established in Dakota territory and located at Yankton, he serving for some time as president. Mr. Armstrong has a deep interest in historical matters, and his life has been such as to give opportunity to acquire invaluable knowledge of matters concerning the early history of Dakota. He served as secretary of the Dakota Historical Society for ten years. In 1866 he prepared and published the "Early History of Dakota," and the book contained much matter that could not be found in the records, but which he knew from his own observation and notes. In 1876 the governor of the territory delegated him to prepare and deliver a centennial address at Philadelphia on the resources of the territory. This address was afterwards reproduced in the leading magazines of the day. Mr. Armstrong decided in 1877 to return to Minnesota and accordingly concentrated his business affairs, and in 1878 located at St. James, filling the position of railroad land agent. In 1878 he organized the Old Bank of St. James and has since remained in that business, and is known as one of the most prominent business men in southern Minnesota. He is a writer of known ability, and is the author of a recent historical work of 400 pages, entitled "The Early Empire Builders of the Great West." He is a life member of the Dakota Historical Society and of the Minnesota Historical Society. The prominence of the Armstrong family has not been confined to one member, as Thomas H. Armstrong, a brother, has served as lieutenant governor of Minnesota, and another brother, Augustus Armstrong, served four years as United States marshal for Minnesota, and his youngest brother, Edward G. Armstrong, the only one now living, is a well known lawyer of Olmsted



MOSES K. ARMSTRONG.

county, Minn. He was married in 1872 to Martha Bordens, of Detroit, Mich. He has no children living.

BARTHOLOMEW, Joseph Milton, of the supreme court of North Dakota, is one of the first selections by the people of that state for that position. This fact will always be an honorable distinction. He was born in McLean county, Ill., in 1843, and comes of old American historical lineage. His grandfather was General Joseph Bartholomew, an associate and warm personal friend of President William Henry Harrison, being second in command under Gen. Harrison at the celebrated battle of Tippecanoe. Judge Bartholomew's father was a farmer and civil engineer in moderate circumstances. He was an early pioneer of Wisconsin, settling in Columbia county, Territory of Wisconsin—as the region was then called—in 1845. He was a member of the legislature of the young state and held various county offices and positions of honor and trust. He was first a Whig and then a Republican in politics, and died at Lodi, Wisconsin, in 1886. His mother's maiden name was Catherine Heffner, a native of



JOSEPH MILTON BARTHOLOMEW.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Virginia. She was married in Illinois, and died in Wisconsin in 1890. His grandfather, Gen. Joseph Bartholomew, already mentioned, had a career as illustrious in military affairs as that which his worthy grandson has won in civil life. He was born in New Jersey, in 1766, and although only a lad, carried a musket in the last years of the Revolutionary war. He was by nature and training an Indian fighter and served as a soldier under Gen. Anthony Wayne in the Indian wars subsequent to the Revolution. He settled in Indiana in 1800, and served under General Harrison. At the battle of Tippecanoe his sword arm was shattered by a bullet. For his intrepid conduct on that critical occasion he was promoted to brigadier general. He was also prominent in civil life and held various minor offices. He was one of the commissioners who located the capital of Indiana where it now stands. He always retained his warm friendship for Gen. Harrison. During the campaign of 1840, although seventy-five years old, he rode on horseback over two hundred miles to be present and to preside at the great Harrison mass meeting held on the Tippecanoe battlefield. This effort was too much for him. He became broken in health and died on the day Harrison was elected president.

Judge Bartholomew was educated in the public schools and prepared for college under a private tutor. But military blood coursed in his veins and when the Civil War broke out he entered the army. He enlisted as a private soldier at Lodi, Wis., in July, 1862. He was first under fire in the attack on Vicksburg, by the way of Chickasaw Bluffs, in the last week of December, 1862. He was in all the battles of the Vicksburg campaign, including the capture of the city. He participated in the siege and capture of Jackson, Mississippi, and in several minor engagements in western Louisiana, in 1863, where at one time he was one of seven in his company who remained for duty at the end of the fight. He also took part in all the battles of the disastrous Red River campaign. He likewise participated in the operations against the forts at the mouth of

Mobile Bay, and was finally mustered out of service November 14, 1865, with the rank of captain.

After the war he took up the study of law, concluding with two years of office study and a course of lectures. He was admitted to the bar in 1869 and immediately commenced practice in the courts of Wisconsin and Iowa until he went to Dakota, in 1883, where he continued in his profession, settling at La Moure, La Moure county. His practice covered all branches of law, and in several states, thus giving him a very thorough preparation for the duties devolving upon him in his present position of Judge of the supreme court, to which he was first elected in 1889, when the state was organized and admitted into the Union. This was twenty years after his admission to the bar.

Judge Bartholomew cast his first vote for the Lincoln electors at Helena, Ark., in 1864. By a law of Wisconsin, the soldiers in the army were allowed to vote on the field. On this occasion, very appropriately, the ballot box was the bullet box, or ordinary cartridge box. He has been a Republican ever since, but has never held any civil office, aside from the one he now holds, except that of state attorney. His present residence is Bismarck, North Dakota, the capital of the state and the seat of the court. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Masonic order, being a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He was married, in 1878, to Mary C. Harrington. Judge Bartholomew passed away on March 24, 1901.

BAKER, Thomas, Jr.—To be a leading representative in any important line of business in these days when competition is so strenuous, may be deemed justly a mark of some special ability above the common. Thomas Baker, Jr., holds that rank in the important business of fire insurance at Fargo, N. D., his present place of residence. He was born at Barton, Vt., in 1859. His father, Thomas Baker, is a farmer in northern Vermont and has long been a man of influence in that community and in the state, being prominent in politic-



THOMAS BAKER, JR.

al affairs. He has also served his constituents as a member of the legislature of Vermont. His wife was Sarah B. Eliot, of Concord, N. H., a member of the distinguished family of that name, dating from the early settlement of the country. Her father was a substantial, wealthy citizen, and an old school Puritan. Thomas Baker, Jr., began his education in an old-fashioned district school at West Glover, where there was only one department, ranging from the alphabet to astronomy, or from addition to geometry, all taught by one teacher, the pupils being both boys and girls—a primitive co-educational institution. The puzzle of modern times is how such an establishment could turn out such competent men and women. That they did have some effective way of imparting instruction is unquestioned and abundantly proven by examples of the success of their pupils. He attended this school until he was fourteen years of age and then began a course of study at the old and highly esteemed Barton academy. On graduating from this school, he entered the well known St. Johnsbury academy whose curriculum might with propriety be called collegiate, and graduated in 1876.

He then chose law for his profession, and came to Fargo, N. D., in 1880, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He immediately secured a good practice and formed a partnership under the firm name of Boyesen & Baker. There was, however, a good opening for an insurance business. It was attractive, for it was akin to law. It might almost be called a branch of the law business because of the legal technicalities involved in it. The field was tempting; besides, it need not preclude the practice of his profession. He decided to undertake it. The splendid result justifies the decision. He has now the leading business in this line northwest of Chicago. He has so devoted his attention to the subject of insurance that he has become an authority. His advice is often sought by the highest officials. In the national conventions of the guild, he has read original papers esteemed of great value, and occupies an influential position in the highest councils of this important branch of business. He has also taken active interest in all educational matters, having been a member of the board of education of the city of Fargo for twelve years, a large share of this time being its president. He is now president of the library board of that city. He has done this work while representing as general and special agent several of the leading insurance companies of the country. In 1898 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature of the state, and was accorded by that body the distinguished honor of being unanimously chosen for speaker of the house. That he discharged the important duties of this position impartially and with creditable ability is shown by the fact that not a single appeal from his decision or ruling was taken during the entire session. This record, and the unanimous election, when parties are so numerous and partisanship is so rampant, are very rare occurrences in a legislative career. Mr. Baker is a member of all the York Rite bodies of the Masonic order, and was for two years the commander of Auvergn Commandery, Knights Templars, and is now grand captain general of the Grand Commandery of Knights for

North Dakota. He was married in 1882 to Julia M. Root, of Fox Lake, Wis., belonging to an old family of note and of high respect in both New York and Wisconsin. They rejoice in two promising sons—Roy and Julius Baker.

DODGE, John Sylvester.—The flour mills of Minneapolis are world-renowned, not only for the immense quantity of wheat turned into flour, but for the superior quality of the product. Both in quantity and quality they are unrivalled in this country or anywhere on the globe. They have given Minneapolis the cognomen of "Flour City," a name which is regarded with pride by the citizens of the whole state, because the distinction is so unquestionably earned by the enterprise, energy, business capacity and skill of the men who have made such honor possible.

Among those who have contributed in making the milling business of Minneapolis so famous, the name of John S. Dodge, so long the head miller of the celebrated Washburn mills, is one of the most prominent. His father, Charles Clark Dodge, was a farmer of Oswego county, New York. His mother's maiden name was Betsy Goit. They were of New England, Puritan descent. Mr. Dodge's great grandfather, on his father's side, was an officer in the Revolutionary War. John S. Dodge was born at Pulaski, Oswego county, N. Y. After completing his common school education in the district school, he was sent to Pulaski Academy, a school of high standing in northern New York, and graduated in the class of 1871. He then came to Minnesota and settled at Beaver, a small village in Winona county and near Winona, where he found employment in a flour mill and learned the milling business. That he became very proficient in his calling is very evident, for in 1878 he became the head miller in the great mills whose operations he yet successfully directs.

Mr. Dodge is a resident of the Fifth ward of the city of Minneapolis, and has taken a great interest in public affairs. His activ-



JOHN S. DODGE.

ity has made him prominent both in politics and in social matters, while his sound judgment has been called into requisition in many important subjects of public interest. He was elected in 1878 a member of the Minneapolis park board, for a term of six years, on the Republican ticket. He has always been a Republican, in fact, he came from Whig and Republican ancestry. His popularity as a man is shown by the vote he secured at his election, it being the largest cast for any candidate on the ticket. At the state Republican convention in 1900 he was unanimously nominated for presidential elector, another remarkable tribute to his standing in the community, the more noted as he has been a resident of the Fifth ward since 1873 and so active that most men would have provoked jealousies and antagonisms in that time, making such a record impossible.

In Masonic circles Mr. Dodge is no less favored. He was made a thirty-second degree Mason in 1892. In October, 1899, at the meeting of the supreme council, he was accorded the distinction of being created "knight commander" of the Court of Honor of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite

of the Southern Jurisdiction for the United States. In June, 1900, he was also elected commander of Alfred Elisha Arms Council of Kadosh, Minneapolis. Such honors among his social equals are strong testimony to Mr. Dodge's qualities of mind and heart. He wears all his honors meekly. There is no arrogance in his nature. While his supervising position in business puts him in charge of men and the tendency of such contact is to make one arbitrary, and perhaps domineering, he has retained his genial manners. His success has not "turned his head"—to use a common expression—nor encroached upon the characteristics which have made him popular as a citizen and valued as a friend.

SEARLE, Dolson B.—To over-estimate the value of the services of Dolson Bush Searle, of St. Cloud, on the bench of the state of Minnesota, would be well-nigh impossible. His record has been replete with honorable achievements, his character irreproachable, and in his judicial capacity he is acknowledged to have no superior in the state. Judge Searle comes from Revolutionary stock, his two grandfathers, both of whom were pioneer settlers in Whitehall, N. Y., having fought in the War of 1812, while his great-grandfathers participated in the Revolutionary and Colonial wars. His father, Almond D. Searle, was a prosperous farmer living near the village of Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. The Searle family is of English descent and was prominent in the early history of England, the first mayor of London having been a Searle. The mother of our subject, Jane Ann Searle, is of Scottish extraction and a lineal descendant of Sir Walter Scott. She was a highly cultured woman, and recently died at the advanced age of over four score years. Dolson was born June 4, 1846, on the family homestead near Franklinville. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm and in attendance at the district school, going from there to the academy of his native town, from which he graduated. He was one of the first to respond to the

call for men when the Civil War broke out, and enlisted as a private in Company I, 64th Regiment, New York Volunteers. During his term of service, which continued for about two years, he was engaged in the following battles: Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Gaines Mills, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, the second battle of Bull Run, and the battle of Antietam, besides other minor engagements. Soon after his discharge from field service, which was granted by reason of disability, he re-enlisted in the regular army, and was detailed for clerical duty in the war department at Washington. Shortly afterwards he was discharged from the military service, by President Lincoln, to accept a civil position in the war department, which he held until 1871. In his clerical capacity, Judge Searle had charge of an important bureau in the adjutant general's office, and the performance of his duties brought him into confidential relations with President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, for whom he came to feel a warm affection. He was one of the audience in Ford's theater the night of the president's assassination, and perhaps no one in the whole assembly was more deeply impressed by that sad fatality than the young department clerk. During the period of his service in the war department, Mr. Searle attended the Columbia Law College of Washington, graduating with high honors in 1868. He came directly to Minnesota after severing his connection with the federal government, and located at St. Cloud, where he began the practice of his profession, associating himself with Hon. E. O. Hamlin, as a partner in the firm of Hamlin & Searle. This partnership was dissolved a year later by Judge Hamlin's removal to Pennsylvania, after which Mr. Searle practiced by himself, attaining a prominent position in legal circles. He served as city attorney of St. Cloud for six years, and, in 1880, as Republican candidate for the office of attorney for Stearns county, was elected by a large majority, in spite of the fact that the county was strongly Democratic. In April, 1882, he was appointed United States district at-

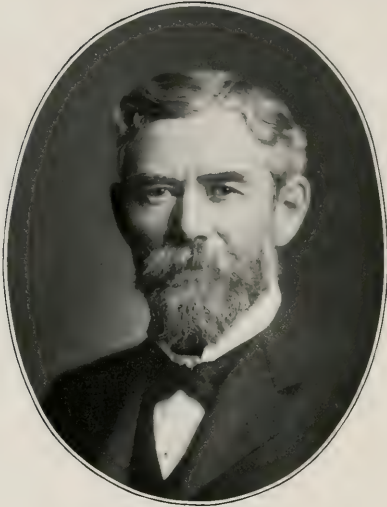
torney for the district of Minnesota, by President Arthur, and served with conspicuous ability until December, 1885, resigning in order to give President Cleveland a chance to appoint his successor. In October, 1887, he was appointed to the bench of the Seventh judicial district of Minnesota. He has served continuously in that office since that time, and has just been re-elected for another six-year term, with no opposition. He has made an enviable record on the bench, and has won special credit by his decisions in the notorious "pine land ring" case and the "Avon school" case. His declaration in the latter case was the most direct and emphatic ever issued by any court in the country, prohibiting sectarian prayers and religious instruction in the public schools. The same qualities which united to make Judge Searle a good lawyer serve him equally well in discharging the duties of judge. He is honest, painstaking and trustworthy. In the investigations essential to a correct decision, he is just as patient and just as thorough as if conducting a case in court for his client. There is perhaps no judge in the state more industrious in the examination of authorities, and none more desirous of reaching a right conclusion. During his years of general practice, Judge Searle was attorney successively for the Northern Pacific, the Minneapolis & Manitoba, the Great Northern and the "Soo" roads. In politics, he has always been a Republican, and previous to taking the bench figured prominently in state politics. He served as a member of the Republican state central committee in 1886 and 1887, and took an active part in the national campaign of 1884. He was nominated for congress from the Sixth district in 1892, and made a brilliant campaign, being defeated, however, by a very small majority. Judge Searle has always been liberal of his time in support of public enterprises and given his best judgment in the proper conduct of the municipal affairs of his own city. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and on October 24, 1896, was appointed aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of the commander-in-



DOLSON B. SEARLE.

chief. He was department commander of the Department of Minnesota for the year 1899, and served as senior vice commander the year prior thereto. He is also a Knight Templar, of the Columbia Commandery of Washington, D. C., a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Elks. He was united in marriage, February 16, 1875, to Elizabeth Clarke, of Worcester, Mass. The only child born to them died at the age of five years.

WERNER, Nils O., the president of the Swedish American National Bank of Minneapolis, is a splendid representative of that class of American citizens who, coming to this country from the ice-bound shores of the Scandinavian peninsula, have contributed so large a share to the upbuilding of this great northwest. He is recognized as one of Minneapolis' most substantial business men, and his careful and conservative business methods have won for him the confidence of the public in a high degree. His ancestors for many generations were tillers of the soil in Sweden and representative of that sturdy class which has been the backbone of the nation and preserved it intact from the grasping hands of other European



NILS O. WERNER.

countries. He is the son of Ola Werner and Cherstin (Swenson) Werner. His paternal grandfather was a soldier and non-commissioned officer in the regular army of Sweden, and fought in the wars against Napoleon in 1813-14. At the close of the war he returned to his farm. Nils was born on the old ancestral homestead near Christianstad, Sweden, January 19, 1848. He attended the common schools of the parish until he was thirteen years old, when he entered the Christianstad college, taking the full classical course, and graduated in June, 1868. In September of the same year he emigrated to the United States. His parents and brother and sister had preceded him a few months, locating at Princeton, Ill. Shortly after his arrival at this place, Mr. Werner took up the study of law in the office of Hon. James S. Eckles, remaining there for nearly two years, when he removed to Red Wing, Minn. Here he resumed his law studies in the office of Hon. Wm. W. Phelps, one of the first congressmen from the state of Minnesota. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1871, and commenced practice at once in Red Wing. He continued in the practice of law until 1888. From the first

he won the respect of the bar and succeeded in building up a lucrative law practice within a comparatively short time. In 1874 he was elected to the office of Judge of Probate for Goodhue county, which office he held continuously for the next ten years without opposition from either of the political parties. Mr. Werner, while a resident of Red Wing, always found time to take some interest in the public affairs of the town, and for many years served as a member of the board of education and the city council, holding all of these positions at the same time. His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party, of which he has been an active member ever since his residence in the state. He represented his district in both state and congressional conventions for many years, and was a member of the Republican state central committee twice, from 1886 to 1888, and from 1898 to 1900. In 1888 he removed to Minneapolis and assisted in organizing the Swedish American bank, becoming its cashier. In January, 1894, he was elected president of the bank. This bank was organized as a state bank with a capital of \$100,000, which, however, was increased in 1890 to \$250,000. In April, 1894, this institution was made a national bank, and given the title of the Swedish American National Bank of Minneapolis. It has carried on a very successful business from the start under the careful and conservative business management of Mr. Werner. Mr. Werner is also connected with a number of other successful business enterprises. He is a member of the Minneapolis club. His church connections are with the St. John's English Lutheran church of Minneapolis, of which he is a member, as well as his family. He was married August 17, 1872, to Miss Eva C. Anderson, at Red Wing. Mrs. Werner is also a native of Sweden. They have three children: Carl Alexis, Anna Olivia and Nils Olof.

HULBERT, Charles Smith.—Charles Smith Hulbert is city treasurer of Minneapolis, to which office he was elected in March,

1897, by the city council of Minneapolis, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. C. Haugan. Mr. Hulbert took hold of this office at a time when it seemed almost impossible to induce any man to take it and furnish the large bond required. Such a peculiar situation was due to the determination of the city council not to accept anything but gilt-edged securities in the shape of bonds. The treasurer-elect had failed to qualify, and after repeated failures to secure a successor, Mr. Hulbert stepped in to fill the breach. He is a native of New York state, and was born March 7, 1832, in Fayetteville, Onondaga county. His parents, Stephen and Anna Wright Hulbert, were both natives of the Empire state. The father was a mechanic and acquired a moderate competence by working at his trade. Charles attended the common schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he began working on a farm. Not being strong physically, he was compelled to give up this kind of work, and coming west secured a position as clerk in a store at Belvidere, Ill. Having been frugal and industrious in his habits, he was able, at the age of 22, to embark in the hardware business at Lyons, Iowa. This business proved successful until the winter of '56-'57, when he suffered heavy losses by fire, which, followed by the hard times of the latter year, drove him to the wall. He settled up all his indebtedness, however, and, with a very limited capital, moved to Minnesota and located at Northfield in the spring of 1860, where he opened up a general merchandise store. In 1862, Mr. Hulbert moved to Chicago and accepted a position with the wholesale firm of Wm. Blair & Co. His health failing a year later, he returned to Northfield and again engaged in the general merchandise business. On the opening up of the Iowa and Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway in the fall of 1865, he accepted the position of local agent of the company at Northfield. In connection with this, he built up a good business in grain, lumber, agricultural implements, etc. He also had charge, on this division, of the wheat buying for the Millers' Association



CHARLES S. HULBERT.

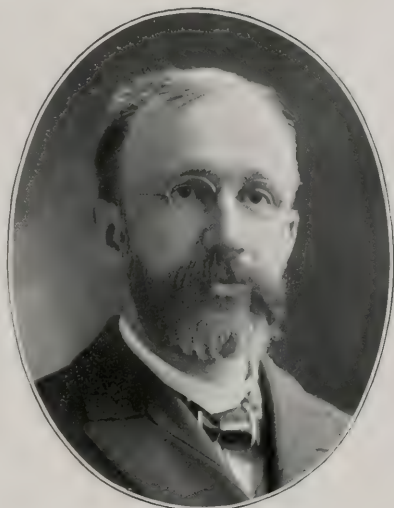
of Minneapolis. In the spring of 1876, Mr. Hulbert moved to Minneapolis and took a position as traveling agent for this association. In October, 1878, he organized the Pillsbury & Hulbert Elevator Company for the building and operating of grain elevators in the northwest. At this time, what is now the Great Northern railway was rapidly constructing its line, and the new firm followed closely in its wake and soon had \$600,000 invested in elevators along this line. The venture proved a very successful one. The last year Mr. Hulbert managed the affairs of this company it received from farmers' wagons more than 10,000,000 bushels of grain, which is believed to be the largest amount of grain handled by a like number of houses in one year. Breaking down from over-work, Mr. Hulbert closed out his interest in the firm to C. A. Pillsbury & Co., and with his wife and daughter spent several years abroad. While absent, the Inter-State Grain Company and the Swedish American National Bank were organized. Mr. Hulbert was largely interested in both of these institutions. He served as president of the Inter-State company until it sold out to Van Dusen & Co., after having en-

joyed several years of successful business. He has also served as vice-president of the Swedish American National bank ever since its organization. In March, 1897, he was elected city treasurer of Minneapolis by the city council. It was only, however, at the solicitation of the substantial business men of the city that Mr. Hulbert was induced to accept this position. He was persuaded, also, to take the nomination for this office in 1898, and received a handsome endorsement at the polls in the election of that year. He was re-elected to the office in 1900. He has made an admirable record in that office, and is the best treasurer the city ever had. His administration of the office has been on thorough business principles and he has the confidence of the business community in a high degree. Mr. Hulbert is a Republican in politics, but he has never taken a very active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Plymouth Congregational church. In September, 1856, he was married to Julia Jennings Goodsell, a daughter of Charles Morehouse Goodsell, the founder of Carleton College, at Northfield. Mr. and Mrs. Hulbert have one child, a daughter, now Mrs. Willard Jerome Kling, of Minneapolis.

VAN TUYL, Charles White.—After sixteen years in railroad business, in which he had achieved a fair amount of success, the subject of this sketch entered the insurance business. He is now the general agent of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, of Worcester, Mass., at Minneapolis, and is regarded as one of the leading underwriters of that city. He was born December 17, 1859, in Addison, Steuben county, N. Y. As his name would indicate, he is of Dutch descent. His ancestors were originally natives of Holland, and the full family name there at present is van Tuyl van Serooskerken. The family is of Frisian origin, and Tuyl was the name of a small town in that province. The American branch is descended from several brothers who came to this country about 1720. Mr. Van Tuyl's direct ancestor located in the Mohawk Valley, New York. It was here

that Ebenezer Van Tuyl, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born, who died in October, 1900. He was for many years engaged in railroad business, and until recently was manager of the Western Car Service Association of Omaha, Neb., resigning on account of advanced age and poor health. Mr. Van Tuyl had an honorable war record. He was captain of Co. G, of the 1st New York volunteers, remaining in the service about two years. He was in the army of the Potomac during McClellan's peninsular campaign, and the events following, until the battle of Chancellorsville, when he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was so badly wounded that he could not be moved from the battle field, and this was all that saved him, probably, from death in a Confederate prison. He was exchanged a few days after this battle, which ended his military career. Since the war he has been engaged almost continuously in railroad business. The maiden name of the mother of the subject of this sketch was Sarah A. McNeil. She was the daughter of a well-to-do farmer living in Tioga county, New York, and of Scotch-Irish descent, her ancestors having settled in Central New York in the early days of that colony. The first school Charles attended was the primary department of the village school in Hornellsville, N. Y. His family removed from Hornellsville to a farm in Tioga county, about six and one half miles from Owego village, when he was six years of age. From his sixth to tenth year his only schooling consisted of a few months each year in the district school. He then spent one year in a first class graded school in Binghamton, N. Y. The next three years his educational facilities were limited to the attendance of only a few months each year in the district school. When he was fourteen his family moved to Binghamton, where he enjoyed the advantages of the Binghamton graded school and high school for the next three years. He commenced his business career in the employment of the United States express company at Binghamton, serving in the position of a driver for a few months. This was in 1875. He was then given

a clerkship in the freight office of the Erie railway at that point, where he remained, filling various positions in the office, for about six years. He removed to Omaha, Neb., in March, 1882, joining his father and family who had preceded him there six months. In September of that year he obtained a clerkship in the freight auditor's office of the Union Pacific railway. He was promoted through various gradations in the freight auditor's office until he was appointed chief clerk of the freight claim department, which was a sub-department of the former office. In October, 1884, he was appointed assistant freight claim agent, with headquarters at Salt Lake City. In December, of the year following, there occurred one of the periodical changes in the management of the Union Pacific, and his position, together with a host of others of greater or less importance, was abolished and the work consolidated with other departments. He returned to Omaha and was given a clerkship in the freight claim department again, but subsequently was re-appointed to his old position of chief clerk in that department. He held this position until November 30, 1892, when he resigned to go into the insurance business. His first engagement in this line was with the Northwestern Mutual Life agency at Omaha. He gave this up to accept the Minneapolis agency of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, of Worcester, coming to Minneapolis in November, 1893. He has been highly successful in this position, and the agency under his charge has grown quite prosperous. Mr. Van Tuyl has always taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Life Underwriters' Association. At the National Underwriters' convention held in Chicago in June, 1894, he was the first winner of the Calef loving cup, offered annually as a prize for the best essay on a selected life insurance topic. Again at the national convention held in Minneapolis in August, 1898, he made an address which has attracted considerable attention from the insurance press all over the country. He served as president of the Minnesota association in 1895, and in like capacity for the Minneapolis association the following year.



CHARLES W. VAN TUYL.

Mr. Van Tuyl is a Republican in principle, but does not take an active part in politics. He is a member of the Commercial Club and of Westminster Presbyterian church. In September, 1869, he was married to Katherine, J. Bingham, at Northfield, Minn. Five children have been born to them, Ruth, Olive, Hugh Oliver, Ray Whittier and Katherine. Hugh and Olive are deceased.

FORT, Greenbury L., was born in Marshall county, Ill., June 9, 1856, on his father's farm near Lacon, the county seat. His father, Washington D. Fort, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, and moved with his parents in an early day to Illinois. Chicago, one hundred and twenty miles from the farm that he selected, though only a small village, was the nearest trading point. He was a man of great energy and industry, and prospered. He became one of the leading men in the township, ever ready with a helping hand to the needy, and highly respected for his spotless integrity, being frequently placed by the people in positions of trust. His wife, who was married to him when only seventeen years old, was a native of Kentucky, born near Frankfort, and came to Illi-



GREENBURY L. FORT.

nois with her parents when in her teens. Her maiden name was Sarah S. Foster. Her father was John Cracraft Foster, a noted woodsman and hunter, who, without the advantages of a school, became, by his own exertions, a well-informed man of good general information.

The Fort family is of French extraction, its progenitors settling first in Maryland. The original name was De la Fuert, which in English was pronounced "Fort." The descendants, beginning with Mr. G. L. Fort's father, uncle, and aunt, adopted the simpler English spelling of the name. His grandfather, Benjamin, and grandmother, Mary, born in Maryland, retained the old spelling "Feurt."

The early education of the subject of this sketch was, like that of most farmer boys, in the old-fashioned district school, where, perhaps because of the few studies pursued, pupils learned most thoroughly the fundamentals of education. Many believe that the methods of modern schools, with their multitude of subjects, do not produce results equal to those of schools limited strictly to the primary branches of reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar, with

the continuous and strenuous drill of the olden time. When young Fort was "well grounded" in the studies taught at the old "Rosemont" district school he went to the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington. To obtain means to pursue his studies he taught school in Marshall and Woodford counties. But, like many other young men, having reached the sophomore year of his college course he concluded to take a short cut to his profession, and entered the law department of the Northwestern University and graduated in the class of 1882, being also a member of the college fraternity Phi Gamma Delta. He immediately pushed out to Bismarck, N. D., and entered into partnership with his brother, now Judge John F. Fort, who is still on the bench as county judge of the county of Burleigh, serving his second term. In January, 1886, Mr. Fort came to Minneapolis and entered upon practice with the result that he soon took influential rank in his profession. In 1894 he was elected to the city council from the Thirteenth ward by a large majority, receiving sixty per cent of the popular vote against the opposition of both the Democratic and Populist parties. In council he was chosen chairman of committee on ordinances, where his legal talents were called in requisition to the advantage of that body. Owing to the high estimate of his character the council, on the expiration of his term, elected him, in 1899, city assessor.

Mr. Fort is a staunch Republican and has always taken an interest in public affairs. He assisted in the organization of the First Regiment of the Dakota National Guard, the first military organization in that territory. He held successively the three commissioned offices of Company "A," the first company formed, O. W. Bennett being the first captain. On the organization of the brigade he was appointed judge advocate with rank of major.

In 1887 Major Fort was married to Miss Clara Fortier, of Granite Falls, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah E. Fortier, early settlers in Yellow Medicine county. Joseph Fortier was one of the very first men in that region, being a post trader. He was a mem-

ber of the Renville Rangers and fought in the Indian war of the frontier from 1861 to 1865, receiving a severe wound. He then became a merchant, and was for many years the sheriff of the county. The union was a happy one, and they are parents of one child, now eleven years old, named Arthur Fort.

Mr. Fort is one of the most influential men in the ward and his position as city assessor gave him a prestige throughout the whole city. He has a bright future, which his many friends will be glad to assist in making happy and useful.



AUGUST H. RUNGE.

RUNGE. August Henry. — Coolness, courage and quick judgment are essential in the equipment of brave men who daily risk their lives in the hazardous occupation of protecting life and property from fire in our large cities. No man possesses these qualifications in a higher degree than August Henry Runge, first assistant chief of the Minneapolis fire department. Mr. Runge has been connected with the fire department of that city for the past twenty-six years, and takes high rank among the fire-fighters of the country as a brave and efficient officer. He was born in New York City February 12, 1852, of German descent, both his parents having been born in Germany. His father, Henry August Runge, was engaged in the grocery business in the city of New York. He died when the subject of this sketch was but four years of age. His wife's maiden name was Marie Christina Sophia Kracke. She survived her husband for many years, passing away at her son's home in Minneapolis in 1885. August attended the public schools of New York until he was twelve years of age, at which time his adventurous spirit led him to follow life on the high seas. He enlisted in the navy September 22, 1864, as an apprentice boy of the third class. His good behavior and close attention to his duties won for him in a short time promotion to the second class, and from there, by successive steps, to first class landsman, ordinary seaman and seaman. He was discharged from the navy, March 1, 1870, in the latter class. During his term of

service, Mr. Runge served in the United States ships, "Savannah," "Fah Kee," "Sabine," "Colorado," "Newburn," "Pensacola," "Independence" and "Vermont," which were attached to the North Atlantic, European and Pacific squadrons, under Admirals Farragut, Porter, Goldsborough, Thatcher and Craven. After leaving the navy, he went to the oil regions in Pennsylvania. He here learned all there was to know about the drilling of wells, from running an engine to dressing tools. He was unfortunate enough, however, to sink all his surplus cash in a "dry hole. This discouraging him, he decided to seek his fortune in the west. He arrived in Minneapolis October 28, 1873, and was immediately engaged as an engineer with the Tribune company, which at that time had its offices in the old city hall. He remained with this concern until May, 1883, when he resigned to accept the appointment of first assistant chief engineer of the fire department. When Mr. Runge came to Minneapolis the city was protected by only a volunteer fire department. He joined this force October 3, 1874, with truck No. 1. Upon the dispersement of the volunteers, and the organization of

the regular department in 1879, he was appointed captain of Truck No. 1. In December, 1881, he was appointed second assistant chief engineer, and in May of the following year first assistant chief engineer "at call." This office was made permanent in May, 1883, and from that time on Mr. Runge devoted all his time to the duties of this position. He was appointed chief engineer in January, 1890, and held this position until January, 1895, when he resigned. In January of the following year he was appointed to his present position of first assistant chief of the fire department. Mr. Runge has made an admirable record in this capacity. His judgment has been quick and accurate in the handling of large fires, and he has won for himself the complete confidence of the business community. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R. and Naval Veterans. He is present commander of Jacob Schaefer Post, No. 163, G. A. R.; past colonel and adjutant of Gettysburg Regiment, No. 3, Union Veterans' Union; general of the Army of Minnesota, Naval Veterans' Union; ex-captain of Minnesota Naval Veterans' Association, and lieutenant-commander of the National Association of Naval Veterans. Mr. Runge is also prominent in Masonic circles and a thirty-second degree Mason. He is identified with the Episcopal church, and is a member of St. Andrew's. February 12, 1876, he was married to Miss Louisa von Ende, eldest daughter of the Hon. August von Ende. They have two daughters, Mabel Sophia, born March 22, 1878, and Anna Louisa Hazel, born September 4, 1885. Both the girls are musically inclined. Mabel sings soprano at the Church of the Redeemer, and Hazel, who is in the eighth grade at the Blaine school, has exhibited considerable talent in songs and dancing.

BARRET, Anthony Hundley.—The career of the present state treasurer of Montana, the subject of this sketch, presents a series of striking vicissitudes. It is typical, however, of the life of many of the men who have succeeded in winning fortune and fame

in this far western state. The hardships of frontier life only strengthened their moral fibre, and no matter how many set-backs they met with in their struggle for a competence, they commenced the battle anew with increased energy and determination. Mr. Barret's unique experience in falling back on a legislative clerkship at each succeeding session for many years, after a strenuous contest with opposing elements which held him down, makes very interesting reading. The story will be told in its proper place in this sketch. Mr. Barret is a native of Kentucky, as were his parents. His grandparents were Virginians. He was born in Leitchfield, Grayson county, January 25, 1834. His father, Augustus Melville Barret, for thirty years served his home county (Edmondson) in the capacity of county clerk and circuit court clerk. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Mary Jane Cunningham. She died at about the age of 28 years. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Barret served as a private in the Revolutionary War, becoming afterwards a missionary Baptist preacher. His father was a colonel in that great struggle for America's independence. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Barret was a noted politician in the Blue Grass state. He served in both houses of the Kentucky legislature for several terms. His father was a Gen. Smith of Revolutionary fame, and a resident of Virginia. The educational privileges enjoyed by the subject of this sketch were of a somewhat meagre character. They were limited to the log school houses of the early days of Kentucky, in which the instruction afforded was very crude in its nature. When twelve years of age he went to Texas with an elder brother and learned the harness and saddlery trade. He did not follow this occupation very long, however, but began clerking in a country store. He was engaged in this line of work until 1858, at which time he removed to Missouri, where his father had preceded him, and assisted in the winding up of his father's estate. During the session of the Missouri legislature in '60-'61, he served as a clerk in the house of representatives. He then went to St. Louis and secured a position with A. W.

Sproule & Co., a leading clothing house in that city. He remained with this firm until 1865, coming to Montana in the spring of that year. His first employment was chopping wood at the head of Alder Gulch, in which work he was engaged during the following winter. In the early part of 1866 he worked at placer mining. In March, he was elected clerk of the legislative council of Montana, and later was appointed Governor Meagher's private secretary, also clerk of Indian affairs (Gen. Meagher being ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs), and assistant territorial auditor. In February, 1867, he was appointed special Indian agent for the Joco, or Flathead, Indian reservation, and remained in this position until an agent was appointed and arrived at the agency. For some time after this he worked at placer mining, and then engaged in the grocery business at Springville and Radersburg, Jefferson county, but failed. He was elected to the house of representatives for the session of 1869, and after the legislature adjourned returned to Radersburg and chopped wood in the mountains for a year. He clerked in a grocery store the following year, and served as chief clerk in the house of representatives at the next session of the legislature. The winter of 1873 he was again engaged in the laborious work of chopping wood near Virginia City. He then built a shop at Adobetown, in Alder Gulch, to take up the trade he had learned as a youth in Texas, that of saddle and harness making. A short time later he moved to Madison county, and opened a shop at Pony. In the legislative sessions of '75-'76 and '76-'77 he also served as chief clerk in the house. In 1878, he removed to Butte, and succeeded in building up here the largest business, as a dealer in saddles and harness, wagons, carriages and farming implements, of any of the kind in the state. Mr. Barret retired from active business three years ago, but still has an interest in stores at Butte and Dillon, Mont. He is held in high esteem in business circles for his strict business integrity, and greatly admired for his public spirit as well as his personal character. He has always taken



ANTHONY H. BARRET.

an active interest in public affairs, and his service in the legislature is quite unique, having served as chief clerk of the lower house and the territorial council for ten sessions, and as a member of the house for one session. He was a member of the Butte city council for two years, and justice of peace for eight years. He is a Democrat in politics, and as a reward for his long services in behalf of his party was elected state treasurer, in 1900, by a large majority. Mr. Barret is quite prominent in Masonic circles. His record in that lodge is summed up briefly, as follows: Was made a Master Mason in George Washington Lodge, No. 9, St. Louis, Mo., February 14, 1865; a Royal Arch Mason in Deer Lodge Chapter, No. 3, Butte, Mont., May 23, 1879; Council degrees in Helena Council, No. 9, Royal and Select Masters, October 9, 1895; was created Knights Templar in Montana Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, at Butte, Nov. 3, 1882; the Degrees of the Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second, were communicated by Harry R. Comley, acting inspector general Thirty-third Degree for Montana, January 31, 1882; was elected K. C. of the Court of Honor, October

26, 1886; was coronetted Honorable Inspector General of the Southern Jurisdiction, A. and A. Rite, March 14, 1900, at Little Rock, Ark., by Charles E. Rosenbaum, Acting Inspector General Thirty-third Degree; was W. M. of Butte Lodge, No. 22, in 1887; High Priest of Deer Lodge Chapter, No. 3, in 1882, and Eminent Commander of Montana Commandery, No. 3, in 1886. Was elected Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge in 1896, and by regular advancement became Grand Master, September 21, 1899. Was chosen R. E. Grand King at the organization of the Grand Chapter in 1891, and Most Eminent Grand High Priest in 1893. Was first V. E. Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Montana in 1888, and R. E. Grand Commander in 1889. Mr. Barret enjoys the unique distinction of being the only person who has ever been called upon to serve at the head of the three Masonic Grand bodies. It was upon his motion that the Grand Chapter set apart \$500 from its general fund, and ten per cent of its revenues, for the Masonic home endowment fund. November 9, 1880, Mr. Barret was married to Miss Lizzie A. Brooke, at Helena, Mont., by the late Bishop Gilbert. Mrs. Barret is a native of Morgantown, Va. No children have been born to them. They have, however, raised two adopted children, both happily married now, and one who died at the age of fourteen. The oldest, a boy, was sent to college and is now a practicing lawyer in Louisville, Ky. The younger, a daughter, is living with her husband in Kansas City, Mo.

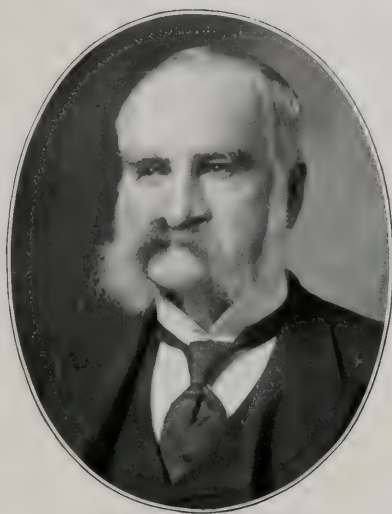
RUSSELL, Benjamin Stillman.—Among the men of New England lineage who have exerted a powerful influence in moulding the institutions of the great Northwest, Benjamin S. Russell stands almost without a peer. Coming to the Territory of Dakota in 1879, ten years before it was a state; controlling a large body of land; having a wide experience in a multiplicity of affairs; well informed in history; thoroughly imbued with religious and educational instincts; generous almost to a fault, and abounding in energy, he could

not fail to be an animating force in any inchoate community. Mr. Russell's ancestors were very early emigrants to New England from Great Britain. The first settler of the family was William Russell, who landed at Quinebaug, now New Haven, Conn., August 23, 1638. His son, Noadiah, was a minister of the Congregational church. In his house the first steps were taken towards founding Yale College, and the first gift toward the institution was his donation of books. Both he and his son, William Russell, were pastors of what is now the First Congregational church of Middletown, Conn., the father serving fifty-five years, and the son twenty-five. Benjamin's father, Hamlin Russell, was a farmer, born in Connecticut in 1781, and moved to Erie county, Pa., in 1802. He settled on a farm on which he lived until he died in 1852. It is now in possession of his grandson. He was a man of great influence in his day. He served as quartermaster to the troops during the building of Commodore Perry's fleet on Lake Erie, during the war of 1812. His wife, Benjamin's mother, was Sarah Norcross, of Scotch-Irish descent. She was married to Hamlin Russell in 1810 and died in 1831. She was a woman of strong character, an excellent wife and mother, and left an abiding influence on her children.

Benjamin S. Russell was born in Erie county, Pa., in 1822. His early education was obtained in a primitive school organized by the neighborhood before the Pennsylvania "Common School Law" was passed. The books were few and there were no paraphernalia common to modern schools. But that the instructions were thorough and efficient is evident from the scholarship and literary ability shown by Mr. Russell, who completed his course when only fourteen years of age, and has had no other scholastic training. In 1836 he left home, went to Philadelphia and secured employment in a wholesale hardware store. The "hard times" following the panic of 1837 cut short his term of office after four years. He then obtained employment as a clerk in various occupations until 1843, when he secured a position as teller and bookkeeper in a Harrisburg bank, holding this place until Sep-

tember, 1850, when he moved to Towanda, Pa., and formed a partnership for a bank of his own. When the war broke out in 1861, although prevented from enlistment by crippled arms, Mr. Russell took an active part in every movement for the support of the government. He was appointed a fiscal agent for the government under Salmon P. Chase, the secretary of the treasury, and sold the securities issued to support the bonds, selling many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth where government securities had never before been bought. Failing health compelled him to make a change. In 1868 he sold out his business and moved to Philadelphia, taking a general agency of a life insurance company with the banking house of E. W. Clark & Company, where he remained until 1871, when he removed to Duluth, Minn., as a partner of a branch house of that firm, and a director of the Lake Superior & Mississippi—now St. Paul & Duluth—railroad. The business was continued with success until the great panic of 1873 shook the financial world. Mr. Russell struggled with his affairs for two years longer, then succumbed with the rest.

In 1873 Mr. Russell was appointed one of the commissioners, by Governor Austin, of Minnesota, under an act of the legislature, to settle the controversy existing between the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota concerning the entrance of the Bay of Superior, the jurisdiction of which had been in dispute, and litigation in the United States court for five years, at a cost of more than one hundred thousand dollars to the city of Duluth, one of the parties to the controversy. The commission met at Washington. There were nine men present at the meeting, including the commissioners: Governor Washburn, Timothy O. Howe, Senator Philetus Sawyer—then member of the lower house and on the committee of commerce having in charge the rivers and harbors—Jerry Rusk, member of congress; Senators Alexander Ramsey and William Windom, and the commissioners. Sidney Luce, mayor of Duluth, Ex-mayor Joshua B. Culver, and B. S. Russell. This array of noted men indicates the importance of the subject under consideration, and the



BENJAMIN S. RUSSELL.

public interest in the result of the deliberations of the conference. Of the nine men present only two survive—Alexander Ramsey and Mr. Russell. The commission was successful in devising a plan of settlement. It was, to stop all controversy over the entrances by making them all equally available for commercial purposes. This could be done by an appropriation from the government to improve them. The modest sum of one hundred thousand dollars was asked for this purpose, and it was granted. Governor Washburn then predicted that the harbor of Duluth would be "the best on the lakes." This has come to pass through the munificence of the general government, which has already expended two million of dollars in improving the harbor, and has appropriated two millions more for contracts extending over five years. It is justly a matter of pride to Mr. Russell that he was identified with this magnificent enterprise and contributed to bring about the result.

The reverse at Duluth would have overwhelmed most men of Mr. Russell's years. But he, buoyant by nature, and with courage undaunted, again resumed his business activity. After skirmishing some time in Phila-

delphia, he secured control of a large body of land in Dakota—now the state of North Dakota—and in 1879 went there to dispose of it. He settled first at Spiritwood. He sold the land within two years and removed to Jamestown, where he now resides. Mr. Russell in politics was a Whig until 1854, a supporter of David Wilmot, of "Wilmot Proviso" fame, and one of the promoters of the Republican party. He voted for John C. Fremont, in 1856 and has voted for every Republican presidential nominee since. He has never sought office nor accepted a nomination when offered, but he has chosen to be identified with the educational institutions of the state, and with the advancement of religious interests. He is a trustee of the normal schools of North Dakota, and a member of the board of management of the school at Mayville. He is an active Episcopalian and the beautiful, noble church at Jamestown is one of the evidences of his zeal. Mr. Russell was married to Mary Gaskill at Philadelphia in 1847. She died in 1891. Five children survive her, four sons and one daughter, and four preceded their mother to the grave. The sons are well settled in business. The daughter was married to Samuel Bucknell, in 1882, and resides at East St. Louis.

Notwithstanding his business activity, Mr. Russell has found time to cultivate his mental powers. He has a remarkable memory and has made good use of it. He is a man of scholarly attainments and among his friends is regarded as an authority in history, sacred and profane, ancient and modern. The impress of his forceful character will be retained in that growing state for generations to come, and men will bless the day when the panic of 1873 sent him to live among them.

HUNTER, Charles Henry.—To meet a man who has attained eminence as a physician and surgeon, inspires one's admiration; but to know one, who has not only accomplished this, but who is also widely known because of his active interest in all that tends to the advancement of mankind, is as unusual as it is pleasing. To be a judge of what is best in literature, to be familiar

with the books of the day, to be able to discuss intelligently the complex political problems of the nation, to keep abreast of all scientific advancement, to be actively interested in athletics, to be in demand as an after-dinner speaker, to appreciate a joke, as well as know how to tell one, in addition to sustaining an enviable reputation in a profession which ordinarily demands all of one's time and energy, entitles one, surely, to be known as a many-sided man. Such a man is Charles Henry Hunter.

Born February 6, 1853, at Clinton, Me., his early youth was spent in the home of his father, George H. Hunter, now a merchant of the neighboring town of Pittsfield. Here he received his elementary education, after which he attended the Maine Central institute, located in this village. In the fall of 1870 he entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated with honor in 1874, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1886. The following two years he served as principal of the Limerick academy, after which he began the study of his chosen profession, attending first the Portland School of Medical Instruction, then the Medical School of Maine, and afterward the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, from which he received the degree of doctor of medicine in 1878.

On February 9 of the same year he was married to Miss Margaret Orr Stone, daughter of Col. Alfred J. Stone, of Brunswick, Me., who points with just pride to a noble line of ancestry, and whose cultured mind and charm of manner have won friends for her everywhere.

Dr. Hunter settled for the practice of his profession at Newport, Me., but his sphere of usefulness was to be a broader one than this, and after one year had passed, in company with his wife, he went to Europe, for the purpose of extending his knowledge of medicine and surgery. Three years he remained abroad, dividing his time among the most celebrated schools of England and the continent. He heard the most noted lecturers in the universities of Berlin, Vienna, Strassburg, Paris and London, and attended the clinics where surgical science

was demonstrated by the most eminent surgeons of the world.

On his return to America, in 1882, he settled in Minneapolis, which city has since claimed him as a resident. Although coming here a stranger, his splendid preparation, his tireless energy, and his pleasing personality quickly won for him a host of friends, and the confidence of the community.

He has adhered to a general practice, both in medicine and surgery, and his reputation has extended over the entire Northwest.

Dr. Hunter was one of the founders of the Minnesota Hospital college, and upon its identification with the University of Minnesota, which was accomplished largely through his efforts, became and is now professor of theory and practice of medicine in the College of Medicine and Surgery.

He is one of the visiting physicians of St. Barnabas hospital and is on the attending staff of the University of Minnesota free dispensary.

He has long been a member of the Hennepin County Medical society, and is active in promoting its interests. With him originated the idea of founding the Academy of Medicine, a society composed of a limited number of medical men from the twin cities. It has existed since 1887, is the only organization of its kind in the Northwest, and has met with marked success. It is founded on such broad scientific and social lines, that its influence is continuous and progressive.

Dr. Hunter enjoys the social side of life and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Elks. In college he affiliated with the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and enjoys an occasional evening with the chapter here. He was instrumental in founding the Western Alumni Association of Bowdoin College, in 1884, and its annual meetings are to him a source of rare pleasure.

He has always been an enthusiastic wheelman. He was for some time state centurion and is at present chairman of the National Sidepath committee of the L. A. W.

All out of door sports have for him a

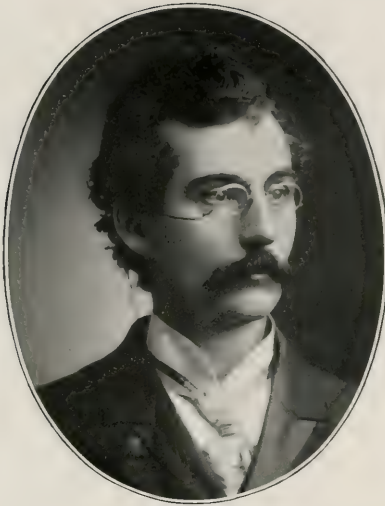


CHARLES H. HUNTER.

particular fascination. He is a member of the Bryn Mawr Golf club, Minnetonka Ice and Yachting club and Long Meadow Gun club, and when he is able to steal a few hours from his professional duties, delights in the recreation and sport to be attained through these mediums.

The pleasant home of Dr. and Mrs. Hunter is at Second avenue south and Ninth street. In it the son and daughter just growing to young manhood and womanhood find everything conducive to their happiness and advancement, and here their hosts of friends delight to call upon them, assured always of a hearty welcome and royal entertainment.

SHOEMAKER, Waite Almon, is known as one of the leading educators in Minnesota and has been for many years a resident of St. Cloud where he has been engaged in educational work for nearly twenty years. He is a son of Achsa Waite Shoemaker, granddaughter of one of the early settlers on the western reserve, and Abraham Shoemaker, a descendant from the Pennsylvania family of that name. Abraham Shoemaker was for over fifty years a minister of the Disciples of



WAITE A. SHOEMAKER.

Christ. W. A. Shoemaker was born in 1860, on a farm at Mentor Plain near Willoughby, Ohio. When he was but three years of age his parents came to Minnesota, settling near Plainview, but in 1870 removed to Stearns county. He received his early education in the country schools. In 1872 he first attended the normal school at St. Cloud, enrolling in the model school. He had a hard struggle to secure his education and was obliged to do manual labor at times to earn the money necessary for his expenses. He taught his first school when but fifteen, and earned enough to spend a year in the normal school. He then taught for several years in the country districts. He re-entered the normal school in 1878 and was graduated, in 1880, from the elementary course, and was valedictorian of the class, and also class orator. He then entered the advanced course and was graduated in 1881. While a student he taught some of the classes in mathematics and upon graduation received a place on the faculty of the school, serving as principal of the grammar grade in the model school, and was also a critic teacher. The second year he became principal of the preparatory department and again served as critic teacher.

The following year saw him advancing in his work. He filled the position for several years of general assistant, but finally settled upon mathematics and methods as his favorites. Mr. Shoemaker decided that a course in graduate work would be of benefit and secured leave of absence and entered New York university; in 1897 he received the degree of master of pedagogy, and in 1898 that of doctor of pedagogy. Dr. Shoemaker then resumed his work at the normal school, but in 1900 he was elected superintendent of city schools at St. Cloud, which position he now fills. He has been engaged in furthering the higher education of teachers for a number of years. He has taken special interest in summer school work, and has been conductor of over a dozen summer schools in this and neighboring states, and has also conducted classes at numerous "teachers' institutes." He has been a deep student of psychology, metaphysics, and methodology; and with Miss Isabel Lawrence, also a worker along educational lines, published a text book known as "The New Practical Arithmetic." Dr. Shoemaker is a member of the Minnesota Educational Association and served as president of that body during 1899. He was married in 1884 to Miss Louise Polley and they have two children, Isabel and John.

TUFTS, DeWitt Clinton, receiver of the land office at Fargo, N. D., is a native of Maine, and was born August 9, 1851, in Farmington, Franklin county, on the old homestead where his grandfather settled, on his removal from Massachusetts, over a century ago. This farm is still in possession of the Tufts family. His father, J. Warren Tufts, followed the occupation of farming the same as his ancestors before him. He was, however, of a speculative disposition, and, getting the gold fever in 1851, went to California by the way of the Isthmus. Not finding there, like thousands of others, the fortune he sought, he returned in a short time to his native state and resumed farming. He was a life-long Republican and held various offices of trust in his township at Waterford in 1853. His father was Levi

and home county. He also served in the Maine legislature for two terms. He was a great admirer of Horace Greeley, and went with the Greeley party during the latter's presidential campaign. The maiden name of the mother of the subject of this sketch was Martha A. Tarbox. She was born in Oldtown, Me., and was a member of a numerous and prosperous family who were early settlers in New England. DeWitt received his early education in the common schools, and later the free high schools of his native county. When twenty-one years of age he entered the Western State Normal at Farmington, Me., graduating from this institution in 1874. After leaving the state normal, he taught for the next three years in both the common and high schools of Maine. He came west in the spring of 1877, and spent a little time in the Black Hills mining country in South Dakota. In June, however, he left Deadwood for Fargo, going over all the railroad lines then constructed in the two Dakotas—35 miles from Vermillion to Yankton, and 196 miles from Bismarck to Fargo. He settled on a homestead, four miles north of Fargo, and commenced farming. He has been very successful in his farming operations since that time, and attained a prominent position in his own community. Shortly after removing to North Dakota he taught school for one year. He has always been a Republican in politics and has taken an active interest in political affairs. He was elected to represent his district in the second session of the state legislature, held the winter of 1890 and '91, after North Dakota was admitted to statehood, and was one of the original supporters of Senator Hansbrough, remaining with him till the unexpected happened, as it frequently does in North Dakota politics, and he was elected to the United States senate. Mr. Tufts served for eight years in the state legislature, two terms in the house and two terms in the senate. In recognition of his eminent services to the party, he was appointed receiver of the Fargo land office by President McKinley, in January, 1898. Mr. Tufts is an attendant of the Congregational church, though not a mem-



DE WITT C. TUFTS.

ber of that body. He was married in the fall of 1882 to Miss Mary I. Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Tufts have eight children, four boys and four girls.

BROWN, Calvin Luther.—Interest will so often warp calm judgment that it has come to be regarded as almost impossible for an ordinary man to hold the scales of justice without prejudice. There is, however, a cast of mind—sometimes called “judicial”—which can easily lay aside all bias and then penetrate to the marrow of a subject. It would seem that the subject of this sketch belongs to a family distinguished for this characteristic. His father, John H. Brown, was esteemed such an efficient judge that he was elected and re-elected judge of the Twelfth judicial district of Minnesota until he served for fifteen years. Judge Brown was a descendant of John Brown, who came from England in 1632 and settled in Massachusetts; also of William Brown, who served in the Revolutionary war; he was the brother of the late L. M. Brown, of Shakopee. Calvin L. Brown's mother's maiden name was Orrisa Maxfield.



CALVIN L. BROWN.

He was born at Goshen, N. H., April 26, 1854. His father, after the fifteen years of his judgeship, was only in moderate financial circumstances. Young Brown came to Minnesota territory as an infant, with his parents, in 1855. The family settled at Shakopee. In 1871 the home was changed to Willmar, Minn. He received his education in the district and higher schools of the state. When of proper age he very naturally took up the study of law, which seemed almost hereditary to him, both by direct and collateral descent. He was admitted to the bar at Willmar, in 1876. Two years later he opened a law office at Morris, Minn. From the outset he showed aptitude and special ability in his profession, as might have been expected from his ancestors. So marked was his proficiency that in four years, or in 1882, he was elected county attorney of Stevens county, and discharged the duties so satisfactorily that he was kept in office until 1887, when he was appointed by Gov. McGill judge of the Sixteenth judicial district, embracing the counties of Big Stone, Grant, Stevens, Pope, Traverse and Wilkin. He was then elected by the people, and held the office for two terms, or un-

til 1899. During this time he had so established his character as a jurist that he was elected, in 1898, as judge of the supreme court of the state, and, of course, resigned the office of district judge, and took his seat on the supreme bench in 1899, which position he now holds. In the meantime he had not ignored his duties as a citizen. He held numerous minor positions of honor and trust, aside from his judgeships. The fidelity and integrity shown in what may be called obscure offices were no small factors in securing for him the confidence of the community. He was also an enterprising, public-spirited private citizen, taking his full share of the responsibilities naturally falling to a prominent man. He attends the Congregational church and contributes to its various departments of work, although not an enrolled member. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and was the Grand Master of the state of Minnesota in 1895 and 1896. He was married September 1, 1879, to Miss Annette Marlow, at Willmar, and they have been blessed with five children. Olive, the first-born, died. The others are Alice A., Montreville J., Edna M., and Margaret E. Brown. The judge is yet a comparatively young man and has a bright future. Taking the brief outline given as a true indication of his sterling character, it is a safe assurance that the supreme bench will be honored by his service, and that a brilliant career awaits him.

SUBLETTE, George Washington.—This is pre-eminently an engineering age. The services of the civil engineer contribute more to the health, comfort and convenience of the people than does the work of all the other learned professions combined. Yet how few value these services at their true worth. A doctor who saves one life is given full credit for his work, and is very properly honored. But the civil engineer of a city may save hundreds of lives by his skill, and yet passed unnoticed. Minneapolis is fortunate in having a competent and efficient engineer, in the person of George Washing-

ton Sublette, the distinguished chief of the city engineering department, president of the Minneapolis Engineers' Club, and member of the Texas Academy of Science.

Mr. Sublette is of French Huguenot descent. His forefathers left France to escape religious persecution, and settled in Virginia. They afterward became prominent in the fur trade and in the explorations of the far west. Capt. Wm. Sublette, one of the brothers of the family, was general manager of the American Fur Company. He explored the Rocky Mountains and determined the shortest route to California. It was from Capt. Sublette that Sublette Lake of the old geographies was named. It is now the Yellowstone Lake.

Peter Jackson Sublette was married to Sarah Russell Warfield, of a well known Maryland family, and emigrated to Missouri, where he became a prosperous farmer in St. Louis county. He was a soldier of the Mexican war and a member of the Missouri militia during the Civil war. It was here that Geo. W. Sublette, the city engineer, was born.

Young Sublette was educated in the public and private—or "select"—school, as it is called sometimes, and prepared for college at the academy, graduating at the State Normal at Kirksville, Mo. Later he took a post-graduate course in mathematics and engineering in the University of Minnesota, under Professors Downey and Pike. Mr. Sublette had a natural aptitude for the profession he has chosen. He may fairly be said to have been born to it, for having taught school at the age of fifteen years, he surveyed land at sixteen, joined a surveying party at eighteen, and at twenty-one became the county surveyor of Adair county, Mo. Such precocious ability was sure to find abundant employment. Mr. Sublette's subsequent career has fully carried out his early promise of usefulness. He was engaged in railroad construction—only a part of which can be mentioned—the Wabash, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Union Depot at Minneapolis. Under city engineer Andrew Rinker he was placed in charge of the North Minneapolis tunnel. He was also



GEORGE W. SUBLETTE.

engineer of construction for the city of Austin, Tex., completing the power house and dam. He also held the same official position for Helena, Mont., while constructing the light and power house at Canon Ferry.

His election as city engineer of Minneapolis in 1899 was a well merited recognition of his practical experience and rich professional acquirements.

Mr. Sublette is an active Odd Fellow, holding the highest office in the subordinate lodge. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has his church relations with the Church of Christ. In politics he has always been a Republican.

He was married to Miss Anna B. Baldwin in 1879, and is the happy father of two children, Io and Marguerite.

So long as the affairs of the city are in the hands of such a man, Minneapolis may rest assured that its physical welfare will be efficiently conserved.

BERG, Otto C., secretary of state of South Dakota, is a resident of Redfield, Spink county. He was born September 10, 1849, at Bröttum, Ringsaker, Norway, and



OTTO C. BERG.

is the son of Christence Berg, nee òvre Rudd, and Christian T. Berg. His father was a government employe and was overseer of government roads, and other improvements. He received a common school education in his native village and at the age of sixteen started on a business career and was employed as a clerk in a general store at Lillehammer, and then for several years was bookkeeper in a wholesale establishment at Drammen. He became dissatisfied with conditions in Norway and determined to come to America, and came to this country in 1873, locating at Norwalk, Monroe county, Wis., engaging in the mercantile business. He came to South Dakota in 1883 and settled at Northville and started a general mercantile business. He afterwards located at Redfield, his present home. Mr. Berg is one of the best known men in the Republican party in the state. He early affiliated with the party and has always been a hard and enthusiastic party worker, and his recent election to the responsible position of secretary of state is a just reward, not only for his party work, but for merit. He served as postmaster at Norwalk, Wis., and also as county clerk of

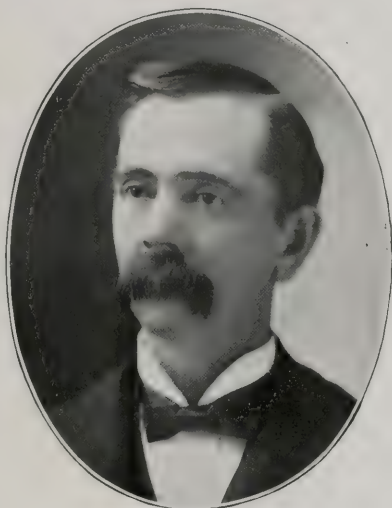
Monroe county, Wis. He has served for six years as clerk of the circuit and county courts of Spink county and goes from the office of clerk to that of secretary of state. Mr. Berg is a prominent member of the Masonic bodies at Redfield. He is a member of Redfield Lodge, No. 34, A. F. & A. M., and has twice served as master of the lodge. He is a member of Redfield Chapter, No. 20, R. A. M., and has served as High Priest. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married May 1, 1879, to Miss Edith Rowe, daughter of the late David B. Rowe, of Whitewater, Wis. He has two children, Edna M. Berg, a young lady of twenty, and Paul B. Berg, a boy of thirteen.

HOUGHTON, James Gilbert.—One of the most important functions of a city government is that of safeguarding the people against their own folly, ignorance and parsimony in building their houses. If left unrestrained by law, the perils of the city from fires, from insanitary homes and factories, from flimsy tenements for rent, and from encroachments on the rights of the public would be greatly increased. Hence it is necessary to have a thorough supervision of all the building operations in the city. This is an immense work in a rapidly growing community. To accomplish this properly requires system, combining accuracy, care and impartiality with a clear method of registry. It can be readily seen that although the duties are not showy, they are of great importance. A regular department is organized for the work, the officers of which are known as building inspectors. To be competent for the office they must have both thorough building knowledge and experience, together with mechanical skill to decide what is feasible and what should be prohibited. In this exacting duty James G. Houghton has made a record for the city of Minneapolis worthy of the highest credit.

Mr. Houghton is from Maine, a state contributing many sons noted in the development of Minnesota, and especially in the building up of Minneapolis. He was born

Howard Houghton, a farmer and a mason in moderate circumstances. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth T. Robbins. Both were of English descent. Mr. Houghton had the advantages of a district school education and worked on his father's farm at Waterford during school age. He then learned the carpenter trade in the good old way. Like most of the energetic men in that region, where the towns are to a large degree finished, young Houghton took Horace Greeley's famous advice to "go West." He landed in Minneapolis June 25, 1880, a date which is a mile stone in his career never to be forgotten. He immediately went to work at his trade and for several years served as foreman to one of the contractors in the city. He then established himself in business on his own account, and conducted it until 1894, when he was appointed first assistant building inspector for the city of Minneapolis. He was elected to the office of building inspector January 1, 1899, which put him in full charge of the department. His superior fitness for the place was soon demonstrated by the improvements he made in the administration of affairs. In the first place he very materially reduced the expenses of the office. Although there was more work than in any other year subsequent to 1894, Mr. Houghton managed the business with two less men. His thorough knowledge and practical common sense enabled him to simplify the system of keeping the records so as to keep them in better form with less labor. He also instituted several new records, greatly needed and which will be of great value in the work of the department. Therefore the whole labor is better done and with less expense than ever before since the office was established. In addition to this Mr. Houghton makes a practice of personally inspecting buildings in the course of erection.

Mr. Houghton is a Republican in politics, and was a ward committeeman in 1898. He is a member of Hennepin Masonic Lodge, No. 4 of which he is also a P. M.; a member of Ark Lodge, R. A. M., and Past High Priest; member of the Minneapolis



JAMES G. HOUGHTON.

Mounted Commandery, No. 23, of Knights Templar; member of Minneapolis Camp, No. 445, Modern Woodmen, and member of Modin Tent, No. 23, order of the Maccabees. He was married in 1882 to Susan C. Drew, and has three children, Harry D., Lucy M., and Robert J. Houghton. He is likewise a member of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal church, so that his social and religious associations give him a very extended fellowship with a host of desirable friends by whom he is highly esteemed and universally respected as a husband, father, and citizen without reproach.

FUNK, William Albert, is a prominent lawyer, politician and real estate owner of Mankato, Minn. He is a native of Illinois, and was born in La Salle county, February 25, 1854. His father, Abraham Funk, was born in Virginia, but moved to Ohio with his parents when he was but a mere child. He grew up to manhood in the Buckeye state, and for several years taught school. Later he engaged in the occupation of farming in this state, and afterwards in Illinois, where he removed in 1852. For the last fif-

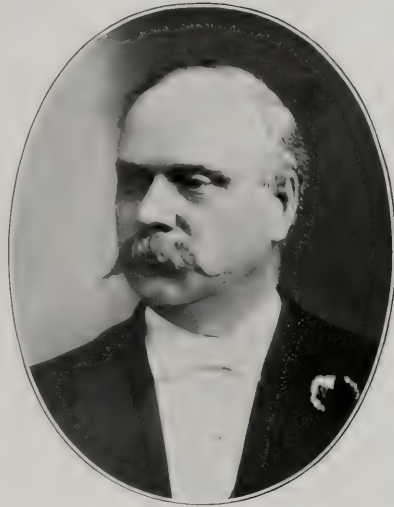


WILLIAM A. FUNK.

teen years he has lived in the village of Odell, Ill. He was married in 1840 to Margaret Jane Hutchinson, the mother of the subject of this sketch. She was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, and was of English descent. The ancestors of Abraham Funk were Swiss-Germans. The American branch of the family is descended from three brothers who came to this country from Switzerland about 1765, and settled in Virginia and Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of La Salle county, Ill., which was supplemented by an attendance at an academy. Desiring to take up the legal profession as his vocation in life, he entered upon the study of law and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois in September, 1875, when 21 years of age. He began the practice of his profession in Odell, Ill., forming a partnership with J. H. Funk, lately speaker of the Iowa house of representatives. This partnership continued until 1878, when the subject of this sketch removed to Streator, Ill. He formed a partnership there, in 1880, with Joel T. Buckley, the firm being known as Buckley & Funk. This partnership continued until 1882, when he associ-

ated himself with George E. Glass, the present mayor of Streator, under the firm name of Funk & Glass. In 1885, this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Funk practiced his profession alone. In March, 1887, he removed to Minnesota and located at Lakefield, in Jackson county, where he practiced law until November, 1895, when he removed to Mankato, where he now resides. From the first, Mr. Funk enjoyed a lucrative practice, and assumed a prominent position in legal circles. He has held many positions of public trust, and has always taken an active interest in political affairs. He has been a lifelong Republican, and has done effective work for his party on the stump. He stumped the state of Illinois during the campaign of 1876, and has contributed like service to his party in every campaign since that time, both in Illinois and in Minnesota. He served as an alderman in Streator, Ill., for two years, also three years as chairman of the Republican city committee of Streator. In 1890 he was elected county attorney of Jackson county, Minn., and was re-elected in 1892 and 1894, making an enviable record in that office. He resigned this position in 1895 on his removal to Mankato. In 1896 he served as chairman of the executive committee of the Mankato McKinley club, and was on the stump for forty-seven nights during that exciting campaign. In 1898 he served as a member of the executive committee of the Republican state central committee. He was a candidate for the congressional nomination from his district in 1900, but withdrew after the result of the first caucuses was announced, it being adverse to his candidacy. During the campaign of this year Mr. Funk served as president of the McKinley and Roosevelt club of Mankato. He has always been a prominent worker in his party's interests, and is recognized as one of the leading political speakers in the North Star state. Mr. Funk has also interested himself largely in real estate and is the owner of the unsold portion of the town-site of Lakefield, Minn., as well as several hundred acres of land adjacent to that town. He also owns rich farming

lands in several other sections of Minnesota, as well as in Wisconsin. Mr. Funk has been an Odd Fellow for many years, and is a member of the grand lodge, both in Illinois and Minnesota. He also served as consul of Camp No. 4, M. W. A., when that order was organized in Illinois. He also held this position later at Lakefield, Minn. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is identified with the Presbyterian body, and is a member, trustee and elder of the First Presbyterian church of Mankato. He has been the superintendent of Hope Mission Sunday school, of Mankato, for three and one-half years, and is a trustee of Albert Lea college. He was married in October, 1879, to Nellie Douglass, at Streator, Ill. They have four children: William D., aged 20; Nettie M., aged 18; Leslie A., aged 14, and Edgar N., born in September, 1900.



HENRY R. PORTER.

PORTER, Henry Rinaldo.—The duties of an ordinary busy physician are said to be exceedingly depressing. Some go as far as to say that the drain of vitality is greater in the work of a medical man than in that of any other occupation, however laborious. Continually in contact with suffering—for when absent from the patient his case, if critical, is ever in the mind of a faithful doctor; pouring out sympathy on friend and stranger day by day; listening to complaints of all sorts of ailments; called up at all hours of the night, sometimes on frivolous pretexts, and, the worst of all, constantly reminded of his utter impotence where he most desires to be of help, it is not strange that with the weight of these anxieties he should be borne down with weariness of mind and body. His sympathies, his emotions and his intellectual powers are on the rack with but little relief. If a doctor in civil life, professionally associated with whom he may consult, with friends who may afford him some cheer, and with social amenities to relieve the monotony and perhaps furnish some recreation, must undergo the anxieties and anguish of spirit portrayed, what must be the condition of the army surgeon subject to

the same or greater strain, and yet, not only deprived of these alleviating items, but restricted in the appliances of his profession and curtailed in his medicinal supplies? Can his situation be less than positive torture? Yet how little consideration is given to the army surgeon. The public is prone to find fault with the hospital service on the slightest pretext, while the extraordinary achievements of the medical staff have only meager mention. Dr. Henry R. Porter, the eminent surgeon and medical practitioner of Bismarck, N. D., has had the chastening experience of both civil and military life, so that if the adage be true that "practice makes perfect" he ought to be well nigh the goal. Besides, with him the profession may be called hereditary, for his father, Henry N. Porter, M. D., was a distinguished physician in the state of New York, having practiced in Oneida county of that state for thirty-five years. He then retired and moved to the less rigorous climate of Washington, D. C., where he died in 1899. His wife was of Scottish birth and came to this country when seven years of age. Her maiden name was Helen Polson. Dr. Henry R. Porter, the son, was born at Lee Center, Oneida county, N.

Y., in 1848. He was, of course, surrounded with the atmosphere of his profession. When he had completed his literary preparation, he went to the Michigan university at Ann Arbor, the medical department of the school having a high rank. He finished his professional course at Georgetown, District of Columbia, graduating in 1872. He then served as resident physician of the Columbia Lying-in Hospital at Washington, D. C., until appointed acting assistant surgeon of the United States army. He was assigned to duty with the troops in the field against the Apache Indians under Gen. Crook, commanding the department of Arizona. During the arduous service in this Indian war campaign, Surgeon Porter won the encomiums of his commanding officers and secured public recognition in an unusual degree for a medical staff officer. In the battle of Superstition Mountains Dr. Porter's gallantry and services were so conspicuous that he was commended by Gen. Crook in general order No. 14, of date April 9, 1873. He was likewise distinguished for gallantry and conspicuous service in the campaign which closed the war against the Tonto Apaches in February and March, 1873. Dr. Porter was the only surviving surgeon of the Custer-Reno fight at Little Big Horn on the 25th day of June, 1876, when Gen. Custer and his entire force were slaughtered. Dr. Porter was with Gen. Reno and had charge of all the wounded, about fifty in number. He had also about fifty dead to take care of to prevent the enemy from outraging them. For his bravery and for the character of the work performed under—as the commendatory orders recite—"most trying circumstances," he received great praise from both Gen. Terry, the military commander, and from Medical Director Sloan, in charge of the medical staff. Dr. Porter is married and has one son, Hal, now attending Oberlin College. Mrs. Porter's maiden name was Lotta Viets, and her home was at Oberlin, Ohio. Dr. Porter enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him. That his skill is recognized is evident from the large general practice which he has secured at home and in the surrounding districts.

MOORE, Joseph Boone.—In September, 1880, a young man or boy, rather, seventeen years of age, might have been seen tramping into the village—now city—of Lead, Dakota Territory. He had only twenty-five cents in his pocket, and that he soon paid to a barber for a shave. The next morning he went to work with a pick and shovel, digging a ditch for a water pipe, for which labor he was paid two dollars and a half per day. In a few days he got a job as a common laborer at three dollars a day with the Homestake Mining Company. That lad was Joseph B. Moore, the present judge of the Eighth judicial circuit of the state of South Dakota. Mr. Moore was born at Nashville, Tenn., October 13, 1862. His father, James G. Moore, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland. He learned the saddler's trade. When he came to Nashville he engaged as a merchant in the harness and saddlery business, and became well-to-do. During the Civil war he lost a large amount of cotton, and by the emancipation proclamation of course lost all his slaves. Mr. Joseph B. Moore's mother belonged to the Hiter family, of Virginia. They were of Irish extraction. Her name was Mary Ewing Hiter. The middle name indicates a connection with that well known family. Young Moore was educated in the schools of his native city, Nashville, and was what is sometimes called "city-bred." Under such circumstances his first entrance into the field of Lead, as a day laborer, was not far from the heroic. From that time on he worked as a laborer in the saw-mill, in the mine as a shoveller, then as tool-packer, miner, and timekeeper for the Deadwood-Terra Mining Company, one of the group belonging to the Homestake Mining Company. In the spring of 1883 he began work on the Homestake railroad, known as the Black Hills & Fort Pierre railroad, as brakeman, and continued to work for this company as brakeman, fireman, and conductor until April 5, 1884, when in attempting to get on a moving train he fell under the cars and lost his left leg just below the knee and the four smallest toes on his right foot. Incapacitated for manual labor by this terrible

accident he left Lead for his old home at Nashville, Tenn. In the fall of 1884 he entered the law department of the Vanderbilt University. He doubled his studies, taking a two years' course in one year, and graduated with honors the following spring, being one of the Moot Court commencement day orators, winning the Moot Court case on the trial. He then returned to Lead and began to practice his profession with immediate success. In 1889 he was made city attorney of Lead. He held this office until May 1, 1892. He was then appointed state's attorney for Lawrence county, and served during 1893 and 1894. In 1897 he was elected judge of the Eighth judicial circuit of South Dakota, which position he now holds, and the term of which will not expire until December, 1901. In the campaign of 1900 he was one of the candidates for congress on the "fusion" ticket, a union of Democrats and Populists, but was defeated, although running ahead of his ticket several hundred votes. Mr. Moore was a South Dakota member of the National Populist convention which met at Sioux Falls, in 1900, and secured the insertion of a resolution in the platform denouncing the incarceration of miners in the Coeur d'Alene bull pen as an outrage. He had also represented South Dakota in the National Populist convention held at St. Louis in 1896. He has always been a constant, consistent friend of the laboring men, being himself one for years. It is said of him that he never refused to take a law case for a poor man or woman, for lack of fees. Unable to go to the Spanish war, he had, nevertheless, a warm interest in it. When troop "A" of the Cowboy regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry of South Dakota perfected a permanent organization, Mr. Moore was made an honorary member, then the list of honorary members was closed. The troop presented him with a button badge, which he takes pride in wearing on the right lapel of his coat, intending, he avers, to so wear it as long as he lives. June 2, 1886, he was married to Susie B. Jordan, born near Franklin, Williamson county, Tenn. Her father was one of the great landed proprietors of middle



JOSEPH E. MOORE.

Tennessee, owning a large number of slaves. There is a coincidence between his marriage and that of Grover Cleveland, which was on the same day. This, however, was unpremeditated on the part of Mr. Moore, for his coming wedding was announced to his friends several weeks before it took place, while the president's was announced only a few days before his marriage; therefore Mr. Moore is accustomed to say jocularly, "Grover Cleveland married the same day I did." They have three children—Rupert E., twelve years of age, Mary Alice, nine years old, and Norma Elizabeth Moore, born March 15, 1899. Judge Moore holds the office of Leading Knight in Deadwood Lodge No. 508 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In religion he is a liberal, not belonging to any denomination or church, while a firm believer in the Supreme Being. The golden rule,—"Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," is his creed that governs every act of his life, and has given him success as a lawyer and distinction as a jurist. He believes in the broadest religious liberty and accords to every man the right to worship God and to vote as he pleases, claiming for himself the same right. He is one of South

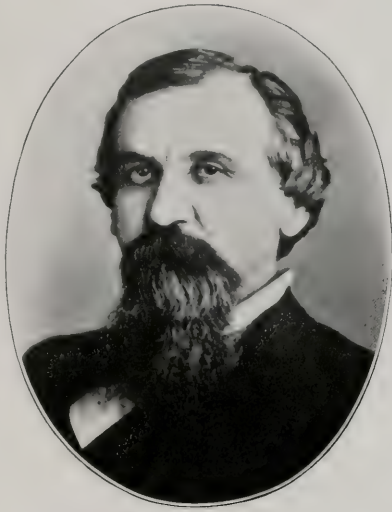
Dakota's best known men, and has made a record since going upon the bench as being one of the fairest, most courteous and able of trial judges, whose decisions are seldom reversed by the supreme court. In the campaign of 1900 he gained a national reputation by reason of his pronounced views and utterances in opposition to the Philippine war. Judge Moore still resides at Lead, S. D., among the friends of his early manhood, and is a prominent figure in South Dakota politics, whose friends predict for him a brilliant future.

KELLAR, Andrew Jackson.—The lapse of time and the dissipation of the prejudices that swayed men's judgment for a number of years after the close of the War of the Rebellion have caused us to view in a new light the sacrifices of the men who wore the Confederate uniform, and we have come to admire their devotion to the principles for which they fought. The bitter feelings engendered by that fierce internecine strife two score years ago have passed; we are now a united nation and proud of the flag which commands respect the world over. We have learned to love those true gentlemen of the South who represent all that is noble and inspiring in man, and have come to appreciate the unselfish motives which prompted the men who, accepting the outcome as final, bowed gracefully to defeat, and strove to unite the former opposing elements. Such a man was Col. Andrew J. Kellar, now a resident of Hot Springs, S. D. After giving four years of early youth to the Confederate service, he returned home imbued with the desire of uniting North and South. His soldierly heart was won by Grant's magnanimity at the surrender of the Confederate armies; his admiration was open and enthusiastic. He welcomed northern men and capital to the South when it was not the popular thing to do. His stand antagonized the secession politicians who opposed his efforts with all the bitterness of the period. His fighting, however, had ended with Lee's surrender. Col. Kellar is a native of Tennessee, and a

scion of heroes of Revolutionary days. His paternal grandfather was born in France, came to this country in the early days, fought as a volunteer soldier in the Revolutionary War, was captured by the British near Newport, R. I., and was sent to England a prisoner, where he remained until peace was made between the United States, England and France. He returned to this country from France in 1800 and settled in Maryland, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving in the army that defended Baltimore against the British. Col. Kellar's maternal grandfather was an Irishman, and served as a corporal in the First Kentucky riflemen under Gen. Jackson, in the war with England in 1812-1815. He came to the United States from Ireland in 1796, under charge of the father of Gov. Wise, of Virginia, and was a member of the Society of United Irishmen. He died after the battle of New Orleans while on his way to his home in Kentucky. The subject of this sketch is a son of George Philip Kellar and Sarah Conley Kellar, and was born in 1838. When fourteen years of age he entered the state university at Columbus, Tenn., remaining in this institution for two years. Afterwards he pursued his studies in New Orleans with Professors Lanier and Dimitry. He began the study of law under the direction of Mr. Miles Taylor, a distinguished member of the bar of New Orleans, and who was then a member of the lower house of congress. Later he went to Somerville, Tenn., and prepared himself for admission to the bar in the office of Gen. Thomas Rives. He was admitted to practice law in the circuit courts in 1859, and admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Tennessee in 1860. The following year, on the outbreak of the war, he enlisted in the Confederate army at Memphis, Tenn., and was mustered in as captain of Company D, Fourth Tennessee Regiment of Infantry. In July, 1862, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, and in July of the following year, colonel. He was paroled May 1, 1865. The regiment served in Cheatham's division in the army commanded by Generals Albert Sidney John-

son, Beauregard, Bragg, Hood and Joseph E. Johnson. After the war he returned home and resumed the practice of his profession. He took a prominent part in political affairs, ever having the highest interests of his country at heart. This spirit dominated him to the exclusion of personal ambition. In the stormy days at Washington, in the contest of Tilden against Hayes, he was a quiet factor in "stilling the ugly temper of the nation"; but he accepted no favors for his conscientious work. It was done for the republic, not for himself. Not without laudable ambition, he yet declined honors lest his motives be misunderstood. He had an intimate acquaintance with distinguished men and was a personal friend of Andrew Johnson, Hayes and Garfield. An incident at a dinner at Delmonico's, where Whitelaw Reid, Blaine and other distinguished men were guests, shows the impression Col. Kellar made on older men. When the feast ended and the party was discussing the situation of the day, Blaine laid his hand kindly on Col. Kellar's shoulder and exclaimed: "You are a very audacious young man." That Col. Kellar's able, unselfish course made him honored by his peers is evidenced by the following extract from the *Memphis Scimitar*, of January 8, 1889, when his friends in Kentucky and Tennessee wanted him in Harrison's cabinet:

"More than any other man in the South, perhaps, did he contribute to that pacification of our section with Hayes' administration which enabled it to secure the victory that the South achieved over the carpet-bag government. Of Col. Kellar's equipment for any service under the new administration, which he would accept, none can doubt. He is a very able man, whether at the bar, in the military field, in the editorial room, or in business life, with all of which he has enlarged and successful experience. He could have had anything for the asking under Hayes, but he was not in politics for revenue, nor for the other delights of official power and place. He held a very unique post in the work he had undertaken, and felt, no doubt, that he would forfeit



ANDREW J. KELLAR.

what influence he hoped to exert on either side if there should be a suspicion that he was engaged in the advocacy of his schemes of pacification for the selfish ends to be attained by accepting office, and so he declined."

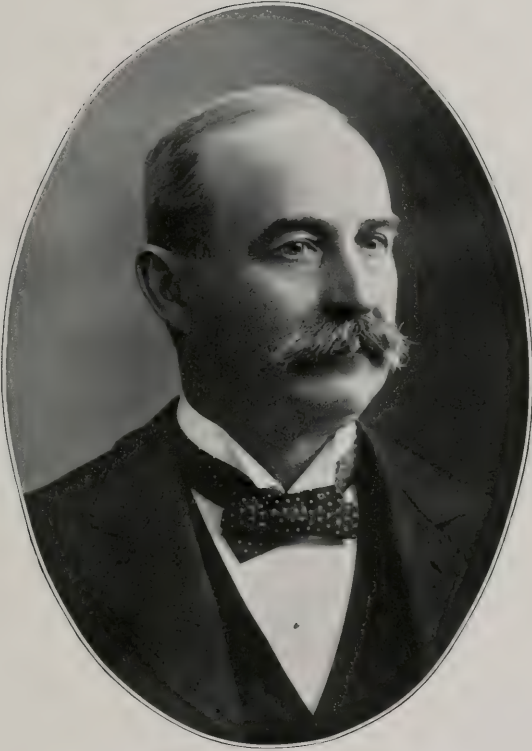
Col. Kellar came to South Dakota from Kentucky in 1893 and located at Hot Springs, where he is engaged in the practice of law. In politics, he was a Douglas Union Democrat in 1860, voted for Grant in 1868, for Greeley in 1872, Peter Cooper in 1876, Garfield in 1880, Blaine in 1884, Harrison in 1888 and 1892, Bryan in 1896 and 1900. The only office held by Col. Kellar was that of member of the state senate of South Dakota, elected on the Silver Republican ticket in 1896. He served as chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1874, he was an earnest supporter of Andrew Johnson for the United States senate and contributed in no small degree to the latter's success in securing his election. In 1877, he was tendered the governorship of Washington territory, by President Hayes, which he declined. November 28, 1865, he was married to Miss Margaret Agnes Chambers, of Mississippi, a cousin of Hon.

Hugh Lawson White. She is descended from the Revolutionary generals, William Davidson and Griffith Rutherford. Five children were born: Chambers, who graduated with first honors at Vanderbilt university, and is now a leading attorney of Deadwood, S. D.; Andrew Conley, connected with a Sioux City commission house; Werdna, graduated with first honors in music at Hellmuth college, Canada; Philip Rutherford, admitted to the bar of South Dakota by the supreme court of the state, but, preferring literature and journalism to the law, is now in Chicago, engaged in newspaper work.

WINSHIP, George Bailey.—For more than twenty years George B. Winship, the founder and present publisher of the *Herald*, Grand Forks, N. D., has been one of the leading forces in shaping the development of the Northwest. He was born in Saco, Me., in 1847. His father, George D. Winship, was a native of New Hampshire, his ancestors being early settlers of English descent who were principally farmers, stock raisers and fruit growers, in moderate financial circumstances. George D. Winship was a carpenter by trade. He was married in 1846 to Abigail Bailey, also New Hampshire born and reared. She died at Pine Island, Minn., in 1880. They moved to Dodge county, Wis., in 1850, and the next year moved to La Crosse, in the same state, where he worked at his trade. Six years later, in 1857, he crossed the Mississippi with his family and settled at La Crescent, Minn. On the breaking out of the Civil War, at the first call for troops in 1861, he enlisted in the First Minnesota Rangers, and on the expiration of his term of service in 1863, entered the Second Minnesota cavalry and served until the close of the war, making a service of four years. He died in 1899.

Young George, when the family moved to La Crescent attended the district school until he was thirteen years of age, when he was so proficient in his studies that he was apprenticed as a printer in the office of the *La Crescent Plaindealer*, a weekly paper,

with a job printing outfit such as will generally be found in a country newspaper office. Such establishments are the true printing schools of the nation. There the type learns all the fundamentals of the art, from the casting of the roller to the making ready of the forms, and generally, under circumstances which test the fertility of his resources and ingenuity to the limit of his capacity. It is doubtful if a person can be a thorough newspaper man without graduating from one of the primitive institutions. After two years' work he quit and offered to enlist for the war, although only fifteen years old. He was rejected because of his age. He then went to work in the brick yard of William E. Potter, "sanding moulds." At the end of the year he offered himself again for a soldier and was accepted, enlisting as a member of Company "A" of the 2d Minnesota Cavalry, with which he served two years and three months, until the end of the war. When mustered out of service he picked up whatever job he could find, among other things chopping cord wood for Luke Blair, a Winona county farmer. In 1867 he started for the Idaho gold fields with Captain Davy's expedition, which was to leave Fort Abercrombie on the first of June, that year. Part of the outfit failed to arrive and Mr. Winship declined to go. The few who determined to proceed reorganized and started late in the summer, but on reaching the Missouri river late in the fall they were massacred by the Indians. Mr. Winship engaged to drive a freight team hauling goods from St. Cloud, the railroad terminus, to the various military posts in the west. The next year, 1868, he resumed his old business of printing, in the Winnipeg, Man., "Northwestern," under the charge of Dr. Schultz, afterwards lieutenant governor of the province. This was the only paper north of St. Cloud. Mr. Winship remained there about two years, during which the Riel rebellion broke out. In 1870 he went to Pembina, and was employed as clerk in a post trader's establishment. When the Blakeley-Carpenter lines of stages were put on between Breckenridge and Winnipeg, Mr. Winship formed a partner-



GEORGE BAILEY WINSHIP.

ship with William Budge and established a stage station at Turtle River—now Manvel—fourteen miles north of Grand Forks. In 1873 he sold out his interest in this enterprise and went to St. Paul, where he resumed his trade as printer, being employed on all the papers, at times. He was employed on the Pioneer as compositor when it was consolidated with the Press, and afterwards on the Pioneer Press until 1877, when he started a weekly paper named the "Courier," at Caledonia, Minn., independent in politics. In 1879 the plant was transferred to Grand Forks, Dakota Territory, where the weekly Grand Forks Herald was established. In November, 1881, the Daily Herald was launched as an evening paper. In the meantime the facilities of the office were continually increased to meet the wants of the growing business, which required not only new material, but more house room. In 1891 the full Associated Press franchise was secured and the paper entered upon its career as a metropolitan morning daily paper. It has now all the most modern appliances—Mergenthaler typesetting machines, rapid Miehle presses, together with a complete modern bindery from which is turned out every form of blank books for state, county, and minor officials, and blank forms carefully prepared for every use in the state. These are kept in stock for immediate delivery. Mr. Winship has been the animating spirit of the vast enterprise from its inception, the Herald being in his control ever since its establishment. The energy, perseverance and business sagacity required to overcome obstacles, harmonize interests and to untangle the complications involved in the development of such an enterprise and in bringing it to its present commanding position, is an achievement worthy of the highest honor. Mr. Winship, in addition to this immense labor, has not neglected his duties as a plain citizen. While his greatest influence has, perhaps, been exerted through the Herald, his strong personality has been a large factor in directing public affairs. In early life he was a Democrat. In the Hayes campaign he was an enthusi-

astic supporter of the Republican party and voted for its nominees. He has since been a consistent Republican. He was the first state senator from the Seventh legislative district of the state. He championed the prohibition law and has always advocated its rigid enforcement. He led the forces opposed to the Louisiana lottery when an effort was made to establish it in the state. He served one term as oil inspector under Governor Allen, and was strongly supported in the state Republican conventions of 1898 and 1900 as a candidate for governor; in the latter convention a large majority of the delegates were favorable to him, but through deft maneuvering the nomination went elsewhere. Mr. Winship was appointed and served as provisional department commander when the Grand Army of the Republic department was instituted in the state. He was subsequently first department commander of North Dakota, and had previously served as senior vice commander of the Dakota Territorial department, besides being a post commander, having been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic sixteen years. He has been active also in the Masonic order, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Lodge of Perfection, and El Zagal Temple. He is one of the charter members of Acacia Lodge of Grand Forks, and has served as senior warden. He was married to Josephine Minshall, at La Crescent, in 1874, but they have no children except an adopted daughter, Barbara, married to Francis W. Weego, Dec. 27, 1899. Mr. Winship, although not enrolled as a member, is a regular attendant and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church at Grand Forks.

HEINRICH, Julius J., the efficient head of the department of oil inspection of the state of Minnesota, under Gov. Lind's administration, came to the state with his parents, John Heinrich and Minnie Heinrich, when a mere lad, in 1865. His father engaged in brewing, an industry then in its infancy in the state. He was an energetic,

practical man, and determined to train his son, Julius, to be a like character. Accordingly, after Julius had completed his education in the public schools, he went to the business college, where he was duly indoctrinated in the intricacies of accounts and in business routine. He then went in business with his father, continuing in that pursuit until 1890. He had, in the meantime, taken an active interest in politics, and had become a recognized leader in the Democratic party. Being a man of genial manners, attractive personality, and of a generous disposition, he was very popular with all who knew him. A natural result followed. He was nominated to one of the most important offices in the city, that of register of deeds, on the Democratic ticket, and triumphantly elected. Upon entering upon the duties of the office, he sold his interest in the brewing business, and, with characteristic fidelity, devoted his whole attention to the public service. The city of Minneapolis has never had a more satisfactory discharge of those duties than during the administration of Julius J. Heinrich.

The whirligig of politics let Mr. Heinrich out of office at the close of his term. But a man of his activity, fertile in resources, could not remain idle. He engaged in various pursuits, among them the laundry enterprise. He is still president and treasurer of the Phoenix Laundry company, the well known establishment at 315 Third avenue south. Yet his interest in public affairs did not abate. His practical common sense made him one of the leaders in the broader field of state politics.

A proof that his sterling qualities were fully appreciated is shown by the fact that he has been twice nominated by his party for secretary of state. When Gov. Lind was elected he appointed Mr. Heinrich to the important position of state oil inspector.

Mr. Heinrich is no less popular in the social sphere than he is in business life and in political circles. This is evident from his fraternal associations. He is a member of the Elks, Modern Woodmen, Druids, Knights of Honor, besides being an Odd Fellow and a Mason. He was happily mar-



JULIUS J. HEINRICH.

ried in 1882 to Hattie A. Stremel, and rejoices in a daughter and son, Minnie A. Heinrich, 16 years of age, and Gustaf A. Heinrich, 12 years of age. His home is 1115 Sixth street north, where he has lived twenty-five years, honored as a citizen and respected as a man, in every relation of life. As if to emphasize this high regard, his friends determined to confer other honors upon him. In the campaign of 1900 they made him the nominee of the Democratic party for the responsible office of city treasurer of the city of Minneapolis, a position of trust of the very highest character. A man who can inspire such confidence may well feel that he has not lived in vain.

WILSON, Samuel Bailey, county attorney of Blue Earth county, is a resident of Mankato. His career can but show the possibilities awaiting a young man who has pluck and energy supplemented by an education. Samuel B. Wilson was born May 12, 1873, at Price's Branch, Montgomery county, Mo., and is a son of Rebecca (Sutherland) Wilson and Charles Wilson. His father was at one time a prosperous farmer



SAMUEL B. WILSON.

owning a large farm on the Missouri river, but a sudden change in the current of that treacherous river washed it all away, leaving him with what little personal property he could save. He died in 1878 and, while fairly well situated, left but a small amount for his large family. Mrs. Wilson died soon after and Samuel, at an early age, was obliged to hire out to a farmer for his board and clothes. He was thus employed for several years and received but scanty schooling during this time, as he was only able to attend school during the winter months, and then had no time for outside study. For the next five years young Wilson was employed as farm hand, day laborer, section hand and railroad brakeman; any employment that was honest being gladly accepted. In 1889 he rented a farm in Montgomery county, Mo., and after a year of fairly successful farming, sold the proceeds and decided to attend school, and entered the high school at Mexico, Mo., but, for financial reasons, had to leave before the year was finished. He then came to Minnesota and entered the state normal school at Mankato, working on a neighboring farm for his board. The next few years

saw a struggle for means to complete his normal course. He was employed as farm hand, carpenter, bookkeeper, salesman, etc. Perseverance won and he was graduated from the normal school in 1894 with special mention from the faculty. Mr. Wilson now determined to become a lawyer and went to Minneapolis to attend the law department of the state university. In connection with his college work he was employed by a collection agency, but before the year was over was appointed assistant librarian and later librarian of the library at the law school, which position he filled until graduation. While in college he was very prominent in college affairs and was law editor of the college paper. He was a delegate from the University of Minnesota Republican club to the national convention of the American College Republican League, and as such took a prominent part in the proceedings and secured the following convention for the University of Minnesota. He was also appointed chairman of the Ninth district, comprising Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. He is a member of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi. Mr. Wilson was graduated in the class of 1896 and located in Mankato, where he has built up a steadily growing practice. In 1896 Governor Clough appointed him judge of probate, to fill an unexpired term, and he was at the time the youngest judge of probate in the history of the state. He did not seek a re-election as the position interfered with his private practice. Judge Wilson is an enthusiastic Republican and has been rewarded in several ways for his faithful work. In 1897 and again in 1899 he was elected a member of the board of education of Mankato. In 1900 he was elected county attorney of Blue Earth county. The judge is a member of several secret societies, among them the Royal Arcanum, Modern Woodmen of America, Eastern Star, Masonic Order and the Elks. He has filled several chairs in the blue lodge of the Masons, and has served in like capacities for the Elks, including two years as Exalted Ruler, and as delegate to the grand lodge at Atlantic City, N. J., in July, 1900. He was married on

June 21, 1899, to Miss Daisy Sheehan, a critic teacher in the Mankato state normal school. Judge and Mrs. Wilson attend the Presbyterian church, the latter being a member of the same.

KENT, Ernest Howard.—North Dakota has become known throughout the country for the prominence of its young men in public affairs, and its remarkable growth is in no small way indebted to the push and vigor of this young blood. Ernest Howard Kent, of Lakota, was appointed register of the United States land office at Grand Forks in 1898, when he was barely thirty, and his career previous to that time shows that the people of his state had long known his abilities. He was born February 10, 1868, at Osceola, Wis., where his father, John Polk Kent, born and raised in Maine, followed the business of boat builder; in fact, most of the upper Mississippi and St. Croix boats of that time were built by him. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Mary Jane Wilson, was born in Pennsylvania, and is a direct descendant of John Alden, the pilgrim. Young Kent spent his boyhood days on the picturesque banks of the St. Croix, near Osceola, and when eight years old the family removed to Ashland, Wis., where he received most of his early education. In 1880, James P. Kent first heard of the then newly opened Red River valley country and made his plans to move there with his family, but died before maturing his arrangements. However, Mrs. Kent, too, had become enthused with the future of the new country and located at Crookston, Minn. In 1883, Ernest followed the extension of the then St. P., M. & M. railway, and located at Bartlett, N. D., at that time the end of the line. He had a varied experience, as the only boy in a new western town. He clerked in various stores and gained valuable business experience. In company with other residents of Bartlett, he removed to Lakota, as the old town, ruined by a disastrous fire and the attitude of the railroad company, practically went out of existence. In 1885 young Kent



ERNEST H. KENT.

formed a partnership under the name of Kent & Brown, and carried on an extensive mercantile business. Ernest Kent has always been an ardent supporter of the Republican party and in 1888, before he was of age, was sent as a delegate to the last territorial convention, held at Watertown, and has since attended several conventions, both state and national. The first public office held by Mr. Kent was that of postmaster at Lakota, which position he filled for about five years. He was not of age at the time he received his appointment and, in 1889, when he was sworn in, was the youngest postmaster in the United States. In 1894 Mr. Kent retired from business to become a newspaper man, he having purchased the Nelson County Herald, a Democratic paper struggling for an existence. He changed the politics of the paper and has made it a success, and to-day, known as the Lakota Herald, it is regarded as one of the leading papers in the state. Mr. Kent was the original McKinley man in North Dakota, and in 1893 wired Wm. McKinley congratulations on being elected governor of Ohio, and pledged North Dakota for him in 1896. He was the only North Dakotan in attendance

at the banquet of the Marquette club in Chicago, February, 1896, when the formal candidacy of Wm. McKinley for the nomination of president was announced. He was an alternate to the St. Louis convention when McKinley was first nominated. March 2, 1898, President McKinley appointed him register of the United States land office at Grand Forks, and he is now filling that position. Mr. Kent served and is now secretary of the North Dakota State Business Men's Union. He is also president of the North Dakota State Press association. As a true Dakotan, he is much interested in the Chautauqua movement and is a member of the board of trustees of the organization at Devils Lake. While acting in his present position, Mr. Kent is putting in his spare time by taking a course at the law school connected with the state university at Grand Forks. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and belongs to the lodge at Lakota and the consistory at Fargo. He is also a member of El Zagel Temple of the Shrine.

KOEHLER, Robert.—One of the prominent members of his profession in the United States is Robert Koehler, director of the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts. He is recognized as one of the leading instructors in art, and the Northwest is proud of the distinction of having such a talented artist in its midst. Mr. Koehler is a native of Germany. His father, Theodore Alexander Ernst Koehler, was a resident of Berlin, where he was born in 1816. His ancestors, as far back as 1690, were weavers. He was a mechanic, possessed of unusual skill. As was the custom in Germany, Mr. Koehler entered upon his "wanderjahre" after leaving school, visiting various foreign countries. Returning, he established himself in business in Hamburg. He was married in 1846 to Louise Charlotte Christiane Bueter, who was the eldest child of Nicolas Basilius Bueter, a master-builder in Hamburg. She was a lady of artistic tastes and attainments, especially in the line of fine needlework, to the teaching of which she devoted many years of her

life, both before and after marriage. In March, 1854, Mr. Koehler came with his family to New York, subsequently locating in Milwaukee, which he made his permanent home. Mr. Koehler established here a little machine shop of his own which enabled him to give a good private school education to his children, the public schools at that time not offering such advantages as he was anxious to provide them. This appears to have been his chief, if not his sole, ambition. He was not aggressive, and did not care for public distinction of any kind, but in private organizations of an educational character he was a wise counsellor and an active worker. He died in his eightieth year, after a short illness, in the fullest possession of his mental powers, though failing strength had for some time prevented his continuing his wonted work. His faithful wife did not long survive him, dying, at the age of 81, the following year (1897). Three children, two boys and one girl, were born to them. The subject of this sketch, who was the second born, first saw the light of day November 28, 1850, at Hamburg. He received his early education at the "West Side German and English High School" in Milwaukee, where all the regular branches of study were gone through in both the English and German languages. Besides the regular courses in languages and the higher mathematics, considerable attention was given to chemistry, physiology, literature, and drawing, free hand and mechanical. In the latter branches Robert easily excelled, so that some career in which he could apply his skill in these directions was decided upon, and he was apprenticed to a lithographer on quitting school. His dislike for the purely mechanical part of the profession grew apace with his more artistic leanings, and he resolved to devote himself for some time exclusively to the study of drawing, finally choosing this more congenial and artistic branch of lithography as his future occupation. After having served his apprenticeship in Milwaukee, he accepted a position in a lithographic establishment at Pittsburgh in 1871, removing to New York the same year in order to have his eyes treated. Having undergone a successful operation he

decided to remain there, but suffered a short period of disappointment before he was able to secure a paying situation. This he finally did in a lithographic establishment, where he continued to ply his vocation for the next year and a half, in the meantime attending night classes at the National Academy of Design. Having now saved enough money for the purpose, he went to Europe, where he took up the study of art in Munich in 1873. His funds giving out at the expiration of two years he returned to New York and began the struggle for existence anew. For four years he had a hard contest with adversity; but, finally, through the munificence of George Ehret, the wealthy New York brewer, he was enabled to resume his studies abroad. The next dozen years he spent chiefly in Europe, completing his course at the Royal Academy at Munich, under Professors Loefftz and Defregger, finishing with his large painting "The Strike" (now on exhibition in the Minneapolis Public Library), for which he received a silver medal at Munich, and a Mention Honorable at the World's Fair in Paris in 1889. After leaving the academy he assumed charge of a private art school in Munich, which he conducted for several years until he decided on his return to America in the fall of 1892. He took up his abode in New York, where he occupied one of the Van Dyke studios for the next nine months, when he received and accepted the offer of the directorship of the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts, which he has filled ever since, coming to Minneapolis in September, 1893. While in Munich he was twice delegated to America by the Munich Artists' Association for the purpose of organizing an American department at the International Art Exhibition of 1883 and 1888, the successful accomplishment of which, in the face of very discouraging conditions, gave proof of energy and executive ability of no mean order, and earned him official recognition by the Bavarian government in the bestowal of the cross of the order of St. Michael. During his sojourn in Munich he took a prominent part in all affairs of the American colony there, being four times elected president of the American Artists' club. The experience thus gained,



ROBERT KOEHLER.

while holding various offices and as a teacher of art, tended to qualify him exceptionally for the position he now holds. When the history of the art development in the Northwest will be written, Mr. Koehler's earnest and conscientious work will appear as of the greatest importance. His faith in the future of art in the great Northwest keeps his enthusiasm fresh and finds him ever ready to support with advice and assistance every artistic enterprise. With pen and pencil, on the lecture platform and in the class rooms, he works indefatigably and unselfishly for the cause of art. In September, 1895, Mr. Koehler married Marie Fischer, born in Rochester, N. Y., of German parents, her father being a civil engineer of great ability. Mr. Koehler met his wife some years previously on the beautiful shores of Lake Constance, in Germany. Mr. Koehler has built himself a handsome residence on Portland avenue, within two blocks of lovely Minnehaha creek. The house is of striking appearance, being modelled after the old German houses of Nuremberg. The second floor is mainly occupied by the artist's studio, and in this ideal sanctum Mr. Koehler spends what time is left from his vocation of teach-

ing—considerably less than he could wish. Among the pictures Mr. Koehler has painted, aside from the aforementioned "Strike" are "A Holiday Occupation" (owned by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts); "Her Only Support," "Love's Secret," "The Socialist," "In the Cafe," "The Carpenter's Family," "Rainy Evening in Munich," "Evening, Promenade Platz, Munich," (referred to by Professor Muther in his "History of Modern Painting"); "The First Guests," "Violet," "Judgment of Paris," "Spanish Nobleman," "Listening to the Sermon," "Lunch Time," "In Summer," "The Sower," "Homeward Bound," and "At Lake Minnetonka"; also a number of portraits.

WULLING, Frederick John.—Pharmacy as an art is as old as history, but pharmacy as a science, like chemistry, is of comparatively recent development. The old-time doctors' *materia medica* was limited to the few organic drugs they collected themselves and carried about with them. The advance of the profession of medicine compelled expert knowledge to such an extent that the compounding of drugs gradually developed from a mere adjunct to a doctor's qualifications into a separate and true profession. Pharmacy is now recognized as one of the most important arts and sciences in the circle of the professions, and takes rank with and includes chemistry. When the University of Minnesota was expanding its curriculum to more fully embrace the field which its name implies—university—a college of pharmacy was included and a young man of superior attainments and practical experience was secured to organize it. That man was the present dean of the college, Frederick J. Wulling. He was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., December 24, 1866. His father was John J. Wulling, an architect by profession. He was also a manufacturer of artistic interior woodwork. During one of the almost periodical depressions of the country he became so involved that he closed out this business, stripping himself and family of all but the necessities of life to meet his obligations, which he paid to

the last dollar, sacrificing even his homestead for this purpose. The family is of German descent and can be traced back to the fourteenth century. It held a landed estate in Germany up to about the middle of the last century, when so many changes took place. The name was originally Von Wullingen. This was changed by Mr. Wulling's great-grandfather to its present form. In 1870 John J. Wulling moved from Brooklyn to his summer home at Carlstadt, N. J., eight miles from New York. Here Frederick received his early education and spent his boyhood days. He passed through the grammar and high schools, graduating from the latter at the head of his class. Besides this, during the last two years of his high school course, he attended Bryant & Stratton's business college at night, and was employed on Saturdays in the office of a wholesale importing house in New York city. This shows the indomitable energy of the boy and his capacity for work. His father's reverses came at about the close of Frederick's high school course. After graduating he took up the university studies under tutors, and then began the study of medicine and pharmacy. His father was so broken down by his business troubles that the support of the family, grown to be a large one, devolved upon Frederick, who was the oldest, although scarcely more than a boy, but the responsibility instead of discouraging him stimulated him to increased energy. He took a position with college privileges with Dr. C. W. Braeutigan, of Brooklyn. A part of his time was given to the Columbia University, and to translating articles on chemistry, pharmacy and medicine from French, German, Italian and Spanish journals. He did this so rapidly and well that he earned enough to support his father's family and to provide for his own college course. In 1885 he passed the senior examination in pharmacy and allied branches before the boards of New York and Brooklyn, and of New Jersey. He had matriculated at the College of Pharmacy of the city of New York in 1884. After the final junior examination of the college in 1886 it was made known to him that his rating was the highest of the class, and that he was entitled

to enter the competitor's examination for the free scholarship of the senior year. He won the scholarship—the first that had been won for several years, because of the failure of candidates to reach the required percentage. In 1887 he graduated at the head of a class of one hundred and six, taking as prizes the gold medal, one hundred dollars in gold, a microscope, and an analytical balance—all the prizes possible for one person to take. His general average in marking was 98½. This has not since been equalled in the college. During the three years at the College of Pharmacy and after—as time permitted, while keeping up with his class—he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the Columbian University. In the spring of 1886 he resigned the position with Dr. Braeutigan to accept one in Dr. S. Fleet Speir's laboratories on Brooklyn Heights, where he was promoted so rapidly that he became managing chemist before he had graduated from college, and when he had just turned twenty years of age. In 1886 he was appointed lecture assistant to Professor Bedford, the foremost pharmacist of the profession. In 1887 he was promoted to the instructorship, and in 1890 to the assistant professorship of pharmacy in the New York College of Pharmacy. From 1889 to 1891 he was associate editor with Editor-in-Chief Professor Bedford on the *Pharmaceutical Record* of New York. During the early spring and summer of 1887 he visited the chief universities of Europe, studying for brief periods at Munich, Berlin, Goettingen and Paris. Before he returned home he visited every country in Europe except England. The versatility and activity shown by Mr. Wulling during the years from 1887 to 1891 exhibit his ability and capacity for work. He was managing chemist in a large laboratory, teacher at the New York College, doing post-graduate and original research work with Professor Charles F. Chandler, and later with Professor Parsons, attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons three times a week, translating, doing editorial work, and writing of articles on chemical, pharmaceutical, medical and allied subjects, attending the Hoagland Laboratory of



FREDERICK J. WULLING.

Bacteriology at Long Island College, lecturing before the Brooklyn Institute, and before the Brooklyn Ethical Association, besides doing work for physicians in clinical microscopy, and instructing private classes in chemistry. During this time he recovered his father's old home and added surrounding ground to it and acquired other real estate. He also entered into partnership in drug stores with some of his most successful students. In 1889, as might have been expected from this multifarious activity, his health began to fail and he took another trip to Europe for a rest, but did some advanced work in chemistry at Munich. He, however, returned fully recovered. In 1891 Professor Wulling was called to the chair of Inorganic Pharmaco-Diagnosis at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. He resigned from the New York College to devote his attention to his new duties and to a larger business venture with his uncle, which, not proving profitable, was disposed of. In 1892 he published his work "*Pharmaceutical and Medical Chemistry*" which has now reached its third edition. A brief history of botany, which he wrote in 1891, has passed through ten editions of a thousand each. In the spring of

1892 Professor Wulling was called to the University of Minnesota to organize a department of pharmacy. This work he did, surmounting many obstacles. The department took high rank from the start, and it is now one of the leading colleges of the United States. He was at once given the title of dean of the faculty and made an executive officer of the university. He has given his time and energy exclusively to the college and higher pharmacy since his appointment as dean. In 1894 Dean Wulling made a trip to England, Scotland, France and Belgium. He there enlarged his acquaintance with men prominent in his own field and in other sciences. He has been in all the states of the Union, and has visited Canada. Soon after his return from England he was elected Fellow of the Society of Science at London. To sum up his literary work it may be mentioned that besides being the author of the two standard books mentioned he is the author of more than four hundred original essays, papers and lectures outside of college work, and of a work published serially in "Merck's Report" on the subject of "Carbon Compounds." This work is now complete and will shortly appear in book form. His writings are widely copied in journals in the United States and in the leading countries of Europe. In 1897 Dean Wulling was married to Miss Lucile T. Gissel, daughter of Henry Gissel, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a well-to-do merchant. He has four sisters and three brothers, for whom he has provided a liberal education, besides contributing liberally every month to his parents. In 1896 he graduated from the law school of the University of Minnesota with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and in 1898 took the degree of Master of Laws. He has therefore earned the degrees of Ph. G., Ph. C., Phm. D., LL. B., F. S. C., and LL. M. He is also affiliated with the following organizations: Honorary member of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and of Alumni associations of the College of Pharmacy of the city of New York and of the Minnesota University College of Pharmacy. He is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association,

American Chemical Society, Chemists' Club, New York; New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Minnesota Pharmaceutical State Association, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Letters, Brooklyn Ethical Association, Minnesota Bar, and of other minor associations.

TURNBLAD, Swan Johan, is owner and publisher of the Svenska Amerikanska Posten, published at Minneapolis. This publication is the most influential Scandinavian weekly issued from the presses of this country. It has a circulation of over 50,000 copies, exceeding by a good many thousand that of any other paper of its nationality, and is the largest in point of size, running usually from sixteen to twenty pages. Mr. Turnblad is in every sense of the world a self-made man. He is a prominent representative of that class of American citizens who make up such a large portion of the population of this great Northwest. What success he has achieved is due entirely to his own unaided efforts. Taking hold of the Svenska Amerikanska Posten in the second year of its existence, when it had only 1,400 subscribers and an indebtedness of \$5,000 weighing it down, his business sagacity has succeeded in thirteen years in making it one of the best paying newspaper properties in the Northwest. Mr. Turnblad was born October 7, 1860, in Tubbemåla, Sweden. He is the son of Olof Monson and Ingjard Turnblad, who came to this country when he was but nine years of age. His father had possessed a considerable fortune in the old country, but he lost it all through the unfortunate endorsement of worthless notes. On his arrival in America, he came directly to Minnesota and located at Vasa, in Goodhue county, where he engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch attended the Vasa public schools and P. T. Lindholm's high school in that place. He taught school for two terms after leaving the high school. Quite early in life Mr. Turnblad exhibited a strong predilection for the art of printing. While attending school he sent away for a set of types and a small hand press. Up to this time he had never seen a printer's case, but through

a small instruction book he obtained he quickly learned how to use the small printing equipment he had ordered. That he was ambitious may be judged by the fact that he attempted to publish an arithmetic compiled by Professor P. T. Lindholm. He had to distribute his type after setting and printing each page, but in six months' time he succeeded in getting out a book of 120 pages. He was but seventeen years old when he completed this pretentious task. In 1879 he removed to Minneapolis and worked as a typesetter on the *Minnesota Stats Tidning* and *Svenska Folkets Tidning*. He followed this line of work for the next eight years, part of the time soliciting in the insurance business. In 1887 he took charge of the management of the *Svenska Amerikanska Posten*, which at that time was in a bad financial condition, but under his able management it was soon put on a solid footing. The paper is independent in politics, and is an advocate of temperance principles. It may be mentioned in this connection that at one time Mr. Turnblad took a prominent part in temperance work. He assisted in organizing the first Scandinavian temperance society in Minneapolis, meetings being held at the old Harrison hall every Sunday afternoon to crowded houses. He was also a Good Templar and helped to organize several lodges throughout the state of Minnesota. When Mr. Turnblad first came to Minneapolis he did not have over \$5 to his name, but by industry and frugal habits he has now amassed a comfortable fortune. In the days when he worked at the printer's case, his inventive mind evolved a secret letter writer, which is now extensively used. He sold the sole right to its patent to an eastern party at a handsome figure, thus first securing his start in life. He owns the Cecil flats at 1511 Stevens avenue, one of the handsomest and best paying apartment buildings in Minneapolis, and also possesses considerable other real estate property. He is now erecting a handsome grey-stone residence on some property he owns, on Central Park and Oak Grove street, at a cost of \$100,000. Mr. Turnblad is independent in his political affiliations, but has always refused to accept political preferment for him-



SWAN J. TURNBLAD.

self, with the exception of his appointment as a member of the board of managers of the state reformatory at St. Cloud, which he was offered by Governor Lind in 1899. He is a prominent member of the Masonic lodge, having taken all the degrees up to the thirty-second in the York and Scottish Rites. He is also a Shriner. He is identified with the Presbyterian church, and is a member of Westminster. In 1883 he was married to Christina Nelson, of Worthington, Minn. They have one child, Lillian Zenobia. Mr. Turnblad and his family, in the last few years, have enjoyed considerable traveling, and in 1895, 1897 and 1899 they made extensive European tours.

MARSHALL, Clarence Alden, came to Minneapolis in 1891 from Boston, to take the directorship of the Northwestern Conservatory of Music.

His father was Alden B. Marshall, a contractor and builder of Newton, Mass., a veteran of the Civil war, and a man of sterling character, universally respected in the community. His mother was Clarissa Hemenway, a member of a prominent family in



CLARANCE A. MARSHALL.

Framingham, Mass. Both families came from the oldest Puritan stock.

Clarence A. Marshall was born at Marlboro, Mass., March 15, 1859. His education was obtained in the public schools of Newton, Mass., where his parents removed in his ninth year, attracted by the reputation of the public school system of the city. He graduated from Newton High School at the age of eighteen, and entered Harvard College a year later as special student in art and music. Here, for a period of six years, he pursued his studies in music and art under John Knowles Paine and others.

His musical education was continued under some of Boston's most famous instrumental and vocal artists, with a large number of whom he was associated as pupil or in some higher capacity until he became associate conductor with Carl Zerrahn, the well-known director of the famous Handel and Haydn Oratorio society. Positions as church organist and choir director were held in Watertown, Roxbury and Boston, and as director of choral societies in Watertown, Dorchester and other Massachusetts cities, also in Bangor, Waterville, Augusta and other Maine and New England towns.

In the fall of 1887, a choir and three

choral societies in Saginaw, Mich., held out inducements which were accepted, and a season was spent in that state. The next autumn, poor health making a southern climate preferable, he went to Nashville, Tenn., as leader of a surplised choir and vocal instructor in a large young ladies' seminary. In the spring of 1889 he organized and made a success of the first great musical festival ever held in the city. In the fall of that year he accepted an offer from the Mozart Society, of Richmond, Va., where two years were spent as director of the chorus and orchestra of the society, and booking artists for the semi-monthly concerts. Here two large and successful festivals were organized and a great stimulus given musical matters.

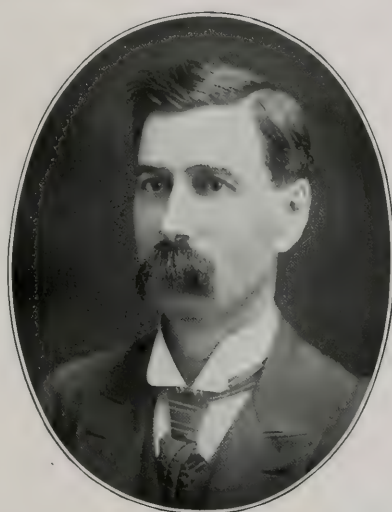
In the summer of 1891 he purchased the Northwestern Conservatory of Music at Minneapolis, immediately assuming active direction. The institution had been in operation for six years, and his first year showed an attendance of about 130. During the nine years following, energy and ability in management has increased the annual attendance to nearly 500, the last graduating class numbering 24. Over 3,500 students have been connected with the school, and an alumni association of over 100 organized, the quarters occupied have been enlarged, and a great school, exerting a wide influence over the Northwest, has been firmly established.

Mr. Marshall became a member of the Immanuel Baptist church of Newton, Mass., when a lad, and still retains the membership, his professional connection with churches of various denominations making a transfer impracticable. During his residence in Minneapolis he has been organist and choir director of Westminster Presbyterian, Gethsemane Episcopal, and the First Congregational churches.

He was married in 1891 to Miss Marion Howard, of Waterville, Me., and has one child, a daughter.

HUGHES, Thomas, is one of the leading lawyers of Southern Minnesota, and has been practicing his profession in Mankato since 1882. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Minersville, Meigs county, September 23,

1854. His father, Henry Hughes, was born in Monmouthshire, South Wales, in 1823, and came to this country in 1851, settling at Minersville, where, two years later, he was married to Eliza Davis, a native of Cardiganshire, Wales, who had emigrated to this country the same year as her husband. Mr. Hughes moved with his family to Minnesota in October, 1855, and settled on a farm in the present town of Cambria, Blue Earth county, and was one of the first settlers in that section of the state. He retired from his farm in 1889, removing to Mankato, where he now resides in fairly good circumstances. He always took an active interest in all matters of a public nature, has been a leader in local affairs, and held a number of town and school offices. The subject of our sketch enjoyed the best educational advantages the country schools afforded, and when twenty years of age went to Northfield and entered the preparatory department of Carleton College, graduating in the regular classical course in 1880, with first honors. He then took up the study of law in the office of the late Judge F. H. Waite, of Mankato, Minn., and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He formed a partnership with Mr. M. Z. Willard in 1884 under the firm name of Willard & Hughes, which continued until 1887. For the past ten years his brother, Evan Hughes, has been associated with him, but the firm name has been "Thomas Hughes." He enjoys an extensive practice and has the respect of his clients and fellow-members of the bar in a high degree. He has been attorney for the First National Bank of Mankato, the Mankato Mutual Building and Loan Association, and several other corporations, for a number of years. During his practice he has handled a large number of important cases, and with very good success. In 1896 he was elected county attorney of Blue Earth county and was re-elected by a large majority in 1898. His record in that office is acknowledged to have been second to none in the state. In politics he has always been a Republican and a consistent supporter of Republican principles, taking an active interest in the party's welfare. He has been identified with every pub-



THOMAS HUGHES.

lic enterprise tending to build up and promote the best interests of his adopted city, and has been a director of the Mankato Mutual Building and Loan Association for a number of years. He is also a member of and on the board of directors of the Mankato Board of Trade, is a director of the Y. M. C. A. of that city, and is connected with a number of other associations. The only fraternal organization with which he is connected is the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Mankato, a trustee and deacon, and superintendent of the Sunday school. November 25, 1885, he was married to Miss Alice O. Hills, daughter of Amos B. and Sybil Hills, of Faribault, Minn. Their union has been blessed with two children, Burton E. and Evan Raymond. Mrs. Hughes is a graduate of Carleton College in the class of 1881.

WINTERER, Herman.—North Dakota has afforded boundless opportunities to the young man of pluck and determination. Success, however, was not to be achieved without a struggle, and the ambitious youth who took up his residence in the Territory



HERMAN WINTERER.

of Dakota in the early days had his share of adversity and misfortune. When the subject of this sketch first settled in the Flicker-tail state and hung out his shingle he had neither money nor books nor experience as a lawyer. He did, however, possess a faculty for persevering and the prominence he has attained in the legal profession is due largely to this particular part of his make-up. Mr. Winterer was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 1, 1857. His father was a native of Germany, and was born and reared in Ettenheim, Grand Duchy of Baden, and here he learned the trade of a locksmith. He came to the United States when a young man and located in Philadelphia, where he secured employment in a locomotive shop. He was married here to Francisca Kohlflirath, who was also a native of Ettenheim. In 1858 they migrated west and settled in Sibley county, Minn. The Sioux uprising in the early sixties compelled the family to move away for a time from the claim on which they had settled, and in 1867 Mr. Winterer purchased another farm at Lake Prairie, in Nicollet county. He died in 1889, his wife's death preceding his about seven years, leaving a large family surviving them. Her-

man's early education was received in the district schools, but the instruction afforded was crude in its character. The desire of the parents to give their children the best education at their command inspired the lad to make diligent use of his time after the evening chores were done. He taught school and later he attended the high school at Le Sueur, Minn. In 1877 he entered the State University, and after completing the four year's work at this institution, took up the law course in the University of Iowa, graduating in the class of 1882. The following spring he went to Dakota and located at Valley City, where he began the practice of his profession. A few months later he formed a partnership with Judge Seth Mills. Mr. Mills died shortly afterwards, however, and Mr. Winterer continued his practice alone until his younger brother, Edward, became a partner and the law firm of Winterer & Winterer was established. Ever since his residence in Dakota Mr. Winterer has taken an active interest in politics. Although not a partisan, he has generally associated himself with the Democratic party. He was first an applicant for political honors in 1890, when he aspired to the office of state's attorney for Barnes county, and was elected by a two-thirds vote of the county against strong opposition. He was re-elected in 1892, and again in 1894, without opposition. His brother succeeded him in this office at the close of his third term. While serving as state's attorney he successfully conducted a number of important tax cases growing out of the Northern Pacific land grant. Both in 1896 and in 1900 Mr. Winterer was solicited to become a candidate for district judge of his home district, but in each instance declined, feeling that he could not afford to give up his practice for a judgeship. In 1890 he was elected vice president of the First National Bank of Valley City, which position he still holds. He has also served for a number of years on the board of education of that city and is president of the board at the present time. Since his graduation from the Iowa law school Mr. Winterer has been admitted to practice in the state and federal courts of

Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and, on March 28, 1898, was granted the privilege to practice before the supreme court of the United States. He is prominent in Masonic circles, is Eminent Commander of St. Elmo Commandery, No. 5, Valley City, and Warden of the Grand Commandery of the state of North Dakota. He is also a member of El Zagal Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Fargo, also a member of the A. O. U. W. January 1, 1887, he was married to Emma A., daughter of Cyrus G. Myrick, of Le Sueur, Minn. Mr. Myrick is a Vermonter and a graduate of the Norwich Military School and Middlebury College. Although 84 years of age he is able to read Greek and Latin and handle the higher branches of mathematics as easily as though he had just graduated. Mrs. Winterer is a graduate of the Le Sueur High School, and, thereafter, the recipient of special instruction. Three children have been born to them: Florence Nightingale, Francisca Eloise and Hermione Winterer.

MARTIN, Eben W.—The congressman-elect from South Dakota, Eben W. Martin, might be said to be indigenous to the soil, for he is by birth, training, education and experience a product of the Northwest and a fair example of what its institutions can do for its citizens. Mr. Martin was born in Maquoketa,—a name suggestive of western ozone,—Iowa, in 1855. On his father's side the ancestry is Scotch-Irish, while his mother is of English descent, from a family which settled at Stonington, Conn., in the seventeenth century. Her maiden name was Lois Hyde Wever, and she was the youngest child of Rev. John M. Wever, a Methodist Episcopal minister of the Troy (N. Y.) conference. Mr. Martin's father, James W. Martin, was a traveling salesman in modest financial circumstances, who served in the war of the Rebellion as captain of Company I, Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteers. Eben W. Martin's great-great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and served under General Washington. By reason of this military lineage Mr. Martin is a member of the Loyal Legion through his father's



EBEN W. MARTIN.

service, and a member of the South Dakota Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution by virtue of his great-great-grandfather's record in the struggle for independence. Mr. Martin's early education was obtained in the district school of Maquoketa, Jackson county, Iowa, and in the grammar and high school of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he prepared for college. He entered Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, and took the classical course, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1879, and three years later received from the institution the degree of Master of Arts. While in college he was, in 1877, president of the Interstate Oratorical Association—a fact which speaks well for his oratorical standing at college. Having chosen law as his profession, he commenced his legal studies in the office of George B. Young, Clinton, Iowa, and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He was president of the law class of the university while he was a student. In August, 1880, he came to South Dakota and settled at Deadwood when the region was known as the "Black Hills," where he has ever since lived. Here he devoted himself to his profession with

great assiduity and soon had a lucrative practice in all the courts accessible. In 1887 he formed a partnership with Norman T. Mason, Esq., under the style of Martin & Mason. The firm at once took a leading position at the bar and has since had a large share of the important litigation in all the higher courts of the state. Some of the cases conducted by the firm have been noted for the abstruse law points involved, and for the array of legal talent employed. One of the more recent cases is that of the Buxton Mining Company vs. Golden Reward Company, in the Circuit Court of the United States at Deadwood, and in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul. Martin & Mason were attorneys for the plaintiff. This was a jury case. The trial consumed five weeks, resulting in a verdict for about seventy thousand dollars for the plaintiff. Mr. Martin has always been a Republican, and has generally taken part in all campaigns so far as his business would permit, but not in a personal way, except when he was elected to the territorial legislature in 1884-85, until the recent campaign. In 1900 he was elected to congress as a member at large from South Dakota. He has always taken an interest in educational matters, as might be expected from his own thorough equipment. He was for several years president of the board of education of the city of Deadwood, and has served at different times as a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School at Spearfish, S. D., and of other educational institutions. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and in May, 1900, was a lay delegate to the quadrennial general conference of the denomination, held at Chicago. In 1883 he was married to Jessie Arvilla Miner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Miner, formerly of Cedar Falls, Iowa, now of Hot Springs, S. D. They have five children: George M., 16 years old; Lois W., 14; Paul E., 11; Charles E., 8, and Jessie A. Martin, 4 years old.

YOUNG, Newton Clarence.—Judge N. C. Young, who is now serving as one of the three justices of the supreme court of North

Dakota, was born at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, on January 28, 1862. His parents are natives of Ohio and are farmers. In 1850 and shortly after their marriage, they emigrated to Iowa, where they still reside. Their family consisted of ten children, six of whom are living. Newton, who is the fourth, received his entire education in the schools of his native state. Until he was eleven years of age he attended a country school. Later he attended the preparatory department of Tabor college. Following this he was compelled to remain out of school for four years and assist his father on the farm. In 1879 he entered the Iowa City academy, from which he graduated in 1882. In the same year he entered the state university, taking the classical course, and graduated in 1886 with the degree of B. A. and on the honor list. In his second year in the university he was elected to the editorial staff of the *Vidette Reporter*, the then official newspaper of the university, and later became its managing editor. He was a member and one of the presidents of the Letagathian Literary Society and later became a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. In the annual university oratorical contest of 1886 he was awarded second honors. In 1890 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. In the year of his graduation from the collegiate department of the university he entered the law department of the same institution and graduated therefrom in 1887. On June 23, 1887, two days after his graduation, he was married to Miss Ida B. Clarke, who had just graduated from the philosophical course of the same university. They immediately moved to Bathgate, in Pembina county, in the then territory of Dakota, where Mr. Young entered upon the practice of his profession. He soon became a useful member of the community in which he had taken up his residence and, in addition to enjoying a lucrative practice, he was called to fill a number of local offices. In 1892, at the instance of those of his fellow citizens favoring a better enforcement of the law, he became a candidate for state's attorney and was elected. In 1894 he was



NEWTON CLARENCE YOUNG.

re-elected to the same position without opposition. In 1896 he was one of three nominees for district judge of the Seventh judicial district, and was defeated. His successful administration of the state's attorney's office had, however, established his reputation from one end of the state to the other, as a conscientious and fearless attorney, so that, two years later, notwithstanding his defeat, the Republicans of Pembina county presented his name to the state convention as their choice for the supreme bench of the state, to succeed Judge Corliss, and he was nominated by acclamation. Shortly after the convention Judge Corliss resigned and Mr. Young was appointed by Gov. Devine to fill out the unexpired term. The ensuing election resulted in his election by a large majority, the endorsement from his home county being particularly complimentary and largely non-partisan. Judge Young is making an honorable record on the supreme bench and is a striking example of what may be accomplished by a young man of energy and fidelity to principle and purpose. In 1898, after his election to the supreme bench, Judge Young moved his family to Fargo, because of the greater convenience in his work, and the excellent educational advantages of that city. Their family consists of three children, Laura B., aged 12; Horace Clarke, aged 10, and Dorothea P., aged 8.

HARVEY, Thomas Edmond, was born in New York City, November 23, 1844, and is the oldest of seven children of Michael L. and Ellen Harvey, both of whom were natives of the north of Ireland, but of English and Scotch ancestry,—the maiden name of Mrs. Harvey being McGill. In May, 1850, the family emigrated to the state of Illinois and settled on a farm near Dixon, the county seat of Lee county, where Thomas E. received his early education, attending the common schools in the winter months and working on the farm during the summer. He was a studious reader of biography and history, in which he was greatly assisted and directed by his father, who was a graduate of the Uni-

versity of Dublin. In 1861 he entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago, but before graduating he enlisted in the 65th Illinois Infantry, and went to the front, participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry in September, 1862, where General Miles surrendered to Stonewall Jackson. From a private soldier Mr. Harvey rose to the rank of second lieutenant, and in June, 1865, when peace was declared, the spirit of adventure still strong in him, he started west and crossed the plains, arriving in Denver on the 6th of August, and returned to Omaha, Neb., in December of the same year. Here he first began the study of the law under the tuition of Hon. Charles H. Brown, then the leading criminal lawyer of the state. In February, 1868, he left the office of Mr. Brown and removed to North Platte, Neb., where he entered the law office of Hon. Beach I. Hinman, afterwards taking a course in a law school of one year, in Chicago, and returning to his old preceptor at North Platte, where he was admitted to the bar, September 23, 1873, remaining with Mr. Hinman until the fall of 1875. About this time reports of the discovery of gold in the Black Hills of Dakota attracted the attention of Mr. Harvey, and he resolved to set out for that Eldorado. Leaving Cheyenne on the 12th day of January, 1876, after many hardships, and their horses having been stolen by the hostile Indians, Mr. Harvey and his brother James arrived in Custer City, February 14, 1876. At that time the Black Hills was a part of the Indian reservation, and the territorial laws were not in force, but the people at once organized a provisional government, and at the election on the 25th of March, 1876, a code of laws was adopted and a full set of officers elected, Mr. Harvey being elected the first judge of the superior court, having appellate jurisdiction from the justices of the peace. This office he resigned to engage in the practice of law, and he was the first lawyer to practice in the Black Hills, and was engaged in every case tried in the courts there until he removed to Deadwood in July, 1877. While at Custer he was appointed the first United States postmaster, his

commission bearing date March 14, 1877.

In July of that year Mr. Harvey removed to Deadwood, where he had a lucrative law practice until 1889, when he was appointed the first district attorney of Meade county. After a year and eight months in this office he resigned, on account of his growing practice, and the large fees offered him in the defense of criminal cases; his success in this line was so great that there was not one conviction for felony for two years and four months, although over fifty parties were indicted for different crimes, including seven murder indictments. The citizens becoming alarmed at the condition of affairs in their county, requested him to accept the nomination for state's attorney on the Democratic ticket in the fall of 1892, and feeling that he should respond to the wishes of the best elements of all political parties, he accepted the nomination and was elected by a large majority over both the Republican and Populist candidates. Mr. Harvey justified the hopes of his friends and supporters by succeeding in convicting, and sending to the state penitentiary, sixteen persons for different crimes including murder and manslaughter, and another (Jay Hicks) was executed at Sturgis, November 15, 1894, for the robbery and murder of a stockman, committed in November, 1893, thus, in two years' time, effectually putting an end to the reign of terror in that county, and making it one of the most peaceable and law-abiding counties in the state.

Mr. Harvey's reputation as a criminal lawyer is not confined to his own state. He is frequently employed to try important criminal cases in Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Nebraska. In politics he is a Republican, having renounced the Democratic party in 1895 during Cleveland's last administration; he is valued very highly as a campaign orator and is engaged by the Republican state and county committees in every political contest.

In 1885 Mr. Harvey was married to Miss Lizzie J. Martin, of Houghton, Mich. Four children were born to them, two only of whom are now living, Vivian Clarence, aged ten years, and James Edward, aged eight



THOMAS E. HARVEY.

years. He is not a church member, but entertains the highest respect for religion and its good influence in society and the home, and donates liberally to the different churches. In the month of April, 1897, Mr. Harvey, with his wife and two boys, located in the city of Lead, S. D., the richest town in the state, having a population of over 6,000 people. Here the great Homestake mines and mills are located, where the mines and mills employ over two thousand men, and the output of the Homestake mines alone exceed \$3,000,000 a year in gold. Lead City is situated about three miles southwest of Deadwood, the county seat of Lawrence county, and is destined to become the most populous, as it now is the richest, city, in the state of South Dakota.

In a country like ours with the great opportunities which are constantly arising, those who have the requisite amount of stamina, have a field before them of almost unlimited space in which to become a great personal power from the results of their strenuous work and great prestige they are sure to gain. The subject of this sketch is surely in this class.



THOMAS O'GORMAN.

O'GORMAN, Thomas.—It is with pleasure that the biographer turns to a contemplation of the life of a spiritual teacher, no matter what creed or faith he professes. He has no evidence before him that speaks of victories won in a contest for worldly honors. He sees only the self-effacing, modest hero who has devoted his life to the uplifting of humanity. His own heart is refreshed and comforted by the mental vision called forth by the self-sacrificing, noble life of one of these humble, never-tiring agents for good. In the early days of this great Northwest, the forerunners of civilization were the missionaries of the Catholic church. A true history cannot leave out the important part taken by these men in the work of upbuilding. The priest of today has not the difficulties to contend with that his early brethren had. His work, however, is none the less trying, and he is just as much the spiritual father of his people as were his predecessors. A good and true priest is a burden bearer. His motto is *alter alterius onera portate*; bear ye one another's burdens. The cast-off sorrows of those he has comforted enrich his soul and bring happiness and spiritual contentment to his heart. We now take up a

brief review of the life work of Thomas O'Gorman, bishop of Sioux Falls. This good man has served his church for nearly thirty years in the Northwestern field, and was consecrated bishop of the Sioux Falls diocese after long and faithful labors as a minister of the gospel. Bishop O'Gorman was born May 1, 1843, at Boston, Mass., the son of John O'Gorman and Margaret Keefe. His father came west and settled in St. Paul, Minn., in 1852, when Thomas was but a mere boy. He took an active interest in public affairs and served as chief of police and in other important municipal offices in the period between 1852 and 1870. The forebears of our subject came to this country from County Kilkenny, Ireland. Thomas attended the Catholic and public schools of Chicago and St. Paul between his seventh and tenth year. In 1853 he was sent to France to receive a thorough educational training, with the purpose in view of later entering the priesthood. He was placed in the Petit Seminaire at Meximieux, in the Department of the Ain, where he remained until his graduation in 1860, making a brilliant record as a student and generally carrying off the class honors. He then entered the Theological Scholasticate at Montbel, Department of the Var, and prepared for the ministry. He returned to America in 1864, and was ordained a priest in St. Paul by the late Bishop Grace, second Roman Catholic bishop of St. Paul, Nov. 5, 1865. In January, 1866, he was sent to Rochester, Minn., by Bishop Grace, and here entered upon his ministry. He remained in this field until July, 1878, when he became attached to the Church of the Paulist Fathers of New York. He was identified with the work of this community until 1882, when he returned to Minnesota and was assigned to the pastorate at Faribault. He remained here for two years, removing in 1885 to Merriam Park, where he became attached to the College of St. Thomas as first president and professor of dogmatic theology. He severed his connection with St. Thomas College in 1891 to accept the chair of professor of church history in the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., which he held for five years. While at this

institution, in 1893, he was honored with the bestowal of the title of D. D. by Pope Leo XIII. April 19, 1896, he was consecrated bishop of Sioux Falls in St. Patrick's church, Washington, by Cardinal Satolli, Archbishop Ireland preaching the consecration sermon. Bishop O'Gorman is greatly loved and esteemed in this diocese. He is staunch and unswerving in his devotion to the church; yet, while strict in his adherence to her rites and doctrines, he never hesitates to join heartily in all movements tending to uplift and benefit society. He is a man of rare scholarly attainments, and is greatly admired by all with whom he comes in contact, not only for his intellectual accomplishments, but his endearing personal qualities as well. The bishop was a contributor to Charles Scribner's Sons American Church series, and wrote the volume entitled "The History of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States." His residence is at Sioux Falls, S. D.



ORAN S. PINE.

PINE, Oran Steadman.—The surgeon of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, O. S. Pine—is as he usually writes his name—is a "Green Mountain Boy" worthy of the lineage by his own personal experience and war service. He was born in the town of Underhill, Vt., October 13, 1845. His father, Joseph Pine, still living in 1900, at the age of eighty years, was a farmer in moderate circumstances. The family dates from pre-revolutionary times. Joseph Pine's grandfather served in the Revolutionary War under the noted Ethan Allen. His mother was sister to Judge Randall, of New York, the father of Alexander W. Randall, one-time governor of Wisconsin and postmaster general under President Johnson. Dr. O. S. Pine's mother's maiden name was Perlina Dike, the daughter of Rev. Orange Dike, a Free Will Baptist minister of the Vermont conference. She died in 1894, after more than fifty years of married life, having had five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter survive. She was of Scotch-Irish extraction, while the Pines were refugees from Naples, Italy, who fled from

persecution in the early part of the eighteenth century. Dr. Pine received his early education in one of Vermont's "little red schoolhouses." This literary education was supplemented by two fall terms at the Williston (Vt.) Academy, which prepared him for teaching a district school, although only sixteen years of age. He, however, promptly began the work and continued teaching during the following winter. In the spring he went to New York and secured a position in a drug store, which probably determined his future career. But it was for a time interrupted. In 1863 he enlisted in a company which went to fill up the thinned ranks of the somewhat famous Fourteenth Brooklyn regiment, after the battle of Gettysburg. This regiment went with the rest of the army, young Pine serving in the ranks, sharing in the hardships of the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor, at the last of which he was taken prisoner with fourteen others, at the charge made by the regiment on the second day of June, 1864. He was confined in Libby prison until the sixteenth of June, when he was started with other prisoners in a train for the infamous prison pen at Andersonville. During a halt

at Charlotte, N. C., while awaiting transportation, although surrounded by a strong guard, he made his escape, going westward through Lincolnton and Morgantown, crossing the great Catawba river near the latter place. He found two colored boys at a plantation near the foothills leading to the Iron Range dividing North Carolina and Tennessee, who volunteered, with the consent of their slave parents, to pilot him over the mountains, and, it was hoped, to liberty. After many hardships and nights of travel they came to a detachment of one hundred Union soldiers belonging to the Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry, commanded by Colonel George W. Kirk. The detachment was under orders from General Schofield to cross the mountains into North Carolina, to destroy some railroad bridges. When Pine informed them of a rebel camp of instruction, called Camp Vance, near Morgantown, N. C., they determined to attempt its capture. Dr. Pine and his two colored guides volunteered to go with the command. The command was surprised on the 28th of June. Under a flag of truce borne by Dr. Pine and Oscar M. Coburn, who had been discharged from the First Ohio Heavy Artillery to receive a first lieutenant's commission in Colonel Kirk's regiment, Lieutenant Bullock and about three hundred men under his command surrendered without firing a shot. The camp of supplies, railroad station and other property were destroyed. On the severe march out of the country, some of the more delicate prisoners were paroled. About two hundred were safely landed at Knoxville. In an action with a force which had been sent to rescue the prisoners, one man was killed, and five wounded. Dr. Pine received a flesh wound, near Piedmont Springs. This has been regarded as one of the daring and successful of the minor episodes of the war. Dr. Pine rested at Knoxville, and assisted in recruiting Colonel Kirk's regiment. He then received a furlough of sixty days as an escaped prisoner, so that he did not join his regiment until November, and then only to be captured again before Petersburg, while trying to take from the field the wounded adjutant of his regiment.

He was, however, liberated after two days in Richmond and thereafter served without incident until mustered out at the close of the war, at Camp Parole, Md. He then took up again the study of medicine. He entered Bellevue Hospital and College, New York City, and graduated in 1870. He soon went to Kansas, remaining two years, when he returned to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he practiced four years. In 1876 he removed to Chicago. In 1880 he was married to Irene E. Duncan, of Lafayette, Iowa, and removed to Milbank, Territory of Dakota, and built up a large practice there and at Aberdeen, where he was surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. His wife died at Aberdeen in 1885. He was married to Dr. Alcinda Auten, of St. Paul, in 1888, since which time he has practiced his profession in that city. In February, 1899, he was appointed trustee of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, by Governor Lind, in place of H. A. Castle, whose term expired. At the annual meeting of the board of trustees in the following August, Dr. Pine was elected surgeon of the Home, which position he now fills. He has been very energetic in improving the administration of his department, both in methods and in service. He has introduced trained women nurses, which secures much better care of his invalid comrades, with whom he is in hearty sympathy. His aim has been to make the Soldiers' Home hospital perfect in all its appointments, and an institution of which the state may be justly proud. Dr. Pine is a member of the American Medical Association. He was the first delegate to the association from Dakota Territory. He also organized the Dakota State Medical Society. He is, besides, a member of both the Minnesota State and the Ramsey County Medical societies. He is also a member of Summit Lodge of Masons, St. Paul, of the Ex-Prisoners of War Association—of which in 1899 he was commander—a member of Garfield post, G. A. R., of which he is a past commander. Dr. Pine came from New England anti-slavery and Republican stock. He has always been allied with the party of Lincoln, until 1896, when, believing Cleveland democracy and the republicanism of the

St. Louis convention to be identical in principles, he supported Bryan. In 1898 he was the candidate of the fusion party for coroner of Ramsey county.

EUSTIS, William Henry.—Among the many successful men who have contributed in a marked degree to the development of the Northwest there is occasionally one, here and there, whose achievements border on the marvellous. Beginning perhaps under circumstances exceedingly unpropitious; impeded by conditions that clogged every step in advancement; confronted with obstacles seemingly unsurmountable, yet in spite of all difficulties such signal success has been won as to make the career an inspiration to all who struggle against adverse environments. William H. Eustis is a conspicuous example of this number, far too small to be called a "class" of men. He is of English ancestry. His father, Tobias Eustis, came from Cornwall, England, when a young man and learned the trade of wheelwright, which he followed, although his forefathers had been Cornish miners. He was married to Mary Markwick, who, like himself, was of English lineage. They finally settled at the village of Oxbow, Jefferson county, N. Y., where, in 1845, William H. Eustis was born, the second of a family of eleven children. As soon as able he was obliged to assist in the support of the family. For this purpose he was taken from school at an early age. The diminutive size of the village made opportunities for work not over-abundant. One of the chief industries of the neighborhood was a tan yard. In this young Eustis obtained intermittent employment, tending a mill for grinding tan bark. When about fifteen years of age he met with an accident, which caused such an injury that his life was for a long time in peril and was barely saved by a naturally vigorous constitution assisted by an indomitable will, by his own careful study of his condition and by persevering attention to the treatment which he himself devised. His complete recovery was hopeless, but he did not let that discourage him. Being incapacitated for manual labor,



WILLIAM H. EUSTIS.

which, had not what was deemed a great calamity overtaken him, he would in all probability have followed, he prepared himself for a teacher. After teaching district schools for several winters he aimed at something better adapted to his physical condition. He was compelled, however, to depend upon his own exertions for a higher education. His courage under the circumstances may be deemed heroic. He determined to secure a college education. As a step towards it he learned telegraphy and bookkeeping and taught them to select classes. This service, supplemented by what he earned in soliciting life insurance, enabled him to take a preparatory college course at the seminary at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. He prepared so thoroughly at this institution that he was able to enter the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., as a sophomore in 1871, and graduated in the class of 1873. The New England colleges of that era had long vacations in winter, which gave students an opportunity to teach. Leave of absence was also granted for a few weeks before and after this vacation to such as wished to teach. Mr. Eustis appropriated these advantages and kept up with the class

while teaching. He chose as his life work the profession of law. His next step was perhaps the hardest pull of all. He went to New York City and entered the Columbia Law School. By doing two years' work in one he finished the course in 1874, but was a thousand dollars in debt. The quickest way to discharge this seemed to be to resort to his old occupation of teaching, for it often happens that a young lawyer must grow a beard before he secures paying clients. The course adopted proved to be wise, for the end of the year made him a free man. He bought a new suit of clothes, paid his fare to Saratoga Springs, and had fifteen dollars left as a nest egg for a fortune. He had previously formed the acquaintance of Mr. John R. Putnam, a member of the Saratoga bar, who offered Mr. Eustis a partnership. It proved to be a fortunate event for both men, for the practice of the firm became large and remunerative. The partnership was continued for six years, and was dissolved in 1881, when Mr. Eustis determined to visit Europe. He had taken an active part in public affairs and had gained celebrity as a public speaker, traveling over the state in political campaigns. He had but few equals, and none superior in this field, being not only an eloquent advocate, but a singularly entertaining speaker, judiciously interspersing his arguments with apt historical allusions, poetry and anecdote in illustration. He has the faculty of holding his audience apparently up to any pitch of enthusiasm desired. Although Mr. Eustis planned to be gone two years when he left for Europe in the spring of 1881, political events drew him home in a few months. He then set out in search of a new home, and being satisfied that the progressive west offered better opportunities than the eastern states, he made a very thorough examination of the condition of the principal cities west of the Mississippi, finally concluding that Minneapolis was the most promising and attractive. The twenty-third day of October, 1881, is the date which marks his fortunate settlement in the city of his choice, and with the growth and prosperity of which he has been ever since so closely related. With the same self-reliance and

courage which had made him a victor in his early struggles he began immediately to practice his profession without the advantage of an established partner. He had faith in the future of the city, and while pursuing his law business, which gave promise of meeting his most sanguine expectations, he boldly invested in real estate his comparatively small savings of previous years, and contributed with enthusiasm to the extent of his ability in purse and brain to commercial and industrial enterprises designed to build up the material interest of the community. The wide range of his public spirit can be judged by the character of a few examples. He erected the building at Hennepin and Sixth street, so long occupied as the Republican Union League headquarters and now known as Elks hall; the Flour Exchange and the Corn Exchange, besides other business edifices less known. He was a director of the building committee in charge of the erection of the Masonic Temple. He was one of the projectors of the North American Telegraph Company, designed to secure competitive telegraph service for the Northwest, serving both as director and secretary of the enterprise. He was one of the incorporators of the "Soo" railroad, built to furnish cheap transportation by a new route to the east, and he was one of its board of directors. Mr. Eustis was in 1892 elected mayor of Minneapolis. His administration was one of the most careful and economical in the history of the city, for Mr. Eustis brought to his public duties all the ability which had made his private affairs such a success. He was also as conscientious in the discharge of these public duties as if they pertained to his religion. No obligation could have been given a more thoughtful consideration and a more scrupulous observance than Mr. Eustis lavished upon his office of mayor. His term stands as a landmark in the progress of the city. Its many excellencies are unquestioned, nor are the absolute honesty, fidelity and sincerity of Mr. Eustis ever doubted. In dealing with the liquor traffic, however, he was in advance of his age. Although he put into operation in dealing with licensed saloons a system which has proved by the rec-

ords more effective in restricting the evils of the traffic than had been the method heretofore tried, he met with serious objections in his plans, and that, too, in circles where he expected to receive support, when the efficiency of the method had been fully demonstrated. But he was disappointed and made no effort for a re-election. He was subsequently nominated by the Republican party as a candidate for governor of the state. His defeat was not personal to him, but entirely due to the nationality of his opponent. It was generally acknowledged, however, that eminent ability and valuable services to the city, state, and party were unfortunately ignored in the heated contest of the campaign. Mr. Eustis was not soured by his defeat. He has continued in his active support of the party as of old. No one is in greater demand for service as a public speaker. His versatility is also as great as his ability. His gift for speaking acceptably on almost any subject at the shortest notice has often been compared to that of Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York—the highest compliment that could be paid. Mr. Eustis is a man of scholarly habits and has a fine library, which is one of his chief pleasures. He is a bachelor and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He contributes liberally to benevolent objects, while his private assistance in a quiet manner makes many a heart glad.



WILLIAM LINDSAY.

tion which he assumed in that famous senatorial contest contributed in no small measure to make the fight more bitter and prolonged. But Mr. Lindsay's prominence in public life does not rest solely upon the stand he took in the legislature two years ago. He has taken an active part in Montana politics for several years past, and as a business man is highly esteemed for his strict integrity and business enterprise. He is extensively engaged in the sheep business and has shown an exceptional ability in the carrying on of that enterprise. Mr. Lindsay was born April 20, 1852, in Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio. His father, James M. Lindsay, was a mechanic by trade, in moderate circumstances. He was of Scotch descent, and his ancestors were among the early settlers of the state of New Jersey. His wife, Elizabeth J. Bebout, was a member of a well-to-do family living in Beaver county, Pa. William did not enjoy the advantages of a liberal education, being thrown upon his own resources at the age of fifteen and compelled to leave school. He learned the tinsmith trade, but did not follow this vocation very long, the work being obnoxious to him. In

LINDSAY, William.—In politics, the undeviating path of duty is a difficult way to follow. Treacherous are the by-ways to entice the wayfarer, and he is a brave man who walks a highway of his own in company with his self-respect. William Lindsay, ex-member of the Montana legislature, is an ideal representative of the people who hold honor dear at heart. He achieved a reputation in the exciting days at the capitol in Helena, in the winter of 1899, which is not confined exclusively to the state lines of Montana. In the midst of corruption and treachery he stood out firmly against the attempts made to bribe his vote, his reputation for integrity remaining unsullied. The conspicuous posi-

1870, he went to Michigan and was employed in the lumber business for a number of years. By his industry and frugal habits he was able to lay up sufficient money to set himself up in the hardware business in Beaver Falls, Pa., where he removed in 1876. This venture proved very successful; but believing that the west afforded wider opportunities and would give better returns for the money invested, he sold out in 1883, coming to Montana the year following. He located on the Missouri river, near Glendive, and engaged in the wool-growing industry, in which he has been highly successful. In politics he is a staunch Republican and an earnest supporter of party interests. He was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Dawson county in 1892 and served as a member of that board for four years. It was largely due to his influence, and as a result of his activity in that office, that the magnificent steel arch bridge over the Yellowstone at Glendive was built. In 1896 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, and was re-elected in 1898. His record in the house has been one of which his friends feel proud. His devotion to the best interests of the state in standing out uncompromisingly against legislative corruption won for him many warm friends, but made many bitter enemies. He was a candidate for the state senate in 1900, but was defeated, the opposition putting up a fierce fight against his election. Mr. Lindsay enjoys the confidence of the public in a high degree. He has faced the contumely which was heaped on him by his political enemies with a brave, unflinching spirit, secure in the knowledge that he has always acted for the welfare of party interests and the interests of his constituents. His career is not yet ended; so far, however, it is a shining example for younger men to pattern after. Mr. Lindsay is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. F. & A. M. His religious connections are with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a staunch member and an active church worker. He served as a lay delegate from Montana to the general conference of that body held at Chicago in May, 1900. He was married August 7, 1886, to Miss Alice M.

Reehl, of Beaver Falls, Pa. Their union has been blessed with two children: Grace M. and William Le Roy Lindsay.

FORD, James William.—The educational institution at Owatonna, Minn., founded in 1877, enlarged and endowed by Hon. Geo. A. Pillsbury, and known as the Pillsbury Academy, is so rapidly outgrowing the character of a mere preparatory school that people are ready to call it the Pillsbury College. In the year 1900, less than twenty-five years after its foundation, it had six buildings worth \$125,000, and an endowment fund of \$225,000 bearing interest. It is only fair to say that very much of this prosperity is due to the combined qualities—scholarship, financial skill, and executive ability—of Professor James W. Ford, A. M., Ph. D., the present principal, who has been in charge of the institution for eleven years, or since November, 1889. He was one of the faculty of the well known Colgate Academy, Hamilton, N. Y., for twelve years, being principal for the last six years. He is not only a scholar and teacher of experience, but he is a "man of affairs," made so by early training and practice, which capacity is of even more value sometimes than are mere literary qualifications. Mr. Ford was born at Lowell, Mass., December 20, 1846. His father was David P. Ford, a native of Deerfield, N. H., born in 1821. He and Benjamin F. Butler attended the same district school. He was a man of sound judgment and marked ability, and was overseer in the Boott Cotton Mills when he died, at the age of twenty-seven, of typhoid fever, leaving two children, James W., two years old, and a brother still younger. He was of English descent from progenitors who came to this country before 1700. James W. Ford's mother's name was Lydia Neal, born in South Berwick, Me., in 1824, and of the same descent as her husband, but her people were Friends, or Quakers, in religion. Her father and grandfather were farmers and made a good farm out of the wilderness. They were sturdy, industrious, courageous, Godfearing men. They were of the same stock as Neal Dow.

She was likewise courageous, hopeful, self-reliant and had a wonderful trust in God. Mr. Ford attributes to his mother whatever success he has obtained. She brought up her children to self-support, accumulating considerable property, and inculcated honesty and faithfulness in the discharge of every trust. She still lives on the ancestral farm, where Mr. Ford usually spends his summer vacation, and which he now owns. Mr. Ford was educated in the public schools of Lowell, and there entered the high school at the age of thirteen. At the end of the first year he became a messenger of the Boot Cotton Mills counting room. His duties were to distribute and charge all supplies to six large mills, and to find and bring to the office any employe wanted. Here he learned promptness, accuracy and quickness of observation and apprehension. He studied double entry bookkeeping evenings with Charles Farnsworth. From 1862 to 1867 he was bookkeeper and general salesman for H. W. Hilton & Co., of Lowell, Mass., and became so expert in his various duties that in four years he was offered a partnership in the concern. He, however, declined. His ideals of life changed about that time because he had become a Christian. He now wanted to have a college education. At the end of five years' service he returned to Lowell High School, where his old teacher still remained, very ready to aid Mr. Ford in his new resolve. He took the Latin and Greek of a four years' course in two years, with double honors; the Carney silver medal for scholarship, and the valedictory honor, the highest that could be given. He had, when prepared for college, \$1,200 which he had earned. This, with a little aid from friends, enabled him to go through the college course free from debt. He entered the Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y., in 1869, and graduated in 1873, with the salutatory, or second honor of the class. He was a member of the Madison Chapter of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. Mr. Ford's high scholarship gave him a place also in the graduate fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa. Expecting to go into the ministry, in 1873 he entered the Hamilton Theological Seminary.



JAMES W. FORD.

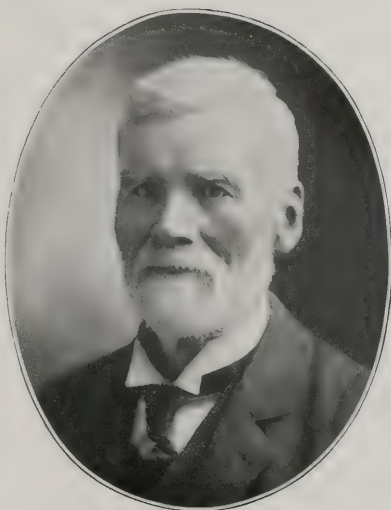
He left after a year's study on account of an affection of the throat, which turned him from preaching to the work of education. In 1874 he was appointed professor of Latin and science in Colby Academy, New London, N. H. The next year he held the same chair in Cook Academy, Havana, N. Y. In 1876 he was appointed professor of Latin in Colgate Academy, Hamilton, N. Y., and remained with this institution twelve years, as previously mentioned, during the last six of which he was principal. He left this thriving school in 1888, bringing with him the vigor which had made Colgate such a success, to accept the position of treasurer of all the institutions under the control of the board of trustees of Madison University. Although he was successful and gave satisfaction to the board, at whose urgent solicitation he undertook the duties, the work was not as congenial as that of teaching, and when the urgent request of Mr. Pillsbury, seconded by the board of trustees of Pillsbury Academy, came to him, he regarded it as an opening for larger work along lines both pleasing and familiar. Since engaging in this work Mr. Ford has been offered several attractive positions in both Eastern and

Western institutions, among them at different times the presidencies of three colleges; but he is greatly attached to academic work, and his native qualities, early training and mature experience fit him peculiarly for his present responsible position. The Baptists of Minnesota own Pillsbury Academy. Mr. Ford was licensed to preach by the First Baptist church of Lowell, in 1869, and in 1898 he was ordained, but never was the pastor of a church. He has, however, preached a great deal, and has always been in demand for addresses on special occasions both among Baptists and elsewhere. During the Civil war Mr. Ford proved his patriotism by enlisting as a soldier, but he was rejected because of physical disability. In politics he has always been a Republican, and while in New York served for two years on the state Republican committee. He has been repeatedly solicited to accept office at Owatonna, but has always declined because his work seems to be along lines taking him away from political office. He has been a member of the Baptist church since 1866, and of the board of trustees of the Baptist state convention since 1890. He was upon the building committee, erecting the Owatonna Baptist church, when about \$20,000 was raised by public and private solicitation. He was first president of the Owatonna Public Library, and spent much time in selecting plans, erecting the building and organizing the library. In 1876 Mr. Ford was married to Katie E. Jones, at Cazenovia, N. Y. They have six children—Mrs. Elizabeth Ford Shedd, wife of Professor Shedd of Pillsbury Academy; James W., now at Nome, Alaska; Grace Brett, Paul Boynton, Hugh Pillsbury, and Neal Kelly Ford. Besides his degree of A. B. on graduating, Mr. Ford has received from Madison University the degrees of A. M. and of Ph. D. A more useful man in the field he has chosen would be difficult to find.

FARMER, John Quincy.—To condense into an epitome the life and experience, the public service and useful work of a man of such varied attainments and ability as those demonstrated by Judge John Quin-

cy Farmer, of Spring Valley, Minn., is not unlike trying to compress the statutes of a state into a small pamphlet. The limits of "The History of the Northwest" compel such an attempt which must of necessity be a meagre outline. He was born in a log house at Burke, Caledonia county, Vt., in 1823. The Farmers were of English descent. John Quincy Farmer's grandfather, who filled him with patriotism by rehearsing to him many a tale of Revolutionary times, was a hero of that war. His father's name was Hiram; his mother's, Salina Snow (Farmer). She was of Scotch descent. Her people were merchants. Until seventeen years old he had only the limited resources of the winter district school to give him schooling. Then, by permission of his father and by paying his own way, he attended several academies in Ohio. He attributes his most important training to the Summit county institute, under the Rev. Samuel Bissel, of Twinsburg, Summit county, Ohio. He then taught school and "boarded around," earning about \$14 a month. He began to study law with Perkins & Osborn, at Parrisville, Ohio, and completed his course at the Balc-ton Springs law school, New York. He began to practice at Omro, Wis., in 1850. On returning home with the intention of getting married and coming back to Omro, he was persuaded by Brewster Randall to go to Conneaut, Ohio, and take up the law practice which Mr. Randall wished to give up. It proved to be a fortunate step. He remained there six years, then formed a partnership with Hon. L. S. Sherman at Ashtabula, Ohio, where he continued also six years, serving in the meantime as county attorney. In 1852 he was married to Maria N., the daughter of Dr. Jos. R. Carpender, of Painsville, Ohio. His wife's health failing, he determined to try a change of climate for her and moved to Spring Valley, Minn., where he had relatives who had settled at an earlier day. His wife, however, did not entirely recover, and died in 1866, after a residence of about two years, leaving two sons and a daughter, who died when five years old. Mr. Farmer at first engaged in farming, but later resumed his profession.

His abilities very soon marked him as a leader in the state. In 1865 he was elected to the legislature to represent Fillmore county, and was re-elected in 1866 and chosen speaker of the house. The next year he had the same honors, being again speaker, a fact which speaks well for his ability and capacity for administration. In 1870 he was promoted to the senate for a term of two years, but a new apportionment compelled a new election the next year, at which he was again honored by the people. He was chairman of the judiciary committee of the senate for both terms. This is the highest honor as well as the most influential position in the senate. In 1879 he was elected judge of the Tenth judicial district, and at the expiration of the term was re-elected for another term, making thirteen years of service on the district bench. Although renominated for a third term against his earnest protest, he was firm in his refusal of the proffered honor, and has since stayed by his profession and simply busied himself with his own affairs and in looking after the interests of his numerous sons, the most of whom are in business for themselves, practicing their professions of law and of medicine. He gave each of them a university education. The youngest, about nineteen, James D., is in the State Bank of Spring Valley; George and Charles are practicing law at Howard and Madison, S. D.; J. Frederick is practicing osteopathy at Spring Valley; John C. is practicing medicine at McKinley, Minn.; Dan E. is at Des Moines, Iowa; Ernest M. is practicing law at Detroit, Minn.; Frank C. is practicing osteopathy at Kankakee, Ill. In 1869 Judge Farmer was married to Susan C. Sharp, who became the mother of six more sons, making in all eight in Mr. Farmer's family, still alive, an unusual experience in these days. Mr. Farmer was a Henry Clay Whig, and helped such men as Joshua R. Giddings, Benj. F. Wade and President Garfield, with whom he was familiarly acquainted, to organize the Republican party, to which he has always been loyal, being especially firm on the question of protection to American industry and sound money. He was presi-



JOHN Q. FARMER.

dent of the Minnesota Farmers' Insurance company for twelve years. This was an organization to furnish farmers safe insurance at cost. In religion Judge Farmer holds broad views. He assisted in the organization of a church which affiliated with the Unitarian body. He is a member of the board of trustees of the church at Spring Valley. Judge Farmer has a very wide acquaintance, and no man in the state commands higher respect among all classes.

START, Charles M., chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Minnesota, has had an enviable judicial career. He was appointed judge of the Third Judicial district of the state by Governor Pillsbury, in 1881, and was elected as district judge without opposition for three successive terms. He then resigned to accept the position of chief justice of the supreme court, to which he was elected in 1894. At the election of 1900 he was re-elected without opposition.

Charles M. Start—as the judge usually writes his name—was born in Bakersfield, Franklin county, Vt., October 4, 1839. His father, Simeon Gould Start, was a farmer,



CHARLES M. START.

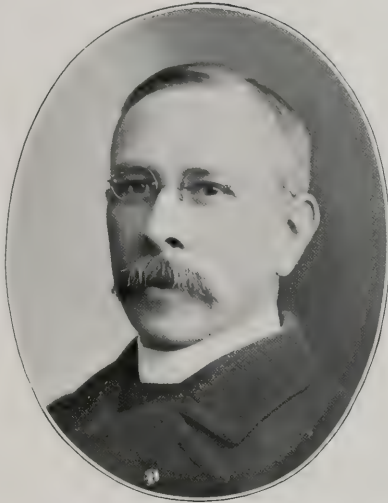
and the judge was born on the farm. His mother's maiden name was Mary Sophia Barnes. He is of English extraction, and traces his ancestry to progenitors who came to America in 1652. His common school education was obtained in the district school of his native town. His academic training was received at the noted Barre academy in Vermont. Having chosen as his life work the profession of law, he "read law"—as the preparation for the bar was then called—with Judge William C. Wilson, of Bakersfield, and was admitted to practice in 1860, at St. Albans, Vt. He came to Rochester, Minn., in 1863, and began his professional career. That place has since been his home, although his elevation to the supreme bench requires an official residence at St. Paul. He was county attorney of Olmsted county for eight years. In 1879 he was elected attorney general of the state and served in this office from January, 1880, until March 12, 1881, when he resigned to accept the position of judge of the Third judicial district, tendered to him by Governor Pillsbury. This was strong testimony to Judge Start's ability, for the governor was noted for the scrupulous care which he always exercised

in making his appointments, frequently going outside of his party to select the proper man. He enlisted July, 1862, in the Tenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers. August 11 he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company "I" of the same regiment, and December following he resigned on a surgeon's certificate of disability. In politics he has always been a Republican. In religion, by birth and practice, he is a Congregationalist, although not enrolled as a member of the church. In 1865 he was married to Clara A. Wilson, daughter of William C. Wilson, one time judge of the supreme court of Vermont, and with whom Judge Start studied law. They have one child, Clara L. Start.

TOMLINSON, Harry Ashton.—This is an age of specialism—if such a word may be used to denote a concentration of energies on a single division of a subject. It has been conceded in all departments of human activity that life is not long enough for any man to master more than a fraction of any of the great divisions of knowledge. The "good all round" man is therefore falling to the rear in the rapid progress characteristic of the times. The specialist is in demand, and rightly so too, for only by making use of thorough knowledge at every step can the best results be obtained. Thus in the colleges the sciences are subdivided into small sections, where once the whole field was covered by one or two professors. In law there are recognized divisions, as criminal law, commercial law, corporation law, real estate law, even probate law, and the best result is obtained by employing an expert in the law governing the case. In manufactures, where the best mechanical skill is required, the same principle prevails. The greatest success is achieved by men who do only one thing. Experience has thoroughly demonstrated the correctness of this principle. But in the learned professions, the true specialist—the man who excels nearly all others in a certain field of the profession—is rare. Hence he is more valuable. An ordinary surgeon is common, but here and there may be found one whose superiority

is beyond question. He is a specialist who can command whatever fee he may demand. The same is true also in other departments of the medical profession, one of which is now especially under consideration because the subject of this sketch—Dr. Harry Ashton Tomlinson—is a noted specialist in the treatment of nervous diseases. Dr. Tomlinson is the son of George Washington Tomlinson, whose original ancestor in America was John Tomlinson, a member of the Society of Friends, who emigrated to America from Ireland in 1759 and landed at Lewes, Del., settling finally at Philadelphia. Although the family were Quakers, and did not believe in shedding blood in war, the spirit of liberty was so strong that George Washington Tomlinson, Harry's father, enlisted in 1861 for the war of the Rebellion, and rose to the rank of major, serving until 1864, when he was fatally wounded. Harry's mother's maiden name was Sarah Dunlap McCahon. She was descended from a long line of Presbyterian ministers. Her great-grandfather, Rev. James Dunlap, D. D., was the third of the presidents of Jefferson college, at Cannonsburg, Pa. During the Civil War Mrs. Tomlinson lived at Carlisle. When the rebels attacked the city on the night of July 1, 1863, the college building was used as a hospital. While the shells of the enemy were screaming through the city Mrs. Tomlinson went to the temporary hospital and assisted the surgeons in the care of the wounded. Subsequently when her husband was wounded, she went to the hospital to nurse him in Washington, where he was lying. Finding the food and care of the wounded officers not what they should have been, she secured, through the surgeon in charge and with the sanction of Miss Dix, of the sanitary commission, sole charge of the domestic service of the hospital—including the discipline of the nurses—and discharged the heavy duties with such success as to satisfy every requirement.

Harry Ashton Tomlinson was born at Philadelphia in 1855. He obtained his literary education in the public schools of the city. Choosing medicine as his profession, he entered the medical department of the



HARRY A. TOMLINSON.

University of Pennsylvania in 1877 and graduated in 1880 with the degree of M. D. He immediately began the practice of his profession in central Pennsylvania, where he continued for eight years, devoting the last three to the special study of nervous diseases and their treatment. He then gave up his general practice and went to Philadelphia to make a special study of his chosen subject, spending the winter of 1888 and 1889 in this pursuit. He became so well qualified in this department of diseases that in June, 1889, he was engaged as resident physician in the Friends' Asylum for the insane, at Frankford, a suburban part of the city of Philadelphia. His success in this institution was so pronounced as to make him somewhat noted in his specialty. It led to an invitation from the board of trustees of the state of Minnesota hospitals to become first assistant physician of the St. Peter institution, which he accepted in 1891. On the retirement of the superintendent, Dr. C. K. Bartlett, in 1893, Dr. Tomlinson was put at the head of the hospital. His eastern reputation and his admirable work in this state induced the board of trustees of the new Epileptic Colony of Massachusetts to make

an attempt to secure Dr. Tomlinson for the chief physician and superintendent at that enterprise. Although the offer was flattering, it was declined, as Dr. Tomlinson wished especially to carry out a line of treatment which he had begun at St. Peter. The doctor is a member of the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, American Medical association, New York Medico-Legal society, American Neurological society, American Medico-Psychological association, Philadelphia Neurological society, Minnesota Academy of Medicine, State Medical society, Southwestern Minnesota Medical association, and of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections, to all of which he has contributed papers relating to his line of work. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the Loyal Legion, Minnesota commandery. In 1884 he was married to Mary Vandever, daughter of Peter Bishop Vandever, of Delaware. They have one child living, Nancy Elicott Tomlinson.

WORST, John H.—North Dakota, though a young state, has at Fargo an educational institution abreast of any establishment of its kind in the United States. It is known as the North Dakota Agricultural College, with which is connected an experiment station, partly supported by the United States, as are all similar enterprises in all the states conducting them. The present high standing of this modern school is largely due to the efficient management of President John H. Worst, a practical farmer, as well as a man of education.

Mr. Worst was born in the northern part of Ashland county, Ohio. His father was Rev. George Worst, a preacher and farmer in moderate financial circumstances, who was a pioneer of the Western Reserve of northern Ohio, and cleared up a farm from the virgin forest. His grandfather, when twelve years old, ran away from his home in Holland and came to Pennsylvania, where he settled, finally married and reared a family of two sons and several daughters. The oldest son, Jacob, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, moved westward, and

after clearing up several small farms in Berks and Mercer counties, Pa., reached Ohio with his family and bought a quarter section of government land in what is now Ashland county. His son, George, was the farmer preacher, the father of President John H. Worts, whose mother was Margaret Martin. She also came as a little girl with her parents from Pennsylvania to Ohio. Indians were then living in that region. Professor Worst's great-grandfather lived to be 106 years old. His grandfather died at the age of 95, while his grandmother lived to the age of 104. His father died in August, 1898, at the age of seventy-three. John attended the rural schools of Ohio until fifteen years of age, when he entered the Smithville Academy, Ohio, for several terms, and until prepared to teach school, after which he worked on the farm during summer and taught during the winter for several years. He also attended Salem College, Indiana, one year, and finally entered Ashland University, Ohio. Although he did not complete the full course to graduation, the institution in 1899 conferred on him the degree of LL. D. In working on the farm summers and teaching in winter he lost his health. For this reason he spent the summer of 1876 on the shore of Chesapeake Bay. When he returned to Ohio he engaged in the newspaper business, editing the Fairfield County Republican, at Lancaster, Ohio. He was a delegate to the state convention which nominated Hayes for governor the third time, and took an active part in that campaign. In 1883 he came to Dakota Territory, and took up a homestead forty miles southeast of Bismarck, near Williamsport, Emmons county. Here he opened up a farm and later engaged somewhat extensively in sheep and cattle raising. In the fall of 1883, when Emmons county was organized, the county commissioners appointed him superintendent of schools. He was duly chosen by the people at the next election, and he continued to be re-elected until 1889, when he resigned to take the office of state senator for the Twenty-sixth legislative district, for the short term. He was re-elected for the full term of four years. He was chairman of the committee on education, where his school ex-



JOHN H. WORST.

perience as teacher and superintendent enabled him to assist in formulating and passing bills which have given North Dakota its unexcelled educational system. In 1894 he was elected lieutenant governor, and proved to be an excellent presiding officer during the session of 1895. He was appointed president of the North Dakota Agricultural College and director of the experiment station for the school year beginning July 1, 1895, and has held the office ever since. He is assisted by a corps of nearly twenty professors, the most of whom are experts in their several departments. Under his management the institution has come into prominence as one of the most thorough and practical educational institutions in the Northwest. President Worst is aggressive in his views, and has done much to break down the prejudice against a high class industrial education. He also combats the frequently expressed belief that education and physical labor are incompatible, and he contends that an agricultural state is not justified in expending nearly all the school taxes for the purpose of fitting students for professional life, especially when the professions are overcrowded. The money thus expended, he contends, seldom brings substantial returns to the state, but instead, is used for selfish personal enjoyment. He has delivered many addresses and written many papers in defense of industrial education, and in showing how the state should encourage it. Under his labors in this direction the patronage of the institution has grown so that this college is the leading educational institution of the state. President Worst is a life-long Republican, and has probably done more field campaign work than any other man in the commonwealth. He is in frequent demand for a wide range of public addresses, before farmer's institutes, at Fourth of July celebrations, and memorial exercises. These demands show that he is a versatile, attractive and efficient public speaker. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Past Chancellor Commander of the order. He is also a Mason of the highest degrees. He holds the office of Wise Master of the Rose Croix Chapter of the Scottish Rite, and is Prelate of the Com-

mandery of the York Rite. In 1872 he was married to Susan Wohlgamuth. They have a girl and two boys—Olive J., Clayton LeRoy, and Lloyd Warner Worst. Clayton was sergeant of Troop G, Third U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, during the Spanish War. Lloyd Warner is a student at the Agricultural College.

STEWART, J. Clark.—An interesting event in the life of Dr. Stewart is that he was the first freshman pupil to enter the University of Minnesota. To be one at the beginning of a successful enterprise is always a pleasant remembrance, and, generally, a stimulus in all future efforts. When this association has been a matter of public concern it arises above the merely personal, and becomes of historic importance. J. Clark Stewart was born in Camden, N. J., October 21, 1854. His father was Daniel Stewart, D. D. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Mann, and she was reared and educated in New York City. Dr. Stewart, as his name would indicate, was of Scotch ancestry, his father coming from Scotland. The maternal ancestry runs back to early colonial times in Rhode Island. Dr. Stewart's grandfather on his mother's side was an alderman in New York City, and has a place in history as the chairman of the committee appointed to receive Lafayette on his visit to this country after the Revolutionary War. By virtue of the services of his maternal ancestors, J. Clark Stewart is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars of Rhode Island. Dr. Stewart, his father, was a graduate of Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., about 1832. Having chosen the ministry as his life work, he entered the theological department of Princeton college, New Jersey, and graduated in 1837. From this time until 1881 he was active in the ministry, but served about four years, 1849–1853, as a professor in the New Albany Theological seminary. He was pastor of the Andrew and the First Presbyterian churches, Minneapolis, Minn. Dr. J. Clark Stewart was educated at a private school and in an academy. When prepared for college he en-

tered the recently established University of Minnesota, and, as stated, he has the distinction of being the first freshman to enter the university. He graduated in 1875, standing number one in his class, and he took two degrees, B. S. and C. E. He then taught in the institution during the class year 1875-1876. At the close of this service in 1876, he entered business in a manufacturing concern, and remained there until 1881, when he went to New York to study medicine. There he entered the office of the celebrated Willard Parker, and enrolled in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in 1883 with honorary diploma. Immediately following, on a competitive examination, he secured a position in the Mount Sinai hospital. He served in the surgical division under Doctors Stimson, Gerster, Wyeth, Fluhner, Munde, Gruening, —names well known in their special field. In the fall of 1886 he returned to Minneapolis and became one of the teaching force of the Minnesota Hospital college and remained there until the absorption of the institution by the University of Minnesota, when he was appointed professor of Histology, and later professor of Pathology in the medical department. As this department developed he gradually withdrew from laboratory work, and he is at present the professor of Surgical Pathology. In politics Dr. Stewart has always been a Republican, but always too busy to seek office. He is a member of a long line of medical and surgical societies, among them the American Medical society, Minnesota Academy of Medicine, Hennepin County Medical society, and Western Surgical and Gynecological association. He is also a member of the Minneapolis club and of the Colonial Wars society. In religion he is a Presbyterian—the church of his ancestry—and a member of the First Presbyterian church of Minneapolis. It must be to him a gratifying reflection that having entered the University of Minnesota when the institution was obscure and in fact only in embryo, to find it now one of the leading educational forces of the nation, and himself one of the prominent factors in the important work



J. CLARK STEWART.

which it is so successfully performing. Professor Stewart's unique relations with his Alma Mater is an object lesson, an inspiration to all who are struggling for recognition in the higher walks of life.

MOLANDER, Swan B.—One of the prominent names as candidate for the important position of secretary of state before the state Republican convention in 1900, was that of Swan B. Molander. His scholarship and public experience secured for him a strong support for the office, although he had been in the field but a short time. He was county auditor of Kanabec county, Minn., for ten consecutive years, and was engrossing clerk of the House of Representatives of the state in the session of 1893. Mr. Molander was born in Sweden, February 27, 1855. His father was a large landholder, and a man of prominence and influence. He had planned to educate his oldest son, Swan, for the ministry, and the boy had received a considerable start in school towards the cherished design, but financial reverses overtook the father, and as calamities rarely come singly, his wife died. The scenes of his home con-



SWAN B. MOLANDER.

tinually recalled his changed circumstances, so he determined to leave these constant reminders and make a new start. In 1869 he emigrated to the United States with his two sons. When they reached Minnesota, the oldest son, Swan, was allowed to remain in the state, while the father continued his journey and settled in South Dakota. Swan B. Molander has continued to live in Minnesota. He went to public and private schools to supplement the education which he received in Sweden, and still continues his studies. He has always taken an active interest in political affairs since he was old enough to cast his ballot, having a natural aptitude and taste for public matters. In addition to the positions already mentioned he has held a number of minor offices, and has been a member of the Republican congressional committee of the Fourth district ever since its organization. He is at present "stumpage clerk" in the state auditor's office, a position which he has held since Auditor R. C. Dunn assumed his duties as state auditor. In 1876 Mr. Molander was married to Miss Nellie Anderson. The union has been a happy one, and has been blessed with four promising children, three of whom

are now living. Mr. Molander has proved his integrity by long public service, and has developed into an upright, intelligent citizen, whose future is bright with promise. The church may have lost a valuable minister, but the state has gained a public-spirited man worthy of her institutions.

ROBINSON, Edward Van Dyke.—The responsibility resting upon the executive head of our high schools demands that these offices shall be filled by men possessing a high order of educational equipment. Eligibility to the position should necessarily be confined to teachers of wide experience, who have demonstrated their fitness as educators. This experience and adaptability we find in a study of the life of Edward Van Dyke Robinson, principal of the Central High School of St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Robinson was born in Bloomington, Ill., December 20, 1867, the son of Charles Stanley and Wilhelmina Krummel Robinson. His father was an architect and contractor. Family history, on the paternal side, is traced back to one of the English Puritans who came to this country with the "great emigration," about 1635. The grandmother of our subject was the daughter of Governor Van Dyke, of Delaware, who served in that office from 1776 to 1783. This family was of the "Sea Beggar" stock, who fought Spain throughout the great rebellion of the Dutch, and afterwards came to New Amsterdam, thence to Delaware, when this province was conquered from the Swedes. During the Revolution a member of the Robinson family was a commodore in the Pennsylvania navy, and another a quartermaster-general in the Pennsylvania army. Maternal ancestry is traced back to the ancient baronial family of Von Schwaneffugel, in Hanover. The estates of this family, which should have gone to the mother of Mr. Robinson, on the failure of male heirs, were otherwise disposed of on account of her father's political defection and emigration. Edward received his early education in the public schools of Bloomington, Hoopeston and Paxton, Ill. These schools were exceedingly poor, measured by the

standards of today, but the boy had inherited, in a measure, a love of scholarly pursuits, which was enhanced by a diligent attendance at the public library. He graduated from the Bloomington high school in June, 1867, and in October of the same year entered the University of Michigan. By means of advanced standings and extra work, he graduated with the degree of A. B., in the classical course, in June, 1890. The succeeding year he served as an assistant in the University library, as substitute for the professor of economics and politics, in the meantime studying for the degree of A. M., which was granted in June, 1891. The major branch of his studies was political science; the minors, economics and English literature. He secured the appointment of superintendent of schools in Schoolcraft, Mich., and served in this position from 1891 to 1894, resigning to go abroad in the summer of the latter year. He spent a little over a year in travel and study, the latter chiefly at the University of Leipzig, where, in July, 1895, he was given the degree of Ph. D.—*summa cum laude* for the examination, and *egregia* for the thesis. This combination, of first rank in both, appears not to have occurred, so far as could be ascertained, more than three times in four centuries. The subjects for examination were political science, economics and medieval history. The thesis was entitled "The Nature of the Federal State." Professor Carl Victor Fricker, Ph. D., of the Leipzig University, in commenting on Mr. Robinson's successful examination, spoke very highly of him and the excellent manner in which he had handled the subject of his thesis. Returning to America in 1895, Mr. Robinson was appointed principal of the high school at Muskegon, Mich. He held this position until 1897, when he removed to Rock Island, Ill., to accept the position of principal of the high school of that city. In September, 1899, he came to St. Paul to accept the position he now fills. Mr. Robinson has achieved considerable reputation as an authority on political science and economics, and has contributed a number of articles to leading educational and political science publications, among which may be mentioned:



EDWARD VAN DYKE ROBINSON.

"The Nature of the Federal State," (reprinted from the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, No. 92); "Topics for Supplementary Reading and Discussion in United States History," (*School Review*, May, 1897); "The Caroline Islands and the Terms of Peace," (*Independent*, October, 1898); "An Ideal Course in History for Secondary Schools"—a paper read before the National Educational Association at Milwaukee—(*School Review*, November, 1898); "Review of J. Novicow: *La guerre et ses prétendus bienfaits*," (*American Journal of Sociology*, November, 1898); "Review of G. de Molinari: *Grandeur et décadence de la guerre*," (*Political Science Quarterly*, December, 1898); "Germany and the Caroline Islands," (*Independent*, January 26, 1899); "History in Relation to the Formation of Character," (*Chicago Teacher*, May 1, 1899); "Review of A. C. McLaughlin: *A History of the American Nation*," (*School Review*, June, 1899); "Review of Ch. V. Lauglois and Ch. Seignobes: *Introduction to the Study of History*," (*School Review*, September, 1899); communication in re "Elective Studies in High School," (*School Review*, October, 1899); communication relating to the

"Review of Lauglois and Seignobes," (School Review, January, 1900; "The West Indian and Pacific Islands in Relation to the Isthmian Canal," (Independent, March 1, 1900); "Review of F. M. Colby: Outlines of General History," (School Review, March, 1900); "Medieval and Modern History in the High School," a discussion before the National Herbart Society, (School Review, May, 1900); "Review of H. H. Bancroft: The New Pacific," (Political Science Quarterly, June, 1900); "Waste in High School Education," a discussion before the Minnesota Educational Association, (School Review, September, 1900); "Review of Katherine Koman and Elizabeth Kimball Kendall: A History of England," (School Review, November, 1900); "What Should the High School Alumni Accomplish?" (reprinted from the forty-second annual report of the board of school inspectors of the city of St. Paul; December, 1900); "War and Economics, in History and in Theory," (Political Science Quarterly, December, 1900); "Review of Trueblood, the Federation of the World: McCabe, Can We Disarm? Richet, Les guerres et la paix; Von Stengel, Der ewige Friede," (Political Science Quarterly, December, 1900). He also published a catalogue of the Schoolcraft Public Schools, in April, 1892, and a catalogue and manual of the Rock Island High School, in April, 1898. Mr. Robinson is usually a Republican in national politics, though independent in state and local affairs. He is a member of the St. Paul Commercial Club, the St. Paul Informal Club, Ancient Landmark Lodge F. & A. M.; Prairie Ronde Chapter, Royal Arch, and the American Historical Association. His religious connections are with the Presbyterian church. He was married June 30, 1897, at St. Paul's rectory, Muskegon, to Miss Clare Howard. Their union has been blessed with one child: Helen Howard Van Dyke, born June 26, 1900, in St. Paul.

LEWIS, Robert Steele.—The development of the Northwest has afforded boundless opportunities to the young man of pluck and energy, and success lay within easy

grasp of the man who possessed self-confidence and was willing to do his share in the work of upbuilding. No matter what form his activities took, if he possessed those dominating traits that count for so much in a successful career, he ultimately reaped his reward. The credit for the rapid development of this large section of our country is to be accorded in large measure to the men of this generation. This is particularly true in the case of North Dakota. Her citizens of prominence, in public as well as business life, were, as a rule, young men without capital when they entered her borders. Their success has been due to the untiring energy and perseverance with which they have devoted themselves to their special lines or callings. Robert S. Lewis, vice president of the Red River Valley National Bank of Fargo, is a splendid type of the self-made man. In his eighteen years of residence in the Flickertail state he has built up an enviable reputation as a reliable business man and attained a position of prominence in financial circles. He is a native of Tennessee, and was born at Iuka August 15, 1856. His father, Josiah F. Lewis, was for a number of years a professor in one of the leading colleges of the South. Having acquired some means in this way, he came north with his family in 1863 and located at Monticello, Minn., where he engaged in farming. He was deeply interested in everything pertaining to educational matters and took a prominent position in local affairs. He was elected county superintendent of schools for Wright county, and held this office for seven years, filling it very creditably. He took an active interest, also, in state grange matters. His wife's maiden name was Mary Steele. She was a native of North Carolina, and was connected with the wealthy Steele families of the South. She was a woman who possessed many excellent traits of character, had received a college education, and was an unselfish, devoted mother, impressing strongly upon her children her personal characteristics. Robert received his early education in the common schools of Minnesota. This was supplemented, however, by the wider knowledge of his parents and their careful guid-

ance of his studies. He worked on the farm until his nineteenth year, when he began teaching in the country schools. He was very successful in this vocation, and taught four terms in one district and three in another. In the fall of 1880 he moved to Minneapolis and secured employment as a clerk, remaining here until his removal to Fargo, July 8, 1882, to accept a clerkship in the Red River Valley National Bank. He has been connected with this institution ever since, winning promotion gradually in recognition of his faithful, conscientious service. He served for the first year and a half as a collector, from which he was advanced to the position of teller. This position he held for two years, when he was promoted to assistant cashier, at the same time being elected to a position on the board of directors. In 1891 he was again promoted, to the position of cashier. He remained in this office until 1897, at which time he resigned in order to devote his personal attention to the various outside interests with which he was identified. On his resignation he was elected vice president of the bank, which position he still holds. In 1892 Mr. Lewis invested in a tract of land known as the Gardner farm, owned by George W. Gardner, of Hastings. This proved to be a very fortunate investment and he has been unusually successful in his farming operations. He kept adding to the original purchase from time to time until now he owns and operates over 5,000 acres of farming land. It is well stocked and is probably the best equipped farm in the Northwest. He is also interested in the Fargo Cold Storage and Packing Company, a thriving business institution of that city, and is secretary of the company. Mr. Lewis is held in high regard in financial circles for his strict business integrity. He has exhibited a high order of business capacity and has won for himself the esteem of all who know him. Aside from the various business interests with which he is identified, Mr. Lewis has also found time to take an active interest in municipal and county politics. Although coming from a Democratic family he has always voted and worked for the success of the Republican party, before and since his resi-



ROBERT S. LEWIS.

dence in North Dakota. He served as secretary of the Republican state convention, held at Fargo, in 1898, and was elected in 1900 to the state senate, for a term of four years, by a handsome majority against one of the strongest combinations ever put up in the state in a legislative contest. He has also taken an active interest in educational matters, is president of the school board of the city of Fargo, and a member of the board of trustees of the North Dakota Agricultural College. He is a brother of J. H. Lewis, superintendent of public instruction for the state of Minnesota. Mr. Lewis is also prominently identified with a number of fraternal organizations, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the A. O. U. W. and the Elks. He was married December 25, 1879, to Alice M. Carpenter, daughter of Judge Carpenter, of Monticello, Minn. Their union has been blessed with three children, Robert C., Olive M., and Alice.

DEARTH, Elmer H., was born in Sangerville, Piscataquis county, Me., June 6, 1859. He received a high school and academic edu-



ELMER H. DEARTH.

education, graduating in 1878, and from that date until 1880 taught school in his native state. In 1880 he entered the office of the Bangor (Me.) Daily Whig and Courier, where he remained until the latter part of 1883, thoroughly mastering the business of newspaper work. He came to Minnesota in the fall of 1883, first locating in St. Paul. From 1884 to the latter part of 1886 he was editor and manager of "The Independent" at Henderson, and from 1886 to 1890 he owned and edited the "News" at Le Sueur, disposing of his interest in the latter year and returning to St. Paul. Through his newspaper affiliations, and personally, he always took an active interest in the politics of this state, his papers being at all times vigorous advocates of Republican principles. His efforts for the party did not remain unnoticed by the leaders, and Mr. Dearth received, in 1889, from Governor Merriam, the appointment of Deputy Insurance Commissioner of the state. In this new post he soon developed a large amount of executive ability and he filled it with credit to himself and the state, and honor to the insurance department. After remaining in this position for three years he voluntarily resigned to accept a position with

the Equitable Life of New York. In January, 1897, Mr. Dearth received from Governor Clough the appointment of insurance commissioner of Minnesota and entered the position with a full knowledge of the details of the office, eminently qualified to pursue its duties. He retired from this office in 1899, the state administration having passed into the hands of a Demo-Pop governor. Upon his retirement he held the position of president of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, and for the next succeeding two years was engaged in the general and local fire insurance business. In January, 1901, he was again appointed by Governor Van Sant to the position of insurance commissioner of Minnesota, which office he now holds.

He is a prominent Mason, Elk, Knight of Pythias, and a charter member of the Commercial Club, the leading business organization of St. Paul. He has had a deal of experience in journalism and commercial business, and during the last twelve years in that of insurance. In 1889 he was married to Miss Nellie G., daughter of Hon. M. Doran, of St. Paul.

NORDIN, Axel Frithiof, judge of probate of Kandiyohi county, Minn., is an excellent type of the self-made man. He is a native of Sweden, and was born at Stockholm, November 16, 1849, the son of Peter E. and Maria Helena Nordin. His parents emigrated to America when he was four years of age, but did not come to Minnesota until 1855, first settling at Hastings. Two years later they removed to Nininger, and then, in 1859, to Eureka, in Dakota county, where the father engaged in farming. The farm was sold a year or so later and the family moved to Greenvale, Rice county, locating on another farm. In 1863, this farm was also sold, the Nordin family removing back to Hastings. From there they went to Northfield, where Mr. Nordin started a general store, but was burned out in 1865. He then moved to Norway Lake, in Kandiyohi county, and again settled on a farm, and until 1882 remained there, then sold out and moved to

Leeds, N. D., where he now resides in fairly comfortable circumstances. Mrs. Nordin died in 1880. The early life of the subject of this sketch was not an enviable one. In common with the children of our early pioneers he suffered the hardships and privations of life on the frontier. He assisted his father in the opening up of four farms, and this meant incessant toil. His opportunities for acquiring an education were, therefore, somewhat limited. He attended the common schools, such as they were, and later was able to supplement this early training in the Seabury Mission School at Faribault, and Carleton College, at Northfield, though he did not remain long enough in either institution to graduate. He left the farm shortly after reaching his twenty-first year and commenced clerking in a store at New London. A few months later he removed to Willmar, and after a year's service as a clerk, opened a butcher shop. This he soon disposed of, however, and began the study of law in the office of Samuel Dunham, at Willmar. Shortly afterwards he was appointed deputy register of deeds for Kandiyohi county, and held this office for a year and a half, when he was elected register of deeds and served one term in that office. He was clerk of the court for two terms, and was then appointed deputy collector of internal revenue by the late William Bickel. March 1, 1884, he was appointed assistant secretary of state and commissioner of statistics under Secretary of State Baumbach, and held this position until October 1, 1886. The following year he moved to Cokato, and shortly afterwards was admitted to the bar, returning to Willmar to begin the practice of law. In 1894 he was elected county attorney of Kandiyohi county, served two terms, and was then elected probate judge, which office he now holds. Judge Nordin has achieved distinction solely on merit, and as a reward for public service faithfully performed. He is highly esteemed by all who know him, not only for his eminent legal ability, but for his admirable personal qualities as well. He is a staunch Republican and has stumped the state in several campaigns. He is a member of the K. of P., A. O. U. W., M. W. A., Degree of Hon-



AXEL F. NORDIN.

or, Royal Neighbors, and Territorial Pioneers. He is a Protestant Episcopalian, and is junior warden, lay reader and superintendent of the Sunday school in St. Luke's church, at Willmar. June 7, 1875, he was married to Anna T. Anderson; six children were born, only one of whom is now living—Agnes E.

HANSON, Peter E.—That the great Northwest is a "land of promise" to those who have the right qualities, or, as the common saying is, have the right stuff in them, is well illustrated in the career of Mr. Peter E. Hanson, the well known president of the Meeker County Bank. Born at Voldsjö, Sweden, in 1845, he came to Minnesota and settled in Swede Grove Township, Meeker county, in 1857. His father, Hans Peterson, was a farmer, who thoroughly understood his business, for he prospered and accumulated a large estate. His son, Peter E., was brought up as a farmer's boy, receiving simply a common school education, but early developed a superior business capacity. He began to deal in real estate, and in 1879 he opened an office in Litchfield, the county seat of Meeker county, where, by his un-



PETER E. HANSON.

questioned integrity and fair dealing, he built up a large business, securing the largest clientele in the city and disposing of a very large amount of land. To this business he added that of banking, and in 1891 was made president of the Meeker County Bank, a position which he yet holds, and where his high character for uprightness, sound judgment and unswerving probity is a tower of strength to the institution.

As a young man—too young to enlist—Mr. Hanson took part in the Indian war of 1862. He helped to guard the homes and to defend the fort at Forest City, Minn. He had the reputation of being the best shot in the country and took part in two battles. He has always been a patriotic, public-spirited citizen, taking an active interest in public affairs, serving as a member of the town board and as chairman of the county board. He was elected also to the state senate, where his solid qualities found due recognition. His able services as senator undoubtedly prepared the way for higher honors which await him at the hands of the Republican party, of which he has always been an active member, supporting its measures and nominations with ardent zeal. In one of the larg-

est state conventions ever held in the state, Mr. Hanson was nominated by the Republican party in 1900, for the high office of secretary of state over several very able competitors, and was duly elected at the polls in November by a handsome majority. This was an honor of which any man ought justly to feel proud, for it is a distinction which only few can hope to attain in a great commonwealth, and it is the more notable, in this instance, that it comes to a farmer boy while still comparatively young.

Mr. Hanson was married in 1867 to Rachel N. Halverson, and is the happy father of four children—Nellie O., Harry A., Jennie F., and May L. Hanson, a joy to their parents and full of promise to the state.

MERRIAM, William Rush.—The Northwest has a distinguished representative in the employ of the federal government at Washington in the person of William Rush Merriam, director of the census. Mr. Merriam is a resident of the state of Minnesota, and for two terms filled the office of chief executive of that state with conspicuous ability. In recognition of his eminent services to the Republican party he was awarded the appointment at the head of the census bureau. The marked executive talent he has exhibited in that office has won for him many encomiums. Governor Merriam comes from good old colonial stock. His paternal ancestors came to this country from England in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled at Concord, Mass. William Merriam, his grandfather, was born at Bedford, Mass., in 1750, and served as a private in Captain Jonathan Wilson's company of minute men in that town. He participated in the fight at Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775, and in the pursuit of the British forces on their retreat from Concord to Charleston. Two years later he served as chairman of the board of selectmen of Bedford and rendered important service in procuring enlistments to the American army. His son, Hon. John L. Merriam, the father of our subject, was for many years engaged as a merchant at Wadham's Mills, Essex county, N. Y. It was

here that William Rush Merriam was born, July 26, 1849. His mother was of French descent, her maiden name being Mahala Delano. In 1861 the family came west and settled at St. Paul, Minn., John L. Merriam engaging in the stage and transportation business, in partnership with J. C. Burbank. Their business became quite an extensive one, as those were days before railroads had made their entry into the North Star state. Mr. Merriam also became identified with a number of other enterprises, and taking an active interest in politics was elected a member of the state legislature, and served as speaker of the lower house in 1870 and 1871. William Rush Merriam was of a naturally studious disposition and took a keen interest in his studies. When fifteen years of age he entered the Racine Academy, at Racine, Wis., and, having graduated from this preparatory school, entered Racine College, where he acquitted himself with honors, being chosen valedictorian of his class at commencement. He returned to his home in St. Paul after graduation and secured a position as a clerk in the First National Bank. He devoted himself diligently to the work in hand, developing an unusual order of business ability, and when only twenty-three years of age was elected cashier of the Merchants' National Bank. Seven years later, in 1880, he was chosen vice president, and in 1884 made president of the bank. Aside from his business interests, Mr. Merriam early took an interest in public affairs and became an active worker for the Republican party in every campaign. In 1882 he was chosen to represent his district in the lower house of the legislature, at once assuming a conspicuous place in that body. He was again elected in 1886, and was chosen speaker, serving in the same position occupied by his father sixteen years before. He made an admirable presiding officer, winning the respect and esteem of the members for his fair and impartial rulings, and the geniality of his manner. The same year he was chosen vice-president of the State Agricultural society, and a year later was made president of that organization, and contributed in no small measure to the success of the state



WILLIAM R. MERRIAM.

fair held under its auspices during those years. In 1888 Mr. Merriam received the nomination for governor on the Republican ticket, against Hon. Eugene M. Wilson, of Minneapolis, the Democratic nominee, and was elected. He was honored with a re-nomination in 1890, and was again elected to the gubernatorial chair. He made an exceptionally good record in that office, his administration being marked for the practical business methods adopted in the conduct of state affairs. At the close of his term of office in January, 1893, Mr. Merriam resumed active charge of the various banking interests with which he was connected. He was always an earnest student of public affairs, and became recognized as an authority on financial questions in the memorable campaign of 1896. He contributed numerous articles on the subject of national finances to leading financial papers of the country, which had considerable influence in shaping opinion in favor of sound finance. In March, 1896, he was chosen by the Republican state convention one of the delegates from Minnesota to the national convention. He was appointed director of the census of

1900 by President McKinley, and the wisdom of the selection has been endorsed everywhere by the splendid record he has made in that office. His remarkable executive talent and skill in organization and in readily handling and dispatching the immense amount of business in that office with accuracy and lightning speed, has stamped him as one of the most efficient census directors the country ever had. There is little doubt entertained but that the complete returns of the 1900 census will be compiled and published long in advance of the time that has generally been allotted to this work. One other commendatory feature of his superintendence of the census bureau is the fact that practically little complaint is heard as to the accuracy of the count made. Governor Merriam is a member of the University club of New York, the Metropolitan club at Washington, and the Minnesota club at St. Paul. He was one of the first presidents of the Minnesota Boat club. He also served for three years as treasurer of the St. Paul Board of Education. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church of St. Paul. In 1872 he was married to Laura Hancock, a daughter of John Hancock, and a niece of the late Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. Mrs. Merriam is a lady of rare accomplishments and gracious manners. The future holds out brilliant prospects for her distinguished husband. He has not yet reached the high water mark of success. His many warm friends in the Northwest wish him greater honors than those he has already received.

EDWARDS, Alanson William.—Colonel Cadle, adjutant-general of the Seventeenth Corps, commanded by the brave, popular and genial General Frank Blair, in the following letter to "The Forum," has some words for an old comrade and explains how he comes to write:

"Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Recording Secretary's Office, P. O. Box 35, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 31, 1898.—To 'The Forum': The Society of the Army of the Tennessee desires to keep in its records mem-

oranda showing the services of its members. Some time ago I wrote Major Edwards and asked him to send me a sketch that would enable us, when he died, to print his obituary. He sent me a very brief statement, but, knowing as much or more of his record than he modestly stated to me, I have written the enclosed, and if you think it worth while it might be printed, because it shows a great deal of his experience in the Army of the Tennessee in the war of the Rebellion.

"He was certainly a gallant soldier in our army, and credit should be given to living men as well as dead. Therefore I send this to you with the hope that it may be used, and that, as an obituary of our society, it may be long before it will be required. Major Edwards does not know of this communication. Yours very truly,

"CORNELIUS CADLE."

"Major Alanson William Edwards was born in Lorain county, Ohio, August 27, 1840. His father removed to Macoupin county, Ill., in 1848. Major Edwards attended the county schools and was afterward, in 1856-57, a student at McKendree College, Illinois. He was a railroad express agent and telegraph operator at Gillespie, Ill., when the war broke out.

"He enlisted at once for the three months' service, but the quota of Illinois was then filled, as was the first call for three years volunteers. He enlisted and was mustered in as a private of Company I, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry, at Camp Palmer, Carlinville, Ill., August 4, 1862. He served in the Western army, beginning at Columbus, Ky. He was a clerk in the office of the adjutant-general, district of Jackson war department, General Grenville M. Dodge, of Corinth, Miss.

"In April, 1863, by authority from the war department, General Grenville M. Dodge, at Corinth, Miss., organized the first Alabama Union Cavalry from loyal refugees, driven from their homes in the mountains in North Alabama by Confederate conscripting officers. Major Edwards was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant, with George E. Spencer as colonel, and was afterward promoted to captain L troop of this regiment.

"He served with General Van Derveer as acting assistant adjutant-general, district of Rome and of Marietta, Ga. and was near Kenesaw mountain with General Sherman when Sherman signalled Corse at Allatoona to 'hold the fort,' at the same time that Captain Flint, of Company E, First Alabama Cavalry, was aide to General Corse, and wrote at Corse's dictation the answer about 'losing his cheek, but was able to whip all hell yet.'

"Major Edwards commanded Company M of his regiment on the 'March to the Sea,' and in the close approach to Savannah he rode with the First Alabama Cavalry over the torpedoes planted in the road by the enemy, Lieutenant F. W. Tupper, his successor and adjutant of the regiment, having his leg blown off, and many of the regiment being severely wounded.

"Colonel Cornelius Cadle, the adjutant-general of the Seventeenth Army Corps, being at that moment in advance with the First Alabama Cavalry, directed the provost marshal of the corps, Major John C. Marvin, to bring to the front all the prisoners of war, and they, upon their hands and knees, dug into the ground and took out the torpedoes—the unexploded ones—that several of these prisoners had assisted in planting a few days before. It happened that the Confederate sergeant who had supervision of the placing of these torpedoes was one of the prisoners, and he readily found them and carefully aided in clearing our way to Savannah, the city that was a Christmas present from Sherman to our president, Lincoln.

"At Savannah Major Edwards was detached from his regiment by order of General Sherman, and assigned to duty as acting assistant adjutant-general, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and served with General Corse, the division commander, until after the grand review of the armies at Washington, May 24 and 25, 1865, and was mustered out July 11, 1865. He was breveted major March 13, 1865, for 'gallant and meritorious service in the field.'

"Major Edwards was present at the meeting of the officers of the Army of the Ten-



ALANSON W. EDWARDS.

nessee, called to organize our society, at Raleigh, N. C., April 25, 1865.

"The first post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized by Dr. B. F. Stevenson, at Decatur, Ill., and several members were sent over the state to institute other posts. A dozen or more were mustered at the same time. Major Edwards, after his war service, was mustered in Post No. 6, at Bunker Hill, Ill., which was one of the earliest organized posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

"Returning to his home in 1865, he resuscitated the 'Union Gazette,' at Bunker Hill, Ill., a paper he published before going to the war, and which was suspended during the war. In 1868 Major Edwards secured an interest in the Carlinville Free Democrat, a Republican paper started by Senator John M. Palmer in 1856.

"Major Edwards was warden of the Illinois state penitentiary at Joliet in 1871-72. After the great Chicago fire he went into business in Chicago, and was a member of the board of trade in 1875-78. He went to the Black Hills in 1876, located at Fargo in 1878, as editor of the 'Fargo Republican.' He established the 'Daily Argus' in 1879.

Governor G. A. Pierce, of our society, appointed Major Edwards superintendent of the semi-decennial census of Dakota Territory in 1885. Major Edwards was elected mayor of Fargo in 1886; was a member of the legislature 1895-96. He lost the Argus in 1890, started the 'Daily Forum' in 1891, purchased the 'Republican,' the first paper he started, and consolidated the two, and it is now issued by Edward & Plumley.

"Major Edwards was married to Elizabeth Robertson at Carlinville, Ill., in 1870. They have six sons and one daughter, all living in Fargo, N. D. The sons are Harry Goodell, 26 years; William Robertson, 23; Allanson Charles, 19; John Palmer, 17; George Washington, 13; Richford Roberts, 9, and the daughter, Marie R., 24 years.

"Cincinnati, Ohio, March 31, 1898."

LIND, John.—To be elected governor of the state of Minnesota at any time is not a small honor; to be the first man elected to the place in opposition to the Republican party organization is even a more signal victory; to be chosen above and beyond partisan lines by the discriminating judgment of his fellow-citizens, at a time when all the other nominees of the opposing party, save the gubernatorial, were elected by more or less handsome majorities, is a distinction such as has been accorded to few men in any state. It was under such circumstances that John Lind was inaugurated governor of Minnesota in January, 1899.

Governor Lind was born at Kanna, Province of Småland, Sweden, March 25, 1854. His parents were Gustav and Catherine (Johnson) Lind. Gustav Lind, like his ancestors for several generations, was a farmer, and also filled local offices in the community where he lived, being a deputy sheriff of the borough for several years. The family emigrated to America in 1867, when John was thirteen years of age, and settled in Goodhue county, Minn. Here young John, laboring to assist in the support of the family, lost his left hand by an accident which, perhaps, turned the current of his career, as now, illy fitted to compete with his fellows

in the material world, he was urged to more assiduity in the pursuit of his studies. He spent as much of his time at school as possible, and at sixteen he was granted a certificate entitling him to teach in the public schools. He taught one year in Sibley county, but not being satisfied with the compensation in a new country at that time, he, in 1873, took up his residence in New Ulm, where he has since resided, respected and honored among men. By the dint of hard study, industry and strict economy, he was able to attend the State University in 1875 and 1876, having in mind then the practice of the law. Utilizing all his opportunities for private study and privileged as he was to work in the office of a New Ulm practitioner, he was admitted to the bar immediately upon leaving the university at the age of twenty-one. In 1877 he began the practice of law, and, taking an active interest in public life, was chosen superintendent of schools of Brown county. This position he held for two years, declining a renomination in order that he might devote himself entirely to the profession upon the adoption of which he had now fully determined, namely, the law. In 1881, under the administration of Garfield and Arthur, he was made receiver of the land office at Tracy, Lyon county, which position he held until the election of Grover Cleveland, still being able, however, to care for his private practice at New Ulm. The country was filling up rapidly and the work of the courts incidentally increased. Mr. Lind's natural talent and diligence made him a name more than local, and his prosecution of several suits, notably those against railroad companies, won him not a little renown. He was also active in the councils of the Republican party, and in 1886 he was nominated to represent the Second district in the federal congress. The Second district then comprised twenty counties—practically all of Southwestern Minnesota. That was a hard fought campaign, Dr. A. A. Ames, of Minneapolis, coming within a very small margin of defeating A. R. McGill for governor, but Mr. Lind was elected by a splendid plurality. Two years later he was renominated and again elected,

his adversary this time being Colonel Morton S. Wilkinson, a veteran leader, who had been one of Minnesota's three representatives in the federal house from 1869 to 1871, and United States senator during the War. He took an active interest in the affairs of the Indians and secured the passage of a bill establishing seven Indian schools in various parts of the country, one of them being located at Pipestone, in this state. Another sphere of work of local importance was the pushing of some old claims for the depredations of the Indians during the outbreak of 1862. He secured the payment of many of these for the people of the Second district, who had suffered during that uprising. One of the greatest economies which he secured to the people of the state, however, was the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the federal courts of the District of Minnesota, which is commonly known to this day as the "Lind Bill." Previous to its passage all sessions of the United States courts in this state had been held at St. Paul, entailing long sittings, delays in trials and long journeys, increasing the cost to litigants living remote from the capital. Mr. Lind's bill provided for terms as now held at Minneapolis, Mankato, Winona and Fergus Falls, as well as in St. Paul. Mr. Lind was a strenuous fighter for the integrity and enforcement of the Interstate Commerce Act in its efforts to prevent discriminations in favor of persons or places. He had added to it amendments which made it possible for the commission to procure evidence more efficiently, and also made several battles in the courts to secure for the millers in the smaller centers of the state rates more fair when compared with the millers of Minneapolis, who had been granted certain special privileges. Mr. Lind was also instrumental in securing a great reform, in railroad management and equipment, which is saving human life and limb hourly. That is, the automatic coupler and power-brake bill, so called, which was passed, and directed all railroads to provide their cars with automatic couplers of uniform type, and to have at least a certain number of cars of each train equipped with air, or rather power, brakes, so as to obviate



JOHN LIND.

the use of hand brakes, which were very dangerous in icy or sleety weather. This bill was opposed by a strong and insistent lobby, led by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but after a hard contest the lobby was beaten and Mr. Lind's bill became a law. Another bill of commercial value to the Northwest made Minneapolis a port of entry. Mr. Lind was a conceded authority in the House on the subjects concerned with public lands—Congressman Payson, of Illinois, being the only man on the floor considered his peer in this special branch of so much importance to the West. In the contest over the tariff Mr. Lind was a hard fighter, and showed his independence by declining to be bound by the declarations of the Republican caucus. He fought the tariff on lumber because, as he said, it committed the nation to the idiocy of destroying its own forests rather than those of other people. He fought for free sugar, for free materials for making binding twine and for free twine. In 1890 Mr. Lind was elected a third time, defeating General James H. Baker, of Garden City. In 1892 he declined to become a candidate again, for personal reasons, and the present congress-

man, James T. McCleary, then professor of political economy in the State Normal School at Mankato, was nominated and elected to succeed Mr. Lind. The platform adopted at Mankato accorded the retiring congressman this compliment: "We recognize in Hon. John Lind, our present member of congress, an able and efficient representative, and trust that his voluntary retirement from the field of active legislative duty will be only temporary." In 1893 Governor Nelson appointed Mr. Lind, who had returned to the practice of law at New Ulm, a regent of the University of Minnesota. Mr. Lind was an early recruit to the financial policy espoused by Senator Teller and other Silver Republicans. In 1896 the Democratic and People's party nominated him for governor, and he made a splendid run, David M. Clough defeating him by only a small majority of about three thousand votes. In the spring of 1898, when President McKinley called for volunteers to defend the national honor and avenge the destruction of the Maine, John Lind, at the sacrifice of his law practice, tendered his services to Governor Clough in any capacity in which he might be available. Governor Clough, at the request of Colonel Bobleter, in command of the Twelfth Minnesota, made Mr. Lind regimental quartermaster with the rank of first lieutenant. His record as quartermaster was attested by his popularity with the regiment, which had a chance at Chattanooga to compare with other standards the efficiency of Mr. Lind's arduous labors in keeping the men well equipped and well provisioned. It was while the Twelfth Regiment was encamped at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, that the Democratic, People's and Silver Republican parties, in state convention, unanimously nominated Mr. Lind for governor. It was his desire, after the defeat of 1896, not to again enter the field of politics, but so unanimous was the call, and so insistent were the friends who had supported him so warmly in previous campaigns, that Mr. Lind at last put aside his desire for political retirement and consented to make the race, subject to the necessary limitations of his military service. With the surrender of Santiago and the sub-

sequent return of the Minnesota troops from the South, Mr. Lind was enabled to make two short series of speeches in a few of the cities and towns of the state. There has rarely been such a series of popular demonstrations of personal admiration and sympathy. These tours, brief as they were, were splendid auguries of the magnificent vote which the men of Minnesota gave him on election day. This is the public and political career, epitomized, of the man who has fought his way, despite rebuffs and temporary reverses, to attain success at last and a full realization of the fact that "he cannot appreciate victory who has not suffered defeat." Governor Lind's energies have not been spent alone in politics and public affairs. He has had a lucrative practice at the bar and has not sacrificed it in the public service. New Ulm is the center of a thriving farming community, prettily situated in the picturesque valley of the Minnesota, and is such a town as might well be selected for the home of a man of Governor Lind's character, earnest, faithful and unaffected. Governor Lind has been identified with some of the best institutions of New Ulm. He has served as director in the Brown County Bank, and was one of the committee of five New Ulm men who had charge of the construction of the Minneapolis, New Ulm & Southwestern railroad and other enterprises that have materially benefited his home town.

Governor Lind was married in 1879 to Miss Alice A. Shepard, the daughter of a then prominent citizen of Blue Earth county, since removed to California. He, Richard Shepard, was a soldier of the Union army in the Civil War. His father also fought for the young republic in the War of 1812, while his grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

To Governor and Mrs. Lind have been born four children, Norman, Jenny, Winnifred and John Shepard. The first named is now a student at the State University, and with four generations of soldiers before him, might be looked for to enter a military career rather than that of politics, in which his father has attained his greatest fame.

CRITCHETT, Ernest Thomas, superintendent of public schools, New Ulm, Minn., comes from old New England stock. On both sides of the house he is descended from the early settlers of Massachusetts and New Hampshire; his paternal ancestors, for many generations, having lived on the shores of Massachusetts Bay, settling there in 1630. He was born July 30, 1863, at Concord, N. H., the son of M. B. Critchett, a merchant of that city from 1856 to 1883, and Emily J. (Yeaton) Critchett. He attended the public schools of his native place and graduated from the Concord high school. He then entered Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., graduating from this institution in 1885, with the degree of A. B. Three years later he was honored with the degree of A. M. by his alma mater. While at Dartmouth he was a member of Kappa Kappa Kappa fraternity, and at graduation became a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Immediately after graduating he came west and located at Mankato, Minn., where he began teaching as the principal of the Pleasant Grove grammar school in that city. Later, he was appointed principal of the Mankato high school and held this position for two years. In 1889 he was offered the position of principal of the Duluth high school, which he accepted, and was at the head of this institution for four years, during which time a new high school, one of the finest in the country, was erected. He was appointed to his present position in 1894. The enrollment of the New Ulm city schools has increased more than one-third in that time, and one of the best high school buildings in the state has been built. Mr. Critchett is an earnest student of educational matters and his administration has been efficient in every respect. He has aimed to introduce the most advanced methods into the school work and has brought the New Ulm schools up to a high standard of excellence. He is an active member of the National Educational association, and for the past fifteen years has been a member of the Minnesota Educational association. In politics, Mr. Critchett is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in political affairs, or held office. He is a member of Charity Lodge, A. F. &



ERNEST T. CRITCHETT.

A. M., of New Ulm; of New Ulm Chapter, R. A. M., and of DeMolay Commandery, K. T., of New Ulm. He is active in church work, is a member of the First Congregational church of New Ulm, a member and secretary of the board of trustees, and superintendent of the Sunday school. June 15, 1887, he was married, in Minneapolis, to Helen M. Crooker, whose father was one of the old residents of Minnesota, having settled in Owatonna in 1857. Two children have been born to them, Francis Ernest, in 1888, and Edward Fowler, in 1892.

JONES, David Newton, is a native of Ohio. He was born at Gomer, in that state, September 1, 1856. His father was Maurice F. Jones, the son of Richard Jones. His mother's maiden name was Mary Evans. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Gomer, and at the high school of Lima, Ohio. He then entered the Northwestern Ohio Normal School at Ada, until he was prepared to teach school. He then taught for three years at Venedocia, Jonestown, and Gomer, his native town. He was now twenty-one years old, and chose for his



DAVID N. JONES.

life work the profession of medicine. He began his study under the direction of Professor W. A. Yohn, M. D., and attended the medical department of the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso for two and a half years. In 1879-80 he took a course of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, and another at the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, Ky., and one at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1880-81. Returning later, he graduated from this institution with the degree of M. D. He began to practice at Lima, Ohio. After one year, he moved to Gaylord, Minn., in August, 1882, and established his practice there, where he has since lived. He is the medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the Equitable Life Assurance Company of the United States, the National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vt., and the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Dr. Jones is a member of the American Medical association, International Association of Railway Surgeons, Minnesota State Medical society, of which he was vice president in 1891 and 1892; Minnesota Valley Medical association, Minnesota State Board of Medical Examiners, 1896-8; Board

of Trustees of the Minnesota State Hospitals for the Insane, appointed in 1898, and still a member, serving as president since 1899. He has been surgeon of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway since 1883. He is also secretary of the United States Board of Pension Examining Surgeons, located at Gaylord. Dr. Jones has also presented several papers to the Minnesota State Medical society, which were well received, having been published in 1891, in the "Northwestern Lancet," as well as in the proceedings of the society. The principal subject was "Phlegmonous Erysipelas." The doctor devotes his attention, however, largely to surgery. But while so active and prominent in his profession, he does not neglect the amenities of life nor public affairs. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, in which he is prominent and active, having been chairman of its county committee for ten consecutive years, but guards against all partizan bias in public matters. He was a member of the board of examiners for teachers, 1883 to 1896, and he served as mayor of Gaylord in 1888-89. In social matters he is likewise interested. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, being the first noble grand of his lodge, in 1888. He has passed all the chairs of the encampment branch, and is a major of the Fourth Battalion, Division of the Lakes. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. July 18, 1882, he was married to Miss Mary Foley, of Lima, Ohio. They have one daughter, Florence, born November 5, 1886.

WHITE, Frank T., county attorney of Sherburne county, Minn., is a young man who has shown more than the usual amount of pluck and energy required in the struggle for success. He has worked against disadvantages that would have discouraged most young men, but these obstacles only spurred him on to renewed labors. Mr. White was born April 9, 1866, on a farm near East Burlington, Kane county, Ill., and is a son of Edgar White and Emma C. (Thurston) White. His father, now a merchant and postmaster at Clear Lake, was for many years a farmer, and much of the success attained by Frank

T. is due to the early training secured on the farm. He is a descendant, on his father's side, from good New England stock, the early members of the family being residents of Vermont. James White, the great grandfather, served as a Green Mountain Boy in the Continental army during the Revolution, and held the position of orderly sergeant. Mr. White came to Minnesota in 1872, with his people, they coming overland in an emigrant wagon, and settled upon a farm near Clear Lake. He led the customary life of a farmer's boy of that period, attending school whenever he could be spared from the farm. He earned his first money by selling furs, which he obtained by trapping, game being plentiful near his home. He attended the public schools at Clear Lake and also at Clearwater, and the high school at Creston, Ill. His high school course was interrupted frequently in order to earn the money necessary to pay his expenses. He taught school for a number of years, starting in his home district when but seventeen years of age. He then taught at Monticello Prairie. Mr. White had now decided that he would be a lawyer and he came to Minneapolis and entered a law office as clerk, and began his studies, besides working in the law library located in the same building. He earned his meals by working in a restaurant during the noon hour; he also carried papers for one of the morning newspapers. He then taught the village school at Clear Lake the winter of 1888 and 1889, and early in the latter year went to California, where he remained for a couple of years, working at various places. He returned to Minneapolis in 1891 and entered the night law class at the State University. His course was interrupted again, however, and for the better part of a year he taught school at Clear Lake and managed his father's farm. In 1893 he returned to the university, and by taking both day and night lectures, was able to be graduated with the class of 1894. Mr. White then went to his home at Clear Lake to rest up before beginning practice. He was unexpectedly nominated for the position of county attorney of Sherburne county, his home county, and in spite of the opposition of the bosses in his



FRANK T. WHITE.

own party and the efforts of the other candidate, was elected by the narrow margin of seven votes. He has filled the office in so creditable a manner that he has been re-elected at each succeeding election. Mr. White was married December 29, 1897, to Miss Daly, of Elk River, and has a family of two children, Ruth Mary and Lavina Esther. Mr. White has made his home at Elk River since his first election as county attorney, and carries on a very successful, law, real estate and insurance business, in connection with his work as county attorney. Mr. White belongs to several fraternal and beneficiary orders, including the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Odd Fellows, the Maccabees and the Elks.

DOBBIN, James.—The Shattuck School at Faribault, Minn., is one of the great successes of the Northwest in the educational field. Beginning in 1865, with neither money nor buildings, it has trained more than 2,000 boys, from nearly all parts of the Union—the attendants for the year 1900 representing twenty-four states. It now has fine build-



JAMES DOBBIN.

ings and a property worth nearly a half million dollars, including a scholarship endowment of more than one hundred thousand dollars, all in the custody of a strong corporation which gives a sense of permanence and of a faithful administration of the whole establishment. This remarkable achievement is largely the work of James Dobbin, D. D., rector of the school, who has had entire charge and responsibility for the care, maintenance and growth of the institution since 1867—more than a generation. He was born at Salem, N. Y., June 29, 1833. His father, Joseph Dobbin, was a farmer in moderate circumstances, who came from the north of Ireland when a lad, at the beginning of the last century. The Dobbins are of Huguenot extraction, which is shown by historical records reaching back to William the Conqueror, with whom Peter Dobbin, afterwards high sheriff of Dublin, came to England. James Dobbin began his education in the common country school. When seventeen years old he entered the Washington Academy at Salem for a few months, walking daily to and from home, each way, three and a half miles. Here he was instilled with the desire for a college course, and was

prepared there and at the academy in Argyle. He entered the Union College, and graduated in the class of 1859, with a standing among the ten highest in a class numbering eighty-three. While in college he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and for his scholarship he was made an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He was principal of the Argyle Academy for two years before entering college, and after he graduated, served two years as the principal of the Greenwich Academy, both in the state of New York. In 1864 he took up theological studies for orders in the Episcopal church, and was ordained on Trinity Sunday, 1867. He had, however, been appointed, in April preceding, rector of the Shattuck School, then in its infancy, and wholly without means for its future growth. While thus empty-handed and without buildings, the school has been self-supporting from the first, has contributed a large amount from its earnings toward its improvements and equipments, and has become one of the foremost and largest schools of its kind in the country. The result of his work, his ability, sagacity, and management will be proclaimed to future generations more effectively by the Shattuck School than could words however eloquent proclaim his merit. He first came to Faribault in 1859, remaining one year. He returned in 1864, and has resided there ever since. In 1861 he was married to Fannie I. Leigh, of Argyle, N. Y., who died in 1865, leaving one daughter, Jessie Leigh, now the wife of G. Carl Davis, of Red Wing. In 1874 Mr. Dobbin was married to Elizabeth L. Ames, of Niles, Mich. They have two sons, John Edgar and Edward Savage Dobbin.

HEINTZEMAN, Christian Carl, is one of the leading teachers of music in Minneapolis, Minn. He is a native of Germany. His father, Heinrich Heintzeman, was for fifty-four years a teacher in the Normal school of Bad Wildungen, a summer resort in the principality of Waldeck. He held the position of "Cantor," musical director of the school, and was the organist of the Lutheran church of

that place for fifty years. In recognition of his long and faithful service he was decorated by the prince with the gold medal of merit. He then retired, and is still living at the ripe old age of eighty years, in the enjoyment of his pension. He was a very conscientious teacher, and a strict disciplinarian, and it was under his guidance that the subject of this sketch began the study of the pianoforte, organ and harmony. Afterward, he studied with Karl Stracke, then with Tewes, and later under Kuehne, all noted instructors. After coming to America, Professor Heintzeman began to study instrumentation, and, to thoroughly equip himself as a composer and teacher, he worked hard learning to understand the whole string family of instruments, as well as those of brass and wood. This developed an especial liking for the military band, henceforth much of his time has been devoted to that particular line of work. After playing for a considerable time with first-class eastern organizations, his services as a teacher became so much in demand that Professor Heintzeman abandoned his professional playing and has since devoted all his time to the teaching of bands and orchestras, although not neglecting his earliest choice, the piano, having constantly a large class of piano pupils. Professor Heintzeman came to Minnesota from Providence, R. I., in September, 1887. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the best band instructors in the United States. This has been borne out by his services in connection with The Minneapolis Journal Newsboys' Band, one of the most unique musical organizations in the country. It is a full military band of fifty pieces, and is composed of genuine newsboys, every one of whom was taken from the streets when the band was organized. Professor Heintzeman was engaged as the instructor of the boys in 1897, and the band made its first public appearance on Memorial Day the following year. Since then it has been in great demand for all sorts of public engagements. It has played over sixty engagements, including concerts at the Lyceum Theater and Century Hall, music for baseball and football games, place of honor in Memorial and Labor Day parades,



CHRISTIAN C. HEINTZEMAN.

and the home-coming of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, in Minneapolis, besides numerous concert engagements throughout the Northwest at street fairs and county fairs, also at the Minnesota State Fair. Early in 1900 the band played a concert tour through Southern Minnesota, meeting with great success. It has a large repertoire, and after their long practice together the boys can play the most difficult music with the confidence of old-time musicians. In 1879, Professor Heintzeman was married to Miss Mattie Phelps, at Bridgewater, Mass. No children were born. Mrs. Heintzeman died in 1892.

ALLEN, William Duncan, one of the most prominent and successful business men of Fargo, N. D., was born at Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pa., August 1, 1858. His father, Joseph Allen, was a farmer of Irish extraction. His mother's maiden name was Mary Duncan. She was of Scotch descent. Her Scotch father was a sea captain. William received his early education in the district schools of the country, and then took a course at the Episcopal Academy, a school of

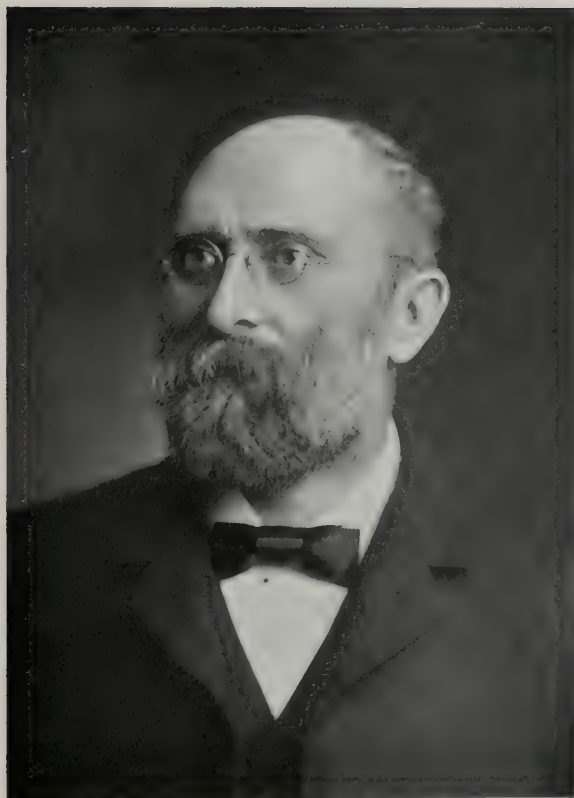


WILLIAM D. ALLEN.

high grade in Philadelphia. He then took a business course, graduating at the Philadelphia Business College. Thus equipped with a good practical education, he learned the plumber's trade in Philadelphia, and came to what was then Dakota Territory, now North Dakota, settling at Fargo, in May, 1882, where he established himself in business on his own account, and yet carries it on. By his superior skill and upright dealing he has made it one of the leading and most successful business enterprises in the state. He has also been an active and prominent man in public affairs, as well as in business circles. He has been a member of the city council for three terms, and in 1900 was elected president of the council. He is now acting mayor of the city. In 1898 he was elected to represent his district and city in the lower branch of the legislature. He has always filled every position to which he has been elected with credit to himself, and to the advantage and honor of his constituents. In church relations he is an Episcopalian, being thus loyal to the traditions of his people and to his early training. His interest in social life and fraternity matters are shown by his standing in Masonic circles. He has received all the

degrees of the Masonic order up to the Thirty-third degree. He was married March 12, 1884, to Annie C. Jones. They have three children: Martha R. Allen, 15 years of age; Harry C. Allen, 11 years of age, and Elizabeth C. Allen, 8 years of age. Mr. Allen is one of those solid men who make no pretensions. His practical sense, sound judgment and unflinching integrity have won the confidence of all who know him. His election as president of the city council shows the estimate in which he is held by his associates. He is a kind and indulgent father, and good neighbor, and a successful, public-spirited citizen.

LUGGER, Otto, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, and State Entomologist, is a native of Germany, and was born in Hagen, Westphalia, September 15, 1844. His ancestors on both sides of the house were mostly officers in the Prussian army, and members of old Prussian families whose records are traced back to the fourteenth century. His father, Fritz Lugger von Hagen, was a professor of chemistry, an original investigator in that and allied sciences, and a man of great prominence in scientific and educational circles. His mother's maiden name was Lina von Fischer. He was educated at the Gymnasium at Hagen, and later at the universities at Munster, Bonn and Berlin. He then joined a cavalry regiment stationed at Munster, and was commissioned a lieutenant in 1864. He left the army shortly after to enter the Polytechnicum at Berlin, and later at Heidelberg. In 1865 he came to the United States, and almost immediately entered the United States engineer service in the lake survey at Detroit, Mich. He remained in that service for three years, when he became assistant to Prof. C. V. Riley, state entomologist of Missouri. He held this position until 1875, when he was appointed curator of the Maryland Academy of Science at Baltimore. Shortly afterwards he entered the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, at the same time serving as naturalist of the public parks in that city. Later he went to Washington and spent three years in the di-



OTTO LÜGGER.

vision of entomology of the Department of Agriculture. He was appointed professor of entomology and botany at the Minnesota Experiment Station, at St. Anthony Park, in 1889. Professor Lugger is a high authority on the subject of entomology, particularly with reference to the Northwest. He is a noted experimenter, and his discoveries have been of the greatest value to the agriculturist. He has also written a large number of books and bulletins which are of great importance to the farmer and fruit grower. He was appointed state entomologist in 1896. February 5, 1856, he was married to Lena Rosewald, a native of Iserlohn, Westphalia, Germany. To them have been born two children: Linnea and Humboldt.

ELLIOTT, Charles B.—Fearless and courageous in the discharge of his duties, Charles B. Elliott has made a record on the district bench of Hennepin county which has won for him the respect of every right-thinking citizen of Minneapolis. He is a man of strict fidelity to principle, of calm temperament, and clear and impartial judgment. His just administration of the law has made him feared by those who would seek to pervert it to their own base purposes, and has given him the complete confidence of that element of the community which stands for what is best in society. Judge Elliott is a product of the farm, from which have sprung the men who have been the most prominent in the history of these United States. His father was an Ohio farmer, who spent the larger share of his life scratching a poor living out of even a poorer farm. It needed but the stimulus of an ambitious temperament to make the young farmer boy break away from his environment and seek in the world beyond the reward awaiting patient and persevering effort. Charles was born in Morgan county, Ohio, January 6, 1861. He is the son of Edward and Anjaline (Kinsey) Elliott. The Elliott family came to Ohio shortly after the Revolutionary War, and were among the early settlers of Morgan county. The father of Charles' mother was also an early pioneer in Ohio. The ancestors of these two families

emigrated to this country from England in the early days and settled in New England. The common schools of southeastern Ohio, in which the subject of this sketch received his early education, were just one step removed from the old log school house. But they were good schools of their type, and the sturdy and ambitious country lads who attended them were duly impressed with the idea that they should get in training for the presidency. At the early age of sixteen Charles had sufficiently qualified himself to begin teaching. He spent all his spare time in hard study and in a short time was able to enter the preparatory department of Marietta College. Being compelled to work his own way, he was only able to attend intermittently. He taught country schools in the winter, worked on the farm in the summer, and while in college taught night school and did janitor work. In fact the young student worked so hard that he temporarily ruined his health. His father having moved to Iowa, Charles followed him and entered the Iowa State University, graduating from the law department in June, 1881, with the degree of LL. B. The following winter was spent in the law office of Brannan & Jayne, at Muscatine, Iowa. In 1882 he moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he supported himself by writing for the legal magazines and reviews, but his health breaking down the year following, he was obliged to give up this work and went to Aberdeen, S. D. He remained here for a little over a year, engaged in outside work, until he had regained his health. Going to Boston, he spent some time studying, but came west and located at Minneapolis in 1884. He opened up an office and began the practice of his profession, but the first three years were a hard struggle with adversity. He was unrelenting in his studies, however, taking a post-graduate course in history and international law for three years at the University of Minnesota, graduating in 1887, with the degree of Ph. D., the first granted by that university. He continued the practice of law until January, 1891, when he was appointed, by Governor Merriam, judge of the municipal court of Minneapolis. The following November he was elected to this office

for a term of six years. In January, 1894, he was appointed judge of the district court by Governor Nelson, to fill an unexpired term. In the November elections of that year he was elected to the full term of six years on the district bench, and has served in that capacity up to this time. He was renominated to the same office in the primary elections of 1900 after a hard and bitter fight. His fearless conduct of the cases against what was known as the "city hall gang" had incurred for him the ill-will of the friends of the convicted man, as well as the element they represented, but he won out "hands down" against their open, undisguised and revengeful opposition to his renomination, and received a handsome endorsement at the polls in November. Judge Elliott is a student and a man of high attainments, and has come to be recognized as an authority on international law. From 1890 to 1898 he was a member of the faculty of the law department of the University of Minnesota, lecturing on corporation law, insurance and international law. He is still engaged as a lecturer on the latter subject. He has written extensively on these subjects, and among his most noted books may be mentioned "Law of Private Corporations," now in its third edition; "Law of Insurance," in its second edition; "Law of Public Corporations," "Minnesota Trial Practice," recently published, and a historical volume entitled "The United States and the Northwestern Fisheries" (1887), which is regarded as the highest authority on that subject. Judge Elliott has also contributed many articles to the magazines and reviews, such as the Atlantic Monthly, the Forum, the American Law Review, and numerous French, German and Russian reviews, devoted to public and international law. The active duties of his office, and his prodigious activity as an author have not, however, kept Judge Elliott from mingling among his fellow-men in a social way, by whom he is highly esteemed, not alone for his intellectual ability, but for his social qualities as well. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masons, Knights Templar and the I. O. O. F. In 1895 he was complimented by the State University



CHARLES B. ELLIOTT.

of Iowa with the honorary degree of LL. D. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and is president of the Minnesota chapter. While not a member of any church, he is, with his family, an attendant at St. Mark's Episcopal church. He was married, May 13, 1883, to Edith Winslow, at Muscatine, Iowa. Their union has been blessed with four children, Charles Winslow, Edwin Eugene, Ethel and Walter A.

PERKINS, George Albion.—Thorough preparatory training is more essential in the medical profession, probably, than in any other. The practitioner in that profession can achieve prominence only through demonstrated skill, and the wider his experience in connection with the various hospitals during his course of studies the better he is equipped to take upon himself the responsibilities of a general practice. If he wins the confidence of his patients early in his career it is a strong indication that he has acquired considerable skill and will later take high rank in his profession. Dr. George A. Perkins, of Dickinson, N. D., is a good example of the young, successful practitioner. He is a na-



GEORGE A. PERKINS.

tive of the North Star state. His father, T. E. Perkins, was one of the early and well-to-do settlers of Goodhue county, Minn., having located on a farm near Red Wing, in 1865, where he has resided continuously ever since. His mother's maiden name was Rhoda A. Boston. In common with other heroic women of those days, she suffered the hardships of a pioneer life, but now enjoys the comforts to be obtained by a prosperous farmer. The paternal ancestry of our subject was Scotch, and was first represented in America by three brothers, who came here about the time of the first settlement in Maine. The one from whom Dr. Perkins is directly descended settled in Maine, the others in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. On his mother's side, he is of English descent, her ancestors having settled in New England in early colonial days. He was born on his father's farm, near Red Wing, July 17, 1871. His early education was received in the public schools. When twenty years of age he entered the State University of Minnesota and took two years in the scientific course. Desiring to take up the profession of medicine as his vocation in life, he entered the medical department of the same institution in Oc-

tober, 1894, and graduated in June, 1897. He was president of his class in the freshman year, and in the junior year, in a competitive examination, he won the position of house physician and surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul, which he held from June, 1896, to June, 1897. In the senior year he was again successful in the competitive examination and secured the position of house physician and suregon in the City and County Hospital of St. Paul, which position he held until April, 1898, when he removed to North Dakota and located at Dickinson, where he began the active practice of his profession. Shortly afterwards he formed a partnership with Dr. H. A. Davis, under the firm name of Drs. Davis & Perkins. This partnership was dissolved Jan. 1, 1901, since which time he has practiced alone. In his short term of practice, Dr. Perkins has acquired a reputation for being a thoroughly competent and skillful practitioner, and if his present success is a safe criterion he is bound to rise in his profession. Dr. Perkins is a Republican in politics, but has never taken an active part in political affairs. He is a member of the North Dakota State Medical association and the American Medical association. In his junior year at college he was elected to membership in the N. E. N. Medical fraternity. He is also a Mason. June 28, 1899, he was married to Miss Minnie F. McDowell, of Minneapolis.

THOMAS, David Owen, was born in 1852. He is the youngest son of Thomas and Margaret Thomas, of Penybenglog Mill, Nevern parish, Pembrokehire, Wales. He is of ancient Welsh lineage, being on the paternal side of the well known Lloyd family of Cardiganshire, and on the maternal side of the Owen family of Pembrokehire, whose records are connected with the history of the principality since the fourteenth century. Several men of this branch were distinguished as well in the literary annals of Wales.

In his nineteenth year David Owen Thomas came to this country and made his home at Youngstown, Ohio. In 1873, in order to continue his education, the foundation of which

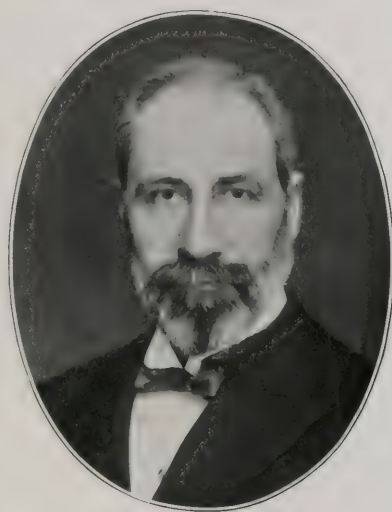
was well laid in Wales, he entered Bethany College, West Virginia, where, in 1878, he graduated with the degree of B. A. After some indecision with regard to his future plans, he decided upon the practice of medicine as his life work, and accordingly entered the Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis. Here, in 1884, he graduated, receiving, with the degree of M. D., the Mears gold medal for the best thesis on "Caesarean Section."

In 1885 he was married to Miss Anne E. Butler, youngest daughter of the late Ovid Butler, founder of Butler College, University of Indianapolis.

After his marriage Dr. and Mrs. Thomas went at once to Minneapolis, where they established their home. Three years later, desiring a more extended clinical experience, he left there. He went first to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, where he again graduated; crowding two years' work into one. He then went abroad, and, after some travel in Europe, returned to London and continued his clinical work for two years at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He successfully passed the examinations of the Conjoint Board of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Dr. Thomas is the only physician in Minneapolis who holds London degrees of L. R. C. P. and M. R. C. S.

In 1891 he returned to Minneapolis and resumed the practice of his profession, and is well esteemed by his fellow practitioners as a safe and experienced man. He has filled for many years the chair of Dermatology and Genito-Urinary Diseases in the medical department of Hamline University, Minneapolis; and holds appointments of visiting physician to both the Asbury Methodist Hospital and the City Hospital.

He is an active worker in both the Hennepin County Medical Society and the Minnesota State Medical Society, and is a frequent contributor to the medical journals. Politically he adheres to Republican principles, but in local politics favors right men and measures rather than a party label. He became a member of the Christian church while a student at Bethany College, which was founded by Alexander Campbell, and is the oldest

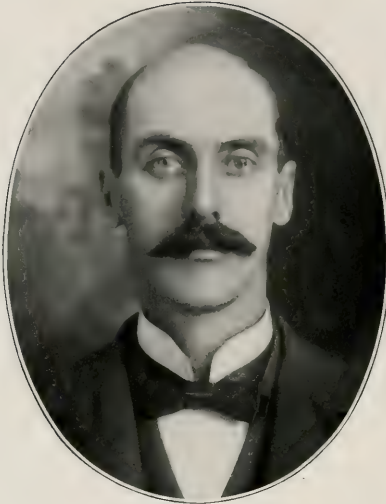


DAVID O. THOMAS.

school of the Disciples of Christ. He is a member of the Portland Avenue Church of Christ, and has served as elder for a number of years. It was largely through his influence that the annual missionary convention of the Christian church was held in Minneapolis in 1901, for the preparation of which he acted as chairman of the executive committee.

His literary taste has made him conversant with the best thought and latest discoveries, not only in his own profession, but also in the principal fields of learning and research. He is a man of broad sympathies, quiet and thoughtful disposition, and while excluding violent measures, advocates moral reform and religious liberty and progress.

MITCHELL, Charles Luther. — Overcrowded farming communities and unremunerative occupations in the humbler walks of life, in the eastern and middle states, have furnished their quota of men—a large percentage, too—to the development of the Northwest, especially the Dakotas. These were young men who sought in newer fields of activity openings which were denied them



CHARLES L. MITCHELL.

in the older states. They were willing to turn their hands to anything which promised adequate returns for their labors, and in most instances their efforts were crowned with success. The subject of our sketch, coming to the Dakotas a poor man, has built up a moderate competence, and has the respect and esteem of the community in which he lives, in a high degree. Mr. Mitchell was born March 29, 1858, at Blairsville, Pa. His father, Solomon F. Mitchell, was a coal miner by occupation; an industrious and frugal man in his habits, who succeeded in placing himself in fairly moderate circumstances, and was the owner of a small farm. He was a veteran of both the Mexican and Civil wars. His wife's maiden name was Mary Magdalene Bates. He was of English descent; her ancestry was English. Charles did not enjoy the advantages of a very liberal education. The lad began working in the mines when only nine years of age, and continued in this employment until he was twenty-one. At different periods, however, he attended the common schools of Pittsburg, and later, through his own exertions, was able to take a course in Duff's College, in that city, from which he graduated. While working in the

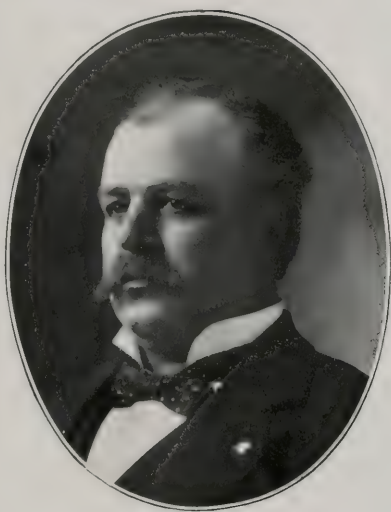
mines he received a certificate from the board of examiners as a mine boss. In 1884, he came west and located at Jamestown, N. D. He has been eminently successful and is quite extensively engaged in farming at the present time. He is also serving as postmaster at Jamestown, to which office he was appointed Aug. 29, 1899. He has also served as alderman for two terms, and was president of the city council. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as chairman of the Republican county committee. He is also prominently identified with a number of fraternal organizations, and is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the A. O. U. W., the Maccabees, the Knights of Labor, and the Patriotic Sons of America. His church connections are with the Episcopal church. In 1884, he was married to Miss Jane Hysong. One child has been born: Cleo Mitchell.

RODDLE, William Henry.—The present secretary of state of South Dakota, William H. Roddle, although a young man, may be regarded as one of the fathers of the city of Brookings, S. D., the seat of the State Agricultural College, and one of the most prosperous towns of the state. In the summer of 1879, when the first railroad was building through Brookings county, Mr. Roddle was an old settler in the county, so to speak, or at least was so regarded for he came to it in February, 1879, that is a few months ahead of the road, which in those rushing days seemed a long time. He was active in securing the location of the city where it now stands. His name will always be connected with that thrifty community, where he has resided up to the present time. Mr. Roddle is of English descent. His father, William Roddle, came to America when a young man, from the southern part of England, near London, where his ancestors had been sturdy farmers for many generations. He was also a farmer, but settled for a time in New York. He then went west successively to Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, settling finally in Waseca county, where he reared and educated a large family and ac-

quired a competency for his old age, dying in peace where he had made his home. His wife was Mary Smith, born and reared in New York city, the home of her ancestors from the early settlement of the country.

William H. Roddle was born September 28, 1850, in Kenosha county, Wis., on his father's farm. He was educated in the common schools in the country and in the towns. He worked on the farm and attended school in winter and at such other times as he could be spared. When he was a young man he secured employment in a hardware store at Waseca, where he thoroughly learned the business, and finally became a partner in the firm of J. M. Robertson & Company, of Waseca. This firm continued until Mr. Roddle went to Dakota and engaged in the hardware business in Brookings county, later forming a partnership with W. G. Lockhart, under the firm name of Lockhart & Roddle, in 1882. The firm was dissolved in 1885, Mr. Lockhart retiring. The business was continued by Mr. Roddle until 1896, when the press of other business led him to retire.

Mr. Roddle has always been an active Republican, and has filled many positions in local matters. In 1892 he was elected treasurer of the county, and was re-elected in 1894. He was elected secretary of state of South Dakota in 1896, and re-elected in 1898. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows since early manhood. He is also a Mason, and for many years has been an active worker, being honored by the fraternity with many positions of honor and trust. At the annual meeting in 1899, at Yankton, S. D., he was elected Grand Master of Masons of the state. He is also a past High Priest of the Royal Arch degree, and a Knight Templar, as well as a Shriner of El Raid Temple, Sioux Falls, S. D. It is therefore apparent that his social relations are of wide extent. The energy which prompted Mr. Roddle to struggle with the railroad to secure the location of Brookings seems to be characteristic of him in every enterprise undertaken. His re-election to every political position he has held, is testimony of strong character to his efficiency and versatile ability. His evident popularity among his frater-



WILLIAM H. RODDLE.

nal associates is no less creditable to his social qualities. Mr. Roddle was married January 1, 1876, to Fannie R. Stevens. They have one child, Mary E. Roddle.

A comparatively young man, with such a career behind him he may reasonably look forward to even higher achievements and a still more brilliant future.

RIESSBECK, John.—The office of county auditor is one which directly interests the people. They seek to place in this office only men of demonstrated fitness for the position, and who are thoroughly reliable and trustworthy. The disposition made of the finances of the county is a matter of vital interest, and they look to the man whom they have placed in the auditor's office to see that they are protected and their confidence not abused by other servants of the public. Political expediency, however, often places men in office who are not deserving of public confidence. It augurs well, therefore, when faithful service is recognized by continuing in offices of trust those who have proven their ability and their honesty. Such has been done in the case of the subject of this sketch.



JOHN RIESSECK.

who is county auditor of Stark county, N. D. Mr. Riessbeck is a native of Germany, and was born near Nuremberg, September 5, 1861. His father, Thomas Riessbeck, was a blacksmith by trade, but also followed the occupation of a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Barbara Kamm. The educational training of our subject was limited to an attendance at the common school until his twelfth year. He emigrated to the United States in 1864, and located in Pittsburg, Pa. Moved to Newark, Ohio, in 1869; and to Marathon county, Wis., in 1871. Located in Dakota March 17, 1883—engaged in farming and stock raising until 1891, when he took hold of a restaurant at Dickinson. In 1886, he was elected county assessor and held that office for two years. He was elected county treasurer in 1894, and served in this office for four years. In 1898 he was elected county auditor, and was re-elected in 1900. Mr. Riessbeck has made an admirable record in both offices, and has the confidence of the public in a high degree. In politics he is a Republican, and an active supporter of the interests of his party. He is a Mason, both Chapter and Commandery, and is Past Master of Dickinson Lodge, No. 32, and High

Priest of Columbian Chapter, No. 11, of Dickinson. His religious connections are with the Congregational church, of which he is a member. October 7, 1888, he was married to Latorna Brown. They have four children: John, Oliver Victor, Annis Lucile, and Everett Cecil.

OLSON, Carl Oscar Alexius, is one of the rising young men of the Hennepin county bar, Minnesota. He is a native of Sweden, and was born April 5, 1872, at Kaasentorp, in Long parish, Skaraborgs laen, the old home of his paternal ancestors. His father, Anders Olsson, was a farmer in moderate circumstances. He died June 13, 1872, from the result of sickness contracted while serving in the Swedish army. Maja Stina Persdotter, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born January 23, 1850, on her father's homestead, where is now located the business portion of the prosperous village of Wara. She was married to Mr. Olsson in 1869. In the spring of 1874 she emigrated to America, locating at Waconia, Minn., where she was married the following year to John Swenson, from Skarstad, Vestergotland, Sweden. Alexius came with his mother to this country and lived for a short time on a farm near Waconia, then moved to Minneapolis, where he has remained ever since, with the exception of a couple of years spent on a farm at Swede Lake, near Watertown, Minn. He attended first the country school at Swede Lake, then the Franklin, Sumner and North Side High schools of Minneapolis, graduating in 1891, as class president in the pioneer class of the latter institution, receiving at commencement the German-American Bank prize for oratory. He employed his out-of-school hours as a carrier on the daily papers, and also clerked in various stores and offices. In 1892 he went to Europe and traveled through Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and England. He returned to America the following year, and during the summer was employed at the World's Fair in Chicago. Coming back to Minneapolis in the fall he entered the University of Minnesota, taking

the scientific course in the academic department, and graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1895. He then entered the law department and graduated with the degree of LL. B. the following year. In 1897 he received the degree of LL. M. from the same institution. While at the university he was actively interested in student affairs and served successively as class president, editor of *The Ariel*, the leading college paper, and as cadet major of the University Battalion. At commencement he was recommended by the faculty to the adjutant general's office as available for military duty in case the government should wish to organize troops. He was also one of the originators and charter members of a local Greek letter society, which secured the establishment at the university of a chapter of the Zeta Psi fraternity, and is a member of the Delta Chi law fraternity. He was admitted to the bar by the Minnesota supreme court, June 5, 1896, and has since that time been engaged in the general practice of law at Minneapolis, with offices in the Temple Court. During the first year of his practice he was associated with the firm of Dobbin & Bond, since which time he has maintained an office of his own. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican, and as a member of ward and city campaign committees has actively participated in the elections, and has devoted considerable time to the promotion of political organization in Hennepin county. In 1898 he was elected a member of the house of representatives of the Minnesota state legislature, and in 1900 was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the office of secretary of state. As secretary of the John Ericsson Memorial Association he has been enthusiastic in the cause of raising funds for the erection of a monument in memory of the great inventor of the Monitor. From 1892 to 1898 he served as president of the North Side High School Alumni Association. He is actively interested in sports and is a member of the Minnetonka Ice Yacht Club, the Odin Club, and the Bryn Mawr Golf Club. His religious connections are with the Lutheran body. He is a member of Augustana church and has been prominently identified



CARL O. A. OLSON.

with the young people's society of that denomination, having served as president of the Bethlehem and Augustana societies, respectively.

BLOCK, Julius H., is a stalwart type of the true German-American. His parents emigrated from Germany early in the '50s, coming to America and locating in Texas, where they remained several years, later removing to Galion, Ohio, where Julius was born, March 30, 1860. In 1870 they came to Minnesota, and settled on a farm in Le Sueur county, afterwards removing across the river to Nicollet county.

Julius spent the early years of his life on his father's farm and attended school, obtaining a common school education, both English and German. He early became accustomed to hard work and was possessed of a physical strength far beyond his years. It is told of him that while a mere boy, he took a contract for grubbing a piece of timber land in order to provide himself with means to attend school during the winter, and he labored unflaggingly and perseveringly through the hot summer days until the job was finished.



JULIUS H. BLOCK.

ished. This same rugged spirit of determination and energy has marked his subsequent career, and is one of his most prominent characteristics.

At the age of 19 Mr. Block went to St. Peter, the county seat of Nicollet county, where he has since made his home. He was engaged as supervisor and storekeeper at the state hospital, and afterwards gradually drifted into politics, and was elected sheriff of the county, which office he held for several successive terms, until his election as state treasurer in 1900. He was also engaged in the fire insurance business, and until recently was at the head of one of the largest agencies in southern Minnesota. His nomination for state treasurer at the Republican state convention in June was unanimous and by acclamation, one of the most enthusiastic and spontaneous nominations ever witnessed; his election the following November, by a majority of over 50,000, was a splendid testimonial to the esteem in which he is held, as well as to his wide acquaintance throughout the state. Mr. Block was married at St. Peter, Feb. 12, 1885, to Miss Sarah West. Two sons have blessed the union, Robert,

born March 16, 1886, and Budd, born in April, 1888.

Mr. Block's career is a striking example of the possibilities of "the boy from the farm." By his own efforts he has won a high and honored position, one of the highest in the gift of the people of the state. The same sterling qualities that he displayed in his youth and in his business life, enhance his usefulness in a public capacity.

PRESTON, Harrison C.—The memorable senatorial contest of the South Dakota legislature in 1891 resulted in the election of Rev. James H. Kyle, a Congregational minister of the church of Aberdeen. He had been elected to the state senate as a Populist and was the determining factor in the struggle. Many Republican names were presented as candidates upon whom the members of the party tried to unite, among them that of H. C. Preston, then in the state senate, who took a conspicuous part in the contest. He was prominent in the state as a lawyer, a good platform speaker, and a man of recognized ability in every sphere. He was the choice of a large number of Republicans for United States senator. It seemed at one time that he would be elected, but a "fusion" finally won the prize. Mr. Preston is of New England lineage, from English ancestry. Levi Preston, his great-grandfather, was born in England, September 6, 1736. He was married to Deliverance Mosher, a direct descendant of Hugh Mosher, who came from England on the ship "Jane" and landed on the coast of Massachusetts, June 12, 1632. The fourth child in a family of seven children, Ephraim Preston, born March 10, 1764, was H. C. Preston's grandfather. He was married to Sarah Maxwell, of Rhode Island, for his second wife. The youngest of her six children, Murray Preston, born in 1815 and now living, is the father of H. C. Preston. His mother, Mary A. Foster, who died in 1875, was a direct descendant of Reginald Foster of Essex county, England, who landed at Ipswich, Mass., in 1638. Her parents removed to the "Holland Purchase," in western New York, when she was about ten

years of age, where she resided for fifty years.

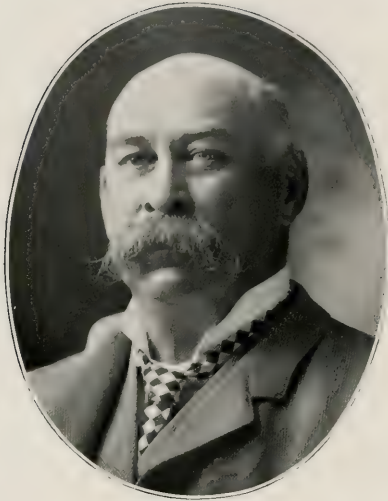
H. C. Preston was born in 1852 on a farm in Bethany, Genesee county, N. Y. His early life was much like that of any thrifty farmer's boy, and had in it more work than play. When young, he helped on the farm in summer and went to school during the winter until he was qualified to teach a district school. When older he hired out as a farm hand for the summer and taught school during the winter, "boarding round" among the families having children in school. This sort of life opens up the vista of human nature into a panorama never to be forgotten. But he was ambitious for something more than farm life, and chose law for his profession. He went to Marion, Iowa, where he had an uncle, Hon. Isaac M. Preston, who was a lawyer of large practice. He entered his office and began the study of law. Soon after his admission to the bar he went to Dakota territory, settling at Mitchell in 1881, where he now lives. Here he began the practice of law in partnership with C. H. Dillon, under the firm name of Dillon & Preston. This partnership continued for more than ten years, and acquired for the firm a large practice. During this time they prosecuted and defended some of the most important civil and criminal cases in the territory and state, which extended their practice and added greatly to the reputation of the partners. Mr. Preston cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield, and has always been a Republican, giving liberally in service and means to advance the principles of his party. He is an effective speaker and makes a good impression by his manners and personal appearance, therefore he is in great demand for political campaign work, and is probably second to none in the state of South Dakota in general esteem. He was elected to the state senate in 1891, and, as already referred to, in the campaign which consumed a very large portion of the session, Mr. Preston was a leading man of his party, and made a name for himself throughout the state, as a man of superior ability, sound judgment and political sagacity, which will undoubtedly rebound to his future success. He is now in



HARRISON C. PRESTON.

his prime and no political honor is beyond his reach, and no position of honor or trust would be regarded as beyond his merit and worth. He has done much for the city in which he lives, and the people would delight to repay, in some measure, the interest he has taken in all matters designed to promote the growth of the city and the prosperity of the community. Mr. Preston was married in 1875 to Eva E. Burroughs, of Marion, Iowa. The union has been crowned with the joy of an interesting family of four children: Mary E., Clarence M., Ella R., and Harrison C. Preston, Jr.

WHIPPLE, Abram Olin.—The indebtedness of the Northwest to the sons of New England has been frequently the theme of remark and essay, if not of song. But the debt of the obligation can never be fathomed. For, as the historian delves into the records and examines the landmarks of the Northwest, surprise at the influence of that rugged corner of the republic increases. There is no nook or corner of the vast Northwest which is settled that does not bear traces of New England blood in some degree. It may be only in the names of the people.



ABRAM O. WHIPPLE.

Then again, when these perhaps have been obliterated by intermarriage, some custom, mode of procedure, or organization of institutions will show the impress. More commonly the pioneers yet remain to give impulse, tone, and direction to the community. North Dakota has its share of this leaven. There is scarcely a town without more or less of this permeating, uplifting influence. These reflections are suggested by the career of the subject of this sketch, A. O. Whipple. He was born at Shaftsbury, Bennington county, Vt., a region noted as the scene of one of the most brilliant achievements of the Revolutionary war. His father, Asa H. Whipple, was a manufacturer. His mother's maiden name was Esther Olin. She was the daughter of Gideon Olin—these Bible names are indicative—who was an associate of Ethan Allen in the New Hampshire Grant troubles, which were at one time perilously near bringing on a civil war. He was otherwise, also, a prominent and influential man, being chairman of the "Committee of Safety" and one of the first men to represent the state in congress. After his common school education Abram O. Whipple prepared for college at Fairfield Seminary, Fairfield, N. Y. He entered Williams College, at Williams-

town, Mass., and graduated in the class of 1866. He then took the celebrated advice of Horace Greeley, and went west to Fari-bault, Rice county, Minn., and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and immediately began practice in that county. He became so well known and was held in such esteem that he was chosen delegate at large from the state of Minnesota to the national Republican convention held at Chicago in 1880. He continued the practice of his profession in Minnesota until 1883, when he was appointed a receiver in the United States land office at Devils Lake, N. D., where he has since lived.

In 1885 he resigned the office of receiver and organized the First National Bank of Devils Lake, of which he is now president. He is also president of the National Bank of Lakota, at Lakota, N. D., both well known institutions which have secured the confidence of the business men of the state. Mr. Whipple is a man of energy and sound judgment, as proved by his success. He has always been a Republican in politics, and one of the leaders of his party. He was a member of the constitutional convention which framed the constitution under which the state was admitted into the Union. By reason of his scholarly attainments and knowledge of law, he exercised no small influence in shaping that important instrument. He has been an active promoter of all measures devised for the welfare and improvement of the town. He has been twice chosen as mayor of the little city, which is one of the most influential in that part of the state, if it does not even dominate in most public matters. In 1877 Mr. Whipple was married to Miss Mary J. Ten Broeck. They have an interesting family of four children, two boys and two girls: Ten Broeck, Howard, Esther Olin and Josephine Whipple. The success of Mr. Whipple, the Green Mountain boy of Vermont, demonstrates that the sterling qualities of New England's sons do not terminate, however radical the change of environment, for there could scarcely be a greater contrast than that between the prairies of the north and the picturesque mountains of his native state.

GETTY, George Franklin.—The tendency of modern times toward specialty in all lines of business, as well as the professions, led the subject of this sketch to take up that branch of the law relating to insurance as his particular line of study, and since his location in Minneapolis in 1884 he has succeeded in building up a lucrative practice. Mr. Getty was born October 17, 1855, in Alleghany county, Md. He comes of old colonial stock, his ancestors having settled in Maryland and Pennsylvania in the early days. His father, John Getty, was engaged in farming in western Maryland and eastern Ohio. He died, however, when George was but six years old. Two of his brothers were men of prominence in Maryland and Ohio. William R. Getty is a prominent public man and politician in Maryland, and has occupied offices of public trust throughout the whole of his career. The other brother, Joseph Getty, who is now dead, was well known throughout eastern Ohio as a merchant, railroad promoter, minister and temperance lecturer. The maiden name of George's mother was Martha Ann Wiley. She was a worthy woman in every respect and a helpful companion to her husband in the hard tasks of agricultural pursuits. Her father, John Wiley, was a prominent school teacher and preacher in western Maryland for forty years. He was born in 1800 and died in 1876, after a long and useful life. George F. enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education. He attended the common country schools of eastern Ohio, in Tuscarawas and Stark counties, which early training was supplemented by a course at the Smithville academy, of Smithville, Wayne county, Ohio. After graduating from the academy, he entered the Ohio normal university, of Ada, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1879. The Ohio normal university is one of the best schools of Ohio and for several years has had the largest enrollment of students of any school of its kind in the state. It is a progressive institution in every way, giving full scope to the individual characteristics of the scholar. Its literary societies are among its most prominent features. Mr. Getty taught school during his last year at the university, returning at the



GEORGE F. GETTY.

end of the school term to graduate. He was salutatorian of his class. While at the Ohio normal he was a member of the Philomathean literary society, one of the two, now three, prominent societies of that institution. He took an active interest in the work of the society and represented it at the close of every term of school, while in attendance, either in oratorical or joint debate, with the members of the other society. These debates were always of great public interest and took place before large and appreciative audiences. Since leaving the university he has twice been invited to debate at alumni reunions, and accepted the invitation in 1890. After leaving the Ohio normal he entered the law department of the university of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in 1882, and was admitted to practice on March 13 of the same year. In a class of seventeen taking the examination only four passed. Mr. Getty began the practice of his profession at Caro, Mich., the same year, entering into a partnership with Mr. John Hurst. He won recognition for his legal ability early in his practice and was quite successful for a young man. In the fall of 1882, the first year of

his practice, he was elected circuit court commissioner for Tuscola county, of which Caro is the county seat. Among the important law cases which Mr. Getty has conducted may be mentioned: *State of Wisconsin vs. Whitmore*, in which new principles of law were enunciated and the insurance department of Wisconsin compelled to change its ruling affecting a large number of insurance companies. Mr. Getty moved to Minneapolis in 1884. He has practiced alone most of the time, giving the larger share of his attention to life insurance law, and is recognized as an authority in that particular branch of the legal profession. He is at present secretary and treasurer of the National Mutual Life Association, of Minneapolis. Mr. Getty's political affiliations are with the Republican party, but his interest in that direction has not been to the extent of seeking personal preferment, aside from the office he held while at Caro, Mich. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis, Board of Trade, Minnesota Lodge A. F. & A. M., St. John's Chapter, Zion Commandery, Zarah Temple, and the Minnesota State Bar Association. His religious connections are with the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of the Wesley church of Minneapolis. He was married October 30, 1879, to Sarah Catharine McPherson Risher. Two children have resulted from this union: Gertrude Lois, born November 24, 1880, died October 9, 1890, and Jay Paul, born December 15, 1892.

STAR, Sol.—Some men have a genius for popularity. With no effort on their part they become a sort of social or political center from which there seems to radiate an aroma of good fellowship, permeating the entire community. Frank and generous; genial in disposition; ever ready with a helping hand for a fellow in distress; jovial and social, yet, in serious matters keen and penetrating; sound in judgment; full of resources in emergency; energy unbounded, and a public spirit ready for war in the interests of his town, country, or state. These are some of the characteristics of a natural-

ly popular man. The combination is not common, it is true, but it exists now and then, as if to demonstrate the possibilities of human nature. Solomon Star, of Deadwood, S. D., comes very near to this ideal, if his fellow-citizens who know him best are fair in their estimate of him. He writes his name "Sol," and is known everywhere as "Sol" Star. He came to the Black Hills in 1876 with a stock of goods and settled in Deadwood as a merchant. From the very outset, with no desire on his part, he became a leader. No public gathering was complete without his presence; no enterprise began without his active influence; no delegation left the "Hills" to a convention but Sol Star was the animating spirit and "set the pace." Without assuming superior wisdom or ability, he was spontaneously accorded a leadership, if not even a guiding hand. He never sought to use his popularity for his personal advantage, but for his friends he was a great power. His peculiar influence in the Black Hills spread his name throughout the territory of Dakota, from Bismarck to Yankton. Solomon Star was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1840. He came to this country when young and received a good academic education, although he is not "college bred." He is a stalwart Republican. He has filled numerous positions of honor and trust with fidelity and credit. He was appointed by President Grant receiver of the United States land office in Montana territory. He was also auditor of the same territory. He was postmaster of Deadwood under President Garfield. He was mayor of the city of Deadwood for thirteen years—a very remarkable career in a western city. It is doubtful if a parallel can be found in the history of the Northwest. It is likewise strong testimony to his executive ability and integrity. He was chairman of the first state Republican convention, when the state of South Dakota was admitted into the Union. He was also state auditor of South Dakota. In 1898 he was elected clerk of the circuit and county courts of Lawrence county, S. D., and was re-elected in 1900, receiving the highest vote and largest majority. Mr.



SOL. STAR.

Star is unmarried. Although his interest in public affairs has been so conspicuous, his activity in fraternal affairs has been scarcely less marked. He is a member of the popular Olympic club of Deadwood. He is a member of the Masonic order in which he has reached the thirty-second degree. He is also a Knight of Pythias and a member of the order of Red Men, as well as a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. This brief epitome of Mr. Star's career gives only a meager idea of his strong personality, which has drawn to him in close friendship more associates than it is the good fortune of many men to enjoy. He is just in the prime of life, and whatever good fortune the future has in store for him, there are but few, if any, of whatever social or political position, high or low degree, but will rejoice in his success.

BRAS, Harry Leonard.—The work of an educator, or teacher, is less appreciated than any other labor requiring years of preparation and considerable natural aptitude to insure success. In a new state the vocation is especially thankless, for the labor of laying the foundation for a system of education is necessarily obscure and of a character to provoke opposition by reason of the heterogeneous material which must be welded into some sort of unity. The people from all parts of the world have different ideas, and these must be harmonized to a certain extent, before anything can be accomplished. The man who can do this successfully must have gifts which may fairly be called genius. Among those who have done noble work of this kind in the new state of South Dakota, no one stands higher or is entitled to more credit for substantial, permanent results than Harry Leonard Bras, of Mitchell, S. D. His activity was not confined to imparting instruction, although this is a very important function. But, out of chaos, he organized a system for others to follow. He established landmarks which serve as guides to the hosts of teachers coming after him. Mr. Bras' father was C. W. Bras, a lawyer in

good practice and fair circumstances. He was married to Hannah Mary De Motte, of South Bend, Ind. She was a neighbor of Schuyler Colfax, with whom she was personally acquainted as a social friend. In 1840 the young husband and wife moved to Iowa and became pioneers in the settlement of Louisa county. On the breaking out of the California gold fever in 1849, the young lawyer went to California, and in three years amassed a fortune of \$25,000, but lost the most of it subsequently by bad investments, after his return.

Harry L. Bras was born at Toolsboro, Iowa, in 1862. When Harry was five years old his parents moved to New Boston, Ill., where he received a public school education, going through the grades and finally graduating from the high school in 1880. He then attended the state normal university, and later the University of South Dakota, from which he received his diploma. After a service of three years as a teacher in the state of Illinois, he came to South Dakota to take up land, and became a farmer. He settled at Mt. Vernon, Davison county. Here he engaged in his old occupation of teaching for three years, and was then elected county superintendent of schools in Davison county, serving the people in this capacity for three terms and declining the election for the fourth term, to accept the editorship of the South Dakota Educator, the official organ of the State Educational Association. In the meantime he had become a partner in the mercantile firm of Betts, Bras & Co., though not employed in the store. This establishment was destroyed in the fire of April 2, 1889, which also burned up the whole town. A detailed history of the early struggles of Mr. Bras with the crude conditions of school matters would make an interesting volume. When he entered upon his duty as county superintendent of schools, there was no uniformity of method, nor anything which could be called a system. During his first term the schools were graded, and the people were induced to adopt a uniform course of study, with a system of free text books. The people in their laudable desire to have schools had heavily bonded their districts to build

schoolhouses. Much of the money obtained was at a high rate of interest. Mr. Bras reduced the bonded indebtedness more than one half, and refunded the balance at a much lower rate of interest. He took also an active interest in state educational work. He was chairman of the committee which prepared a state course of study for the district schools of South Dakota. This was adopted and is now in use in every county in the state, and has done more, probably, than any other agency to improve the schools of the state. Mr. Bras was for two years secretary, and for four years treasurer of the State Educational Association. For twelve years he has been one of the managers of the State Teachers' Reading Circle, and for eight years secretary of the Pupils' Reading Circle. He became editor of the *South Dakota Educator* in 1892, a position which he still holds. From 1890 till 1896, when the body was abolished by law, Mr. Bras was a member, and, at the second session was made president of the board of trustees of the state normal school at Madison, S. D. In 1892 he was very strongly supported at the state Republican convention for the nomination of state superintendent of public instruction, being beaten by only ten votes. He is a Republican, and has been one of the leaders of his party. He was chairman of the Republican county central committee for four years. He was elected to the legislature to represent the Thirteenth district in 1898, although the county was carried by the opposition. He was made chairman of the committee on education, and succeeded in having passed several important bills among them the Pure Food Bill. At the recent election Mr. Bras was re-elected. Mr. Bras is at present vice-president of the Mitchell Building and Loan Association, also treasurer of the Commercial Fire Association of Mitchell. Although not a member, he attends the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married to Miss Hattie E. Betts at Mt. Vernon, in 1885, and has four children; Elsie Louise, Lilian, Florence, and Sara Bras. His has been a very busy life, but nothing has suffered from his neglect. He has filled all the numerous positions which fell to him in a manner credit-



HARRY L. BRAS.

able to himself and profitable to those who put their trust in him. No higher honor can be achieved.

DUNN, James Henry.—The achievements of the surgeon and physician, for some reason unnecessary now to discuss, are not heralded like the doings of men in the other learned professions. One case at court, in which there is public interest, may make the lawyer noted throughout a wide region. The utterances of a preacher, published from week to week in the press, may make his name a household word. The statesman may, in championing one cause, leave an imperishable name in history. But the surgeon, however skillful, and the physician, however learned, though dealing with human life, of all things most precious, may live in comparative obscurity and die unheralded by fame. The chief recompense of a life in this profession is the consciousness of doing good work for fellow men. Like Virtue, the profession is largely its own reward. Yet, in spite of the etiquette which represses publicity, and notwithstanding the private character of much of the best work, many sur-



JAMES H. DUNN.

geons and physicians win satisfactory honors and renown. They are not, it is true, spectacular like those of heroes in battle, but substantial and permanent in the annals of progress.

One of the men who has won distinction in his profession among his compeers—and this seems to be the only eminence coveted by the guild—is James Henry Dunn, who occupies the chair of Professor of the Practice of Surgery in the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota. Only a brief outline of his career, taken largely from Wilson's "Physicians and Surgeons of America," can be given. He was born in 1853 at Fort Wayne, Ind., son of James and Mary (O'Hair) Dunn, and grandson of James H. Dunn. He completed his literary course in the public and high schools and at the First State Normal School at Winona, graduating in 1872. He was a lecturer in the Minnesota State Teachers' Institute from 1871 to 1876. He then determined to pursue the study of medicine and surgery, and entered the University Medical College in New York city, and graduated in 1878. For still further equipment he went to Germany and took two years of post-graduate

work at the universities of Heidelberg and Vienna. In 1885 he settled at Minneapolis, where he has since pursued a busy practice, chiefly surgical. He was city physician of Minneapolis in 1886 and served in that capacity for three years. He was professor of skin and venereal diseases in the Minneapolis Hospital Medical College from 1885 to 1889; professor of genito-urinary diseases in the College of Medicine and Surgery of the State University from 1889 to 1894, when he was elected professor of clinical surgery in the University of Minnesota. When Professor Wheaton resigned in 1899, Dr. Dunn was elected to fill the chair, a position which he now holds. In the meantime Dr. Dunn has been surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital since 1886, surgeon to Asbury Hospital since 1892, and to the City Hospital since 1893. He is a fellow of the American Surgical Association, member of the American Medical Association and of the Minneapolis Academy of Medicine, and of many other local, state, and national medical societies. He was president of the Minnesota State Medical Association in 1888, and of the Minnesota State Medical Defense Union in 1900. He is also a contributor to various surgical and medical journals. He was married in 1885 to Miss Agnes, daughter of Hon. J. L. Macdonald, of Kansas City. They have one son, born in 1887.

ARCHIBALD, Alexander Russell.—Educational institutions founded for instruction in special lines have enjoyed great popularity during the past two decades, but none have attracted more students or contributed more invaluable service to the business community than those established to instruct young men and women in the rudiments and principles of commercial business. One of these institutions is the Archibald Business College, of Minneapolis, conducted by Alexander Russell Archibald. Mr. Archibald is a native of Nova Scotia, and was born in Musquodoboit, Halifax county, July 27, 1847. His father, Matthew Archibald, was a farmer in moderate circumstances. The Archibald family is of English descent.

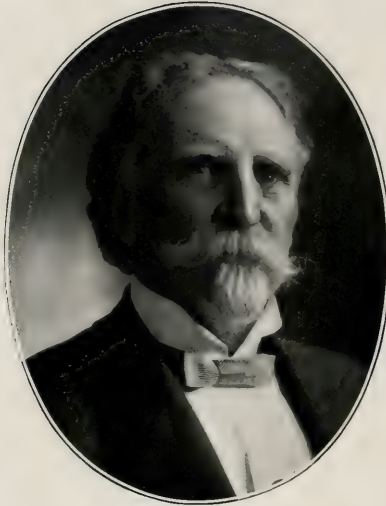
They located originally in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and afterwards removed to Nova Scotia. Many members of this family attained to positions of prominence in Nova Scotia, such as the governorship, membership in the people's parliament, etc. A brother of the subject of this sketch was a member of the people's parliament for the city of Halifax for several terms, and has now a life position as sheriff in that city. The maiden name of the mother of Alexander was Jane Grant. Her father was a native of Scotland. Alexander received his early education in the common schools, where only the rudimentary branches were taught. Later he attended the Kimball Union Academy in New Hampshire, and graduated with high honors. He was president of his class and was selected to give the parting address. From the academy he went to Dartmouth College. Being compelled to work his own way through college, he earned the money necessary to pay his expenses by teaching school. Yet his rank in his class was among the first third during the whole course. He also competed for and secured the prize for oratory. While in college he was a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity and represented that society as a delegate to its national convention in New York in 1873. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1874, with the degree of M. A. In September of the same year he came west and located at Glencoe, Minnesota, where he was engaged as principal of Stevens' Seminary. He remained there through the school year of 1876 and '77, but in the latter year came to Minneapolis and founded the Archibald Business College. This school has taken a high rank among institutions of its class, and its graduates occupy many positions of trust in the northwest. It has been successful from the start and the pupils in attendance come from all parts of the great territory contiguous to Minneapolis. Mr. Archibald possesses a thorough and practical knowledge of the principles of commercial business, and has the complete confidence of the business community, which recognizes his fitness for the task he performs in educating



ALEXANDER R. ARCHIBALD.

young men and women to assume the practical duties of life. Mr. Archibald recalls with pleasure and pride, in the success of his after life, that he earned his first dollar while working in a hay field on a Nova Scotia farm. He is a Republican in politics. He has always voted that ticket, and is a substantial supporter of the Republican party. He never sought political honors for himself, but as a delegate to local and state conventions has rendered invaluable assistance in securing political honors for his friends, many of whom have reason to remember his aid with gratitude. He was married in August, 1877, at Glencoe, to Miss Sarah Jane Appleton. They have one child, George S., now in his nineteenth year.

HICKS, Henry George.—The early career of the major proportion of the men who have achieved prominence in the legal profession has been marked by a hard struggle with adversity. Ardent study and perseverance have been the foundation stones on which their future success was built. Such, in brief, is typical of the early life of the subject of this sketch. Henry G. Hicks is one of the leading members of the Minneapolis bar, and an ex-judge of the district court of



HENRY G. HICKS.

Hennepin county. He was born January 26, 1838, at Varysburg, Genesee (now Wyoming) county, N. Y. His father, George A. Hicks, a harness maker by trade, was born at Castleton, N. Y. He died at Freeport, Ill., in 1881. His mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Edwards, was a cousin of Jonathan Edwards. Sophia Hall, his wife, was a native of Rutland, Vt. Her father, Asa Hall, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was wounded in a skirmish with the British forces at the battle of Lake Champlain. Mrs. George A. Hicks died in 1855, at the age of seventy, at the home of her son, Judge Hicks, in Minneapolis. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the common schools of New York and Pennsylvania. During the winter of 1851-52 he attended the academy at Arcade, N. Y. At the age of fifteen he commenced teaching school, but was enabled four years later to enter the preparatory department of Oberlin College, where he remained for three years, supporting himself in the meantime by teaching and work of other kinds. In August, 1860, he entered the freshman class of Oberlin College, but his enlistment in the army in 1861 prevented further college study. He enlisted as a pri-

vate in Company A of the Second Illinois Cavalry, July 24, 1861. August 10 he was appointed sergeant major, and October 10 was commissioned adjutant of his regiment. He was mustered out of this regiment on June 6, 1862. Shortly afterwards he was appointed adjutant of the Seventy-first Illinois Infantry, a three months' regiment, and was mustered out of this regiment on November 1. On November 15 following he was appointed adjutant of the Ninety-third Illinois Infantry, and was honorably discharged therefrom, as adjutant, February 27, 1864, on account of disability resulting from wounds received in battle. On February 13, 14 and 15, 1862, as adjutant of the Second Illinois Cavalry, he was present at the battle of Fort Donelson. As adjutant of the Ninety-third Infantry he was present at the battle of Jackson, on May 14, 1863, the battle of Champion Hills on May 16, the charges upon Vicksburg on May 19 and 22, and in the siege thereof from May 22 to July 4; also at the battle of Mission Ridge, November 24, 1863, where he was wounded, receiving a minie ball through the face. At the close of the war he came to Minneapolis, arriving there in April, 1865. His first visit to Minnesota, however, was in 1857, when he came as an agent for a dealer in lightning rods. At that time he only remained here two months. During the winters of 1865 and 1866 he taught school at Hopkins, in Hennepin county, and in the summer was engaged in selling lightning rods and farm machinery and operating threshing machines. December 2, 1867, he was appointed sheriff of Hennepin county to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sheriff Byrnes. In the fall of the following year he was elected to this office for the next ensuing term, serving until January 1, 1871. In April of that year he was elected city justice of Minneapolis, and was re-elected in 1872, serving until April, 1874. He then began the practice of law, forming a partnership with Hon. E. A. Gove, which was continued until October 14, 1875, at which time the partnership was dissolved. He then entered into a partnership with Judson N. Cross, under the firm name of Cross & Hicks. Subsequently, in 1881, Frank H.

Carleton was admitted to the firm, and the name of the firm changed to Cross, Hicks & Carleton. This partnership continued until March 15, 1887, when Mr. Hicks received the appointment of judge of the district court of the Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota. He held that office until January 5, 1895. The larger portion of the latter year was spent in travel abroad. On October 14, 1895, just twenty years from the date of forming the partnership with Capt. Cross, Judge Hicks again resumed the practice of law with Capt. Cross, Mr. Carleton and Norton M. Cross, son of Capt. Cross, under the firm name of Cross, Hicks, Carleton & Cross, which firm continues to the present time. This firm is considered one of the strongest in Minneapolis and conducts a large and successful law practice. From early manhood Judge Hicks has always affiliated with the Republican party, and has served it in a number of important positions of trust. He was elected and served as a member of the house of representatives in the Minnesota state legislature during the sessions of 1878, 1879, 1881, 1883 and 1897, and was chairman of the judiciary committee in 1881 and 1883. He was president of the board of managers on the part of the house that, in 1882, successfully conducted the impeachment trial of E. St. Julien Cox, a judge of the district court of the Seventh Judicial District of Minnesota. In 1869 he was appointed by Gov. Marshall a member of the board of trustees for the soldiers' orphans in Minnesota, serving continuously on that board during its entire existence. He was annually elected president of the board from 1872 to 1883, when the board, having finished its work, was dissolved. Judge Hicks became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic in April, 1867, joining the Geo. N. Morgan Post, No. 3, at Minneapolis, and was several times commander and quartermaster of that post. In January, 1868, he was elected department commander of Minnesota, the honors of which were lost by the surrender of the department charter some time in 1874 or 1875, but to which he was reinstated by the National Encampment in August, 1883, at Denver, Colo. He became a member of the Loyal Legion in

1888, and has since held subordinate offices in that order. He was elected commander of the Loyal Legion of Minnesota in May, 1900. He was married May 3, 1864, to Mary Adelaide Beede, of Freeport, Ill., who died in July, 1870, and to whom were born four children, all of whom have since died. November 5, 1873, he married Susanna R. Fox, his present wife. There have been no children of this marriage.

COBURN, George W., is overseer of Hennepin County Poor Farm, located at Hopkins, Minn., to which position he was appointed in 1895. On his father's side, Mr. Coburn is of English descent. His grandfather, Joseph Coburn, one of a family of eleven children, came to this country from England shortly after the War of 1812, locating at East Constable, Franklin county, N. Y., where he built in 1816 the first flour mill erected in that section. Here he lived until his death in 1846, at the age of sixty-six. Alexander Coburn, his son, and the father of the subject of this sketch, learned the flour milling trade, taking charge of the mill erected by his father and conducting it throughout the larger share of his life. He came to Minneapolis when the weight of years rendered it necessary for him to cease active work, and here he died in 1889. His wife, Phidelia Chamberlain, and the mother of George W., died in 1842, a few years after her marriage, at the age of twenty-three. She was a direct lineal descendant of Sir John Lawrence and Mary Townley, of England, who were married at The Hague, Holland, in 1693. The subject of this sketch was born October 11, 1838, in East Constable, N. Y. He attended the common schools of his native town, and later, the Franklin academy at Malone, N. Y. He learned the trade of a mechanic and for a short time followed this line of work. When the war broke out he enlisted for three years as a musician in the 60th Regiment New York Volunteers, serving until he was discharged by act of congress September 6, 1862. He re-enlisted as a musician in General John P. Slough's brigade



GEORGE W. COBURN.

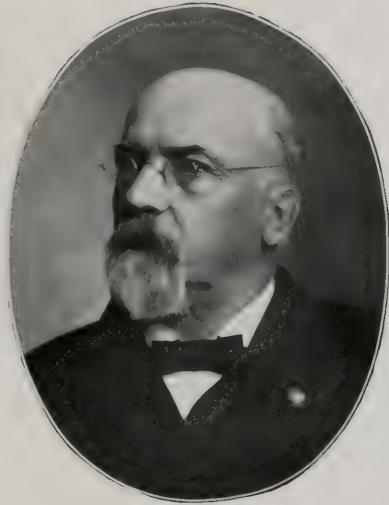
band on July 13, of the following year, serving until the end of the war, receiving an honorable discharge June 24, 1865. During his service he served under Generals Slough, Greene, Sigel, Pope and others, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Winchester, Front Royal, Bealeton, Catlett's Station, and second Bull Run. On his return from the war he located at Lawrence, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and engaged in the sash and door and pail and tub business. He came west, however, in 1867, and located on a farm in Richland county, Wis. He remained here until 1870, at which time he removed to Minnesota, settling at St. Anthony Falls, which at that time had not been incorporated in the city of Minneapolis. He entered the employ of Wheaton, Reynolds & Co., sash and door manufacturers in Minneapolis, retaining his connection with this firm for eighteen years. In 1889 he was elected county commissioner of Hennepin county, and served for four years in this position, acting as chairman of the board in 1893. In February, 1895, he was appointed to his present position of overseer of the Hennepin County Poor Farm. In politics Mr. Coburn is a staunch Republi-

can. He was a member of the Lincoln Wide Awake club in Lawrence, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1860, and cast his first vote for Lincoln and Hamlin in the election of that year. He is a member of Dudley P. Chase post, No. 22, G. A. R., in which he has held at various times the offices of surgeon, adjutant and commander. He is also an active member of the Masons, Odd Fellows and A. O. U. W., having held offices in each order. He was married December 31, 1862, to Mary E. Smith, of Brasher, N. Y. They have two children: Fred Elmer, born May 21, 1867, at Lawrence, N. Y., and Ida Lillian, born January 24, 1876, at Minneapolis.

BAXTER, Luther Loren.—Governor Hubbard, of Minnesota, elected as a Republican, and a staunch and even stalwart member of his party, appointed in 1885 Luther L. Baxter, a staunch Democrat, judge of the district court of the Seventh Judicial district of Minnesota. While such a non-partisan executive act is not without precedent, yet it is uncommon. What is still more uncommon is what may be called the remarkable ratification which the act received, for at the next election, in 1886, Judge Baxter was chosen for the same office by the people when the Republican majority in the district was 3,500, and a candidate was nominated by the party for the position. The term of the judgeship is six years. At the next election, in 1892, and again in 1898, Judge Baxter was elected without opposition. It must be a strong personality which can achieve such honor in a community of adverse politics. Judge Baxter's residence is Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minn. He was born in Cornwall, Vt., in 1832. His father was Chauncey Baxter. His mother's maiden name was Philena Peet. They are both old New England names of English lineage. Judge Baxter received his early education in the district school of his native town. This was supplemented by private tuition, a year at Castleton seminary, and a two years' course at Norwich university. He began his study of law when nineteen years of age with

Lindsley & Beckwith at Middlebury, Vt., and continued the study with Judge Horatio Seymour. In the fall of 1853 he moved to Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in that state in 1854, and began his practice at Geneva, Wis. Here he received a good clientage. But a strong tide of emigration set towards the territory of Minnesota, and young Baxter was caught in its eddies. He moved to Carver county and resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued, except while in the army, until 1885, when he was appointed judge, as stated. From 1876 until 1882, however, he practiced at Minneapolis, then at Fergus Falls, where he now lives. During this time he held many positions of honor and trust. He was judge of probate of Carver county in 1858; prosecuting attorney for the Fourth Judicial District in 1859; county attorney of Scott county, 1863; senator from Scott county for the term 1865 to 1868; representative from Carver county, 1869; senator from that county from 1869 to 1876; county attorney of Carver county from 1876 to 1878, and member of the legislature from 1877 to 1882. He filled all these various positions with exceptional ability, fidelity and efficiency. His brilliant career has been singularly free from those errors of judgment and mistakes which sometimes mar the public life of the best men.

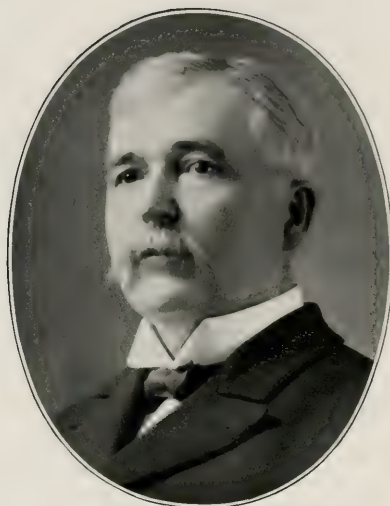
Judge Baxter's army service was scarcely less felicitous. He entered the war as captain of Company "A" Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in September, 1861. He was assigned with two companies to the command of Fort Ridgeley. In March, 1862, he rejoined his regiment, which was at Fort Snelling, and was promoted to the rank of major. The next month his regiment was ordered south. In October, Major Baxter, owing to sickness, was compelled to resign. Regaining his health he again entered the service, in November, 1864, as major of the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery. In February, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel of the regiment, and commissioned colonel the same year. He was elected to the senate of the state of Minnesota in the fall of 1864, while serving in the



LUTHER L. BAXTER.

army. He obtained a leave of absence to attend the session of the legislature. On returning to the army, in February, 1865, he was assigned to duty as chief of artillery at Chattanooga, and remained there with his regiment until mustered out of service in October, 1865.

QUINN, Thomas H.—Among the self-made men in the southern part of Minnesota, who have become conspicuous in their field of endeavor, Thomas H. Quinn, the city attorney of Faribault, Rice county, Minn., is justly entitled to a place in the front rank. He is a native son of the great Northwest, having been born at Berlin, Wis., November 6, 1854. He came to Minnesota with his parents and eight brothers and sisters in 1865, and settled at Faribault. Thomas obtained his early education in the common schools of Wisconsin and Minnesota. His father was Patrick Quinn. The maiden name of the mother was Catherine Brady. They were pioneers in the settlement of the west, always keeping well to the frontier of civilization during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. They were blessed with a



THOMAS H. QUINN.

large family, the exigencies of which compelled Thomas to leave school when thirteen years of age to contribute to the family fund. But this did not stop his progress in education. Although doing the hardest kind of labor during his "teens," he persistently kept at his studies nights and holidays, with an endurance and fortitude which only a rugged physical constitution could have made possible. In this laborious manner he mastered the elementary studies and took up the study of law. With the same energy and industry he fitted himself for the profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1877, at Faribault, where he had struggled all these years of toil. He then commenced practice at once in the same place where he was brought up and best known. The next year he formed a partnership with G. N. Baxter under the firm name of Baxter & Quinn. This was terminated in 1880, when he went into partnership with John B. Quinn, under the style of J. B. & T. H. Quinn, which terminated in 1883, since which time Mr. Quinn has been in practice alone. His business has been a general practice, and he has met with his full share of success. Mr. Quinn, as he expresses it, was born into the Democratic

party, and has always affiliated with it, except in 1896 and in 1900, when he was opposed to its platform, and could not support its candidates. Notwithstanding the general adverse majorities in his county, he was twice elected county attorney of Rice county, serving from 1884 to 1887, and again from 1891 to 1893. He has also been city attorney of the city of Faribault for the last five years successively—a position which he still holds. Since it is said that a "prophet is not without honor save in his own country," this compliment to Mr. Quinn's ability and character is no small honor. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. He was married, May 15, 1893, to Elizabeth Nolan, of Richland, Rice county, Minn. They have two children, Thomas H. and Beatrice.

CARLBLOM, Albert Nathaniel.—Honesty and integrity in public life are as essential to success as in private life. It is true that dishonesty and trickery have succeeded in placing some men in positions of prominence in the public eye, but sooner or later they have fallen into the abyss of oblivion. Not so, however, with the honest and conscientious official. The public is quick to recognize faithful service and show its appreciation by bestowing higher honors upon the object of its favor. Albert N. Carlblom is State Auditor of North Dakota. He was selected to this office in 1898 after a long and efficient service in positions of a similar character in his home county. Mr. Carlblom was born on a farm near Cokato, Minn., December 17, 1865. His father, John C. Carlblom, was a farmer, in moderate circumstances. He emigrated to this country from Sweden in the early 60's, locating in Wright county, Minn. He removed to North Dakota in 1881, settling on a farm at White Stone Hill, in Sargent county, where he resided until his death in 1899, at the age of 74. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Anderson, to whom he was married in the old country. She crossed death's portals a year earlier than her husband, at the age of 73. The subject of this sketch received his early educational training in the common schools of

Wright county. This was supplemented by a course in Gustavus Adolphus College, at St. Peter. Directly upon leaving school he commenced his business career by clerking in a store. Later, he was employed as a book-keeper. He was also for some time engaged in teaching school. Having actively interested himself in politics, he was appointed in 1890 deputy county treasurer of Sargent county. He served in this office for one year, at the expiration of which time he was appointed deputy in the county auditor's office. He acquired such a familiar knowledge of the business affairs of his home county that his services were recognized by his party and rewarded in 1892 by nomination and election to the office of county auditor. This position he held for three consecutive terms, up to and including 1898. In the fall of that year he received the nomination for the office of state auditor of North Dakota, and was elected. He was re-elected to the same office in 1900. In every instance Mr. Carlblom has been nominated by his party without opposition, and in each elected by large majorities. He has always had the confidence of his constituents as a faithful, conscientious and capable officer, his integrity being conceded even by his political opponents. Upon all important questions of the day he has always been found on the side of the people. In politics, Mr. Carlblom is a consistent and conservative Republican. He has been president and secretary at different times of the various Republican leagues and clubs of Sargent county and Forman, where he has resided for the past eighteen years, and has always taken an active part in the interests of his party. Aside from the interests of his public office Mr. Carlblom has also found time to engage in a number of business enterprises. He has extensive farming interests, and a paying real estate and loan business, and is connected, also, as an officer or stockholder, with several other enterprises of a business character. Mr. Carlblom is actively identified with the Augustana Lutheran church, of which he is a member, and contributes freely to the support of the work of that church. He was married March 23, 1898, to Miss Josephine A. Peterson, of Cot-



ALBERT N. CARLBLOM.

tonwood county, Minn. They have one child, a daughter named Vera Lenore.

PHELAN, Francis Norton, is one of the leading physicians of Duluth, Minn. He was born May 16, 1861, at Fond du Lac, Wis. His father, William M. Phelan, came to this country from Ireland at a very early age and settled in Albany, N. Y. He was married here to Miss Mary Norton, the mother of the subject of this sketch, who was also a native of Ireland, and shortly afterwards moved west, locating at Fond du Lac. He was engaged in the business of contracting for many years and acquired a comfortable fortune. He became prominently identified with the business interests of his adopted city, and for a period of over thirty years held many important offices of public trust. He died at the ripe old age of seventy-four years. Mrs. Phelan passed away in her fifty-fourth year. Francis received his education in the public schools, and graduated from the high school at the age of seventeen. He then entered the office of Doctors Gray & Wyatt, at Fond du Lac, for the purpose of taking up the study of medicine. A year later he entered



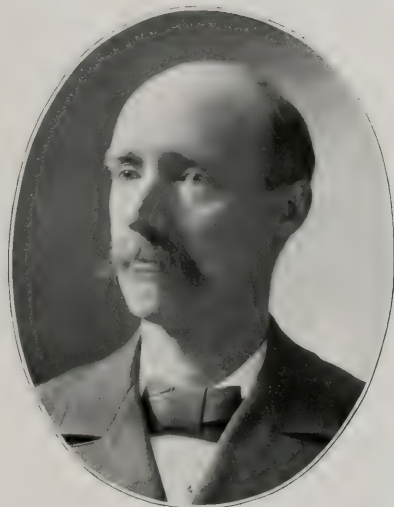
FRANCIS N. PHELAN.

Rush Medical College, remaining in this institution for two years. He then entered Wooster University, at Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated with the class of 1884. Returning to Wisconsin he located at Colby and began the practice of his profession. In 1885 he formed a partnership with Singleton B. Hubble for the practice of medicine at Medford, in the same state. On account of failing health, however, he was compelled to leave here a few months later, and moved to South Dakota, locating at Watertown. This field did not prove a very lucrative one, and, having regained his health, he decided to make another change, going from here to Duluth, where he located in June, 1886. Dr. Phelan soon established a reputation for being a thoroughly competent practitioner, and has succeeded in building up an extensive practice. He was attending physician and surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital for a number of years, was a member of the board of health for three years, and is examining physician for fifteen different lodges. Dr. Phelan takes an active interest in all public matters, and has been identified with every enterprise tending to build up the Zenith City. He is a member of the Cathedral Parish Catholic church. In

1883 he was married to Lela Ann Evans, a daughter of Richard C. Evans, a wealthy lumberman, and owner of the townsite of Dorchester, Wis. Two children have been born to them, Cleopatra and Francis Evans.

DUNN, Robert Campbell.--There is no office in the state government more important than that of state auditor. One of the principal duties of that office in Minnesota is the administration of the large land interests of the state, the honest discharge of which is of incalculable value to the commonwealth and the people as a whole. The man whose name stands at the head of this sketch, was elected to the office of state auditor of Minnesota because he represented a principle in state government. He had been at the head of a reform movement for the more careful administration of the land interests of the state, and had so completely demonstrated the necessity of reform in that particular, and was so successful in protecting the state through his work in the legislature, that the people elected him to this office in 1894 and committed those interests to his charge. He has fully justified the confidence which was reposed in him, and has administered the office to which he was elected with distinguished ability. "Bob" Dunn, as he is familiarly known, is a native of Ireland, and was born at Plumb Bridge, County Tyrone, February 14, 1855. His father, Robert Dunn, was a comparatively rich man, viewed from the standpoint of business affairs as conducted in that country. He owned about 250 acres of land, and aside from his agricultural interests, was also a storekeeper. Though a liberal Protestant, and a member of the Episcopal body, he never affiliated with the Orangemen. His wife, Jane Campbell, was descended from an old Scotch family of strict Presbyterians. Two of her uncles, Col. Robert Campbell and Hugh Campbell, were among the best-known citizens of St. Louis, the former settling there in the early days, when there were only 200 people in the village. Andrew and Samuel Dunn, brothers of Robert Dunn, were among the first settlers of Columbia county,

Wis. The eldest brother of the subject of this sketch has for many years been a magistrate in Ireland. William, his youngest brother, is a graduate of the Glasgow Medical College, and a successful physician in London. Robert C. Dunn's early education was received in the common national school near his home in Ireland. This school was conducted continuously throughout the year, with the exception of one month. He attended it until he was 14 years of age, when he was apprenticed for five years to a dry goods merchant at Londonderry, about 20 miles from Plumb Bridge. The man to whom he was apprenticed proved a hard task-master and the young lad found his situation a very uncomfortable one. Six months later, by the aid of a brother at home, he succeeded in raising enough money to pay for a second-cabin passage to America. On arrival here he immediately came west, and was with his uncle, Samuel Dunn, in Wisconsin, before his parents knew he had left Londonderry. After remaining with his uncle for nearly a year, assisting in the work on the farm, he removed to St. Louis, hoping to better his condition. From there he went to Mississippi and was employed in a store in the Yazoo Valley for six or eight months. Returning to St. Louis, he learned the printer's trade and followed this occupation up to 1876, when he came to Minnesota and located at Princeton. In the fall of that year he commenced the publication of the Princeton Union, and has been the editor and publisher of that paper ever since. The venture proved a successful one, and the Union is one of the most flourishing weeklies in the state. Two years after settling at Princeton he was elected town clerk, and served in that office for eleven years. The fees of the office were not large, amounting to only \$300 a year, but this sum was a valuable addition to the finances of the country editor. In 1884, he was elected county attorney of Mille Lacs county, and re-elected in 1886. In 1888, he was elected to the house of representatives on the Republican ticket from the district composed of the counties of Todd, Crow Wing, Morrison, Benton and Mille Lacs. He was re-elected in 1890, but was on the losing



ROBERT C. DUNN.

side in a contest for the seat. He was renominated two years later, and elected, and was one of the most effective members of the lower house in the session of 1893. He represented the Sixth district of Minnesota in the Republican national convention held at Minneapolis in 1892, was a member of the committee on credentials, and was one of the most enthusiastic of the Blaine supporters. In 1894, he was elected to the office of state auditor, and was re-elected in 1898. Mr. Dunn devotes all his energies to the best interests of the state and is one of the most popular men at the Minnesota capitol. February 14, 1887, he was married to Lydia McKenzie, of Spencer Brook, Isanti county. They have two children, George R. and Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn reside at Hamline.

KUNTZ, Philip J., is the city superintendent of schools at Owatonna, Minn. He is a practical educator and has had a long experience in his chosen profession. He is of foreign parentage as both his parents were natives of Alsace Lorraine. Their parents came to this country when they were



PHILIP J. KUNTZ.

both young, and settled in Indiana. Here on the farm in Dearborn county, in 1844, Milton Kuntz was married to Magdalena Haclauer, and for forty years they lived on the same place and reared their children. Philip J. Kuntz was born on their farm, March 17, 1857. His parents were only in moderate circumstances, but they were determined that their children should have a good education, and Philip attended the country schools near his home and enjoyed the experience of having several typical "Hoosier Schoolmasters" as instructors at various times. He entered Hedding College, at Abingdon, Ill., and was graduated with the degree of Ph. B. Mr. Kuntz, however, has not been satisfied to let his education drop behind in any way, and has done much graduate study, and has received certificates from the University of Chicago Extension association, one in Universal History and one in Universal Literature. He decided upon educational work as his career and began his work as a country school teacher, and has steadily worked up. In 1881 he became principal of the school at Arlington, Ind.; in 1885 he went to Sheldon, Ill., to assume a similar position. In 1888 he became

superintendent of schools at Centerville, Ind., where he remained until 1892, when he was elected for the same position at Aledo, Ill. In 1899 he was elected city superintendent of schools at Owatonna, Minn., which position he now occupies. He has made a specialty of history, and also of reading, writing and spelling. Mr. Kuntz has prepared a text in spelling—now in manuscript—the fundamental idea being words in general use and a division into words adapted to the work in each grade of the schools, and such words as are used in these grades. Mr. Kuntz is a supporter of the Republican party, but does not allow his politics to interfere with his school work. He is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has held various positions in both orders. Mr. Kuntz is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is an earnest supporter of all forms of Christian work. He was married, April 8, 1880, to Miss Effie Smith, of Newton county, Ind. She died in 1890, leaving three children, Magdalena, Ada and Irene. His second marriage was to Miss Anna M. Wright, of Cambridge, Ind., and there is one child by this union, Frances Lucille, born in 1894.

FREEMAN, John William.—The hospital is comparatively a modern institution. It was generated and developed by the kindly humanitarian influences of Christianity and is now one of the permanent requisites of every civilized country. The necessity of the hospital is so undeniable that it is a reproach to a city of any size to be without one or more. These conditions have created a demand for a class of professional men who combine medical and surgical skill with trained administrative ability, to take charge of the institution. A man may be competent as a surgeon and skillful as a physician, and yet be inefficient, and even worse, as a manager of this benign provision for the unfortunate. Therefore hospital management has come to be almost a profession by itself. Besides, the establishment being generally educational—not as a trainer of nurses but as a branch of some medical col-



JOHN WILLIAM FREEMAN.

lege, it is desirable that the responsible heads should have a still further qualification—ability to teach. Hence it is that the men selected for this service take high rank in the field of medicine and surgery and become conspicuous in their profession.

The northwest is not yet endowed with numerous hospitals, but a good beginning has been made. The grade of the institutions existing is, however, in every respect praiseworthy. They are strong, especially in the progressive character of the professional staff.

The subject of this sketch, John W. Freeman, M. D., of Lead, S. D., one of the useful men described, is connected with the Homestake Hospital at Lead, S. D., in the region popularly known as the "Black Hills," where gold mining is a leading industry. This business is of a hazardous nature and surgical aid is in frequent demand. Dr. Freeman was born at Virden, Macoupin county, Ill., in 1853. His father, Peter S. Freeman, was a native of New Jersey. He was born and reared on a farm, and was a thorough farmer by occupation. He came to Illinois in an early day—about 1840—and bought a large farm in Macoupin county in that state, on which he lived until his death in 1874. He was married to Elizabeth Pierce Warriner, who was born in Kentucky and came to Illinois in 1849. She died on the farm in 1886.

Dr. Freeman received his early education in the common district country schools and then graduated in the high school at Virden, supplementing this literary training by a year's study at the Blackburn University at Carlinville, Ill. When he chose the medical profession for his life work he began the study of medicine and surgery under the direction of Dr. David Prince, at the Sanitarium in Jacksonville, Ill.—which was practically a hospital—and in the meantime attended for two years the lectures of the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. He then went to New York city and entered the medical college of the New York university and graduated in the class of 1879. Returning to Jacksonville, he accepted a position in the Sanitarium with Dr. Prince, his old tutor,

and remained with him two years. In 1881 he was appointed acting assistant surgeon of the United States army, and reported to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. He was assigned to Fort Meade, Dakota territory, now South Dakota, where he served until June, 1883. In 1884 he was appointed surgeon of the Homestake Mining company at Lead, and entered into partnership with Dr. D. K. Dickinson in the Homestake hospital, where he has since remained. He has, however, several times during this period, visited New York and Chicago to be abreast of the progress made in his profession and to keep in touch with the various organizations to promote its interests. In 1887 he was elected president of the Black Hills Medical society. In 1889 he was made first vice-president of the South Dakota State Medical society, and in 1890 was elected president of the organization. He is a member of the American Medical association, also of the International Association of Railway Surgeons. Dr. Freeman was married in 1885 to Hattie V. Dickinson. They have four children, Carrie E., Marion E., John D., and Howard Freeman. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic order. He is past master of Central City Lodge No. 22, F. & A. M., past high priest of Dakota Chapter No. 3, past eminent commander of Dakota Commandery No. 1, and past potentate of Naj'a Temple, Deadwood, S. D. He has taken an active interest in educational affairs, and has been a member of the board of education of Lead for the past six years.

STRICKLER, O. C., is one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of Southern Minnesota. He has been practicing his profession at New Ulm for the past sixteen years, moving there from Michigan. He is a Canadian by birth and first saw the light of day in York county, Ont., January 7, 1863. He comes of old Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Daniel Strickler, his father, migrated to Ontario from his birthplace in Bucks county, Pa. He still remained an American citizen, however, and after a few years' residence in

Canada moved with his family to Michigan, where his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Henderson, has relatives. The subject of this sketch was afforded the advantages of a liberal education. His early training was received in the famous Markham (Ont.) high school. This was supplemented with studies in mathematics at the British-American College at Toronto. He then entered the Ann Arbor Medical College and graduated with the class of 1885. Immediately after graduating he came west and located at New Ulm. Dr. Strickler's professional career has been eminently successful. His native talent, indomitable perseverance and courteous demeanor have placed him in the first rank and won for him a large and lucrative practice. He belongs pre-eminently to that class of physicians who are in their profession because they love it. The practice of medicine and the study of the ever-varying forms of disease are to him at once a recreation and a delight. He is an earnest student of the advances made in surgery, and devotes his practice largely to that important branch of the profession, as well as that of gynecology. Dr. Strickler is surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railways, and is a member of the American Medical association, the Minnesota State Medical society, the Academy of Railroad Surgeons, the International Association of Railroad Surgeons, and the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, besides several local societies. He has also served as president of the Minnesota Valley Medical society. He has been a member of the State Medical Examining Board and served as its president in 1898. Up to 1896, Dr. Strickler was a Democrat. He supported the Republican ticket that year, however, and since then has affiliated with the Republican party. He is now a member of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, having been appointed by Governor Van Sant. This appointment was all the more gratifying as it is the first instance in the history of that institution that a physician has been a member of this board. Dr. Strickler is prominent in Masonic circles, and has taken the thirty-third degree. He is also a Knight Templar.



O. C. STRICKLER.

While of strong religious convictions, he is a liberal in his beliefs and is not a member of any church. In 1887 he was married to Emilie Doehne, of New Ulm. To them have been born two daughters, Vera Eleanora and Leola May. A brother of Dr. Strickler (A. F. Strickler) is also a medical practitioner, practicing his profession at Sleepy Eye, Minn.

SWIFT, Lee, the superintendent of the city schools of Tracy, Minn., is a college bred production of the great Northwest, which, in the minds of many men of keen observation, is the best possible foundation for a successful career in any field. He was born, December 5, 1859, at Cazenovia, Wis. His father, Charles Byron Swift, was a farmer. He came from Ohio to Wisconsin in 1856, thus constituting himself one of the pioneers of the state. He was a member of Company F, Third Wisconsin cavalry during the Civil War, and was in fair financial circumstances. The maiden name of Lee Swift's mother was Caroline A. Huntly. Mr. Swift modestly says that his early education was obtained

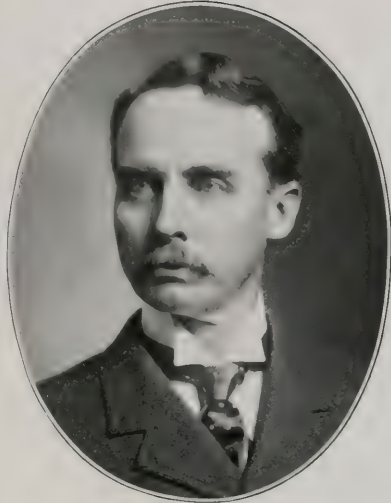


LEE SWIFT.

in a "small village school." His success as a teacher makes it evident that it must have been one of good quality, however small. He then took a college course at Ripon College, Wisconsin, and graduated in the class of 1886. He chose teaching for his life work. He began in Wisconsin and taught three years in that state. The next four years were spent in the schools of South Dakota, and he has been in school work in Minnesota nine years, coming to Tracy, where he is now engaged, in 1892. This succinct record, however, does not show his real preparation for practical work in a position which requires a knowledge of men and things, as well as a knowledge of books, and a literary training, so to speak. Before entering college—an event so curiously noticed—Mr. Swift clerked in a general store in Wisconsin, where, if anywhere, a man can gain a knowledge of human nature, so essential to school discipline. While teaching in the same state, he was elected county surveyor of Sauk county, and served one term. In 1886 he was married to Carrie May Blanchard. They have three children—Carrie May, Vera Blanchard, and Ernest Fremont Swift. Mr. Swift is a member of the Presbyterian church.

LEWIS, Charles Lundy.—A position on the supreme bench is one of the highest honors in the power of the commonwealth to bestow. The universal wish of the people, regardless of party, is to have a supreme judiciary made up of men of acknowledged ability and stainless character. It is a serious fault of our judicial system that the bench should be brought into the arena of politics. Though mistakes are sometimes made, yet it is to the credit of the voter that it is the man, not the party, that he looks to in exercising his privilege at the polls. One of the most capable men on the supreme bench of Minnesota is Charles Lundy Lewis. He is a man of sterling integrity and possesses in high degree those qualities which go to make up the best equipment of a conscientious and able jurist. Judge Lewis was born on a farm (in the house in which his parents still live), near Ottawa, La Salle county, Ill., March 8, 1852. His father, Samuel R. Lewis, followed the occupation of farming since boyhood. He has always occupied a prominent position in the community in which he lives, filling various positions of trust, and representing his home county in the state legislature. He was an active member of the original Abolition party, and took a prominent part in connection with the well-known "underground railway" in the exciting days before the outbreak of the Civil war. His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party. He is still living at the ripe old age of 82 years. His wife, Ann E. Harley, was of Dutch descent, and the daughter of a substantial farmer of Central Illinois, who was one of the pioneers of that state. She was born in Pennsylvania, but came with her parents to Illinois when quite young. Self-sacrifice in the interest of others, particularly her husband and children, has been a dominant characteristic of her life. She has always shown great affection for her family and wonderful perseverance in promoting the welfare of those she loved. Though simple and quiet in her habits of life she has been a most positive force in the character building of her children. She is still living at the age of 80. Judge Lewis' ancestors on

his father's side were Quakers. The original Lewis, known in family history as Henry II., was of mixed Scotch and Welsh blood, and came from Wales about the time of William Penn and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. As a rule the members of the family have all been agriculturists, with the exception of one who was noted in Eastern Pennsylvania as a mathematician. They did not attain prominence in the public eye but were honorable and worthy members of that class of men who contributed so largely to the upbuilding of this country. The subject of this sketch enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education. He attended the common school of his district until he was sixteen years of age, and then spent two years in the high school at Ottawa, Ill. He went from here to Chicago, taking a two years' course in the academic department of the Chicago University. He entered the freshman class of this institution in 1872, and completed the classical course in this and the sophomore class, but the university falling into financial trouble he was compelled to leave. He completed the course in Oberlin College, graduating in the class of 1876, and taking his share of the prizes in literature, oratory and debates. While in attendance at college, Mr. Lewis came in contact with two different phases of religious thought and methods of teaching. The University of Chicago, in those days a very strict Baptist institution, was liberal in its teaching, developing independence in study and self-government on the part of its pupils. Oberlin College, on the other hand, while also under strict sectarian influence, interfered with the individual development of the student by rules and regulations more adapted to scholars of a tender age. This wide contrast in method could not fail to impress the receptive mind of the subject of this sketch. He was able to perceive the grievous tendency in the educational system of those days to confine the student to routine and fixed standards, and its logical result in hindering his development through original processes of thought. This served as an incentive in his own study and in the development of latent



CHARLES L. LEWIS.

resources within himself. He realized early that the student's natural trend of thought should be given a practical turn in his education, and this no doubt was of great influence in shaping his after career. He did not enjoy, on leaving college, the advantages of a training in a law school, but gained his knowledge of the legal profession by a three years' clerkship in a law office and private reading. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, coming to Minnesota in September of that year, settling at Fergus Falls. He began here the practice of his profession, and succeeded in winning for himself a fairly successful law practice. He was elected county attorney of Otter Tail county in 1884, and was re-elected to the same position in 1886, serving to the end of his second term. Believing that Duluth afforded wider opportunities for the successful practice of his profession, he moved there in 1891. In 1893, he was appointed judge of the Eleventh Judicial District by Gov. Nelson to fill the position provided by the legislature of that year. In the November elections of the year following he was elected to this office for the next ensuing term of six years. In September, 1895, he resigned his judicial office to

resume general practice. This was continued until his election as associate justice in November, 1898. Judge Lewis has discharged the duties of his office with great ability and has won the confidence of the people as well as that of members of the legal profession. He is a quiet and unassuming man, reserved in his habits and a lover of home life. His natural inclinations are toward what is most beautiful in life, and in the loving influence of his home he finds the greatest happiness. When in need of recreation nothing gives him more pleasure than to pick up the rod or gun and take a tramp in the woods. Judge Lewis is a member of the Masonic fraternity. While not a member of any church, he belongs to the liberal class of thinkers along religious lines, and generally attends service where he can have the advantage of listening to the most intelligent discourse from the pulpit. He was married, in 1880, to Janet D. Moore, of Minneapolis. They have four children: Laurel, aged 17; Murray, aged 14; Charles L., aged 11, and Margaret, aged 9.

ANKENY, Alexander Thompson, of Minneapolis, is of German and French descent on his father's side and of English and Scotch on his mother's. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots, in the borderland of Germany and France. The founder of the family in America was De Walt Ankeny, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, in 1728, came to Philadelphia in 1745 and the following year made a settlement on lands in Washington county, Md., naming his farm "Well Pleased." He was twice married, first to Mary Jane Domer and at her death to Margaret Frederick. Peter Ankeny, the grandfather, was the second son of the first marriage and was born in 1751. He was married in 1773 to Rosina Bonnet, who was a daughter of John Bonnet and Mary Bickley, also from the same part of the old country. The new couple at once set out with pack horses and crossed the Alleghenies, settling at what afterwards came to be Somerset, Pa. He

also served as a captain in the Revolutionary War. Isaac Ankeny, the fourth son, and the father, was born in 1792 and in 1820 was married to Eleanor Parker. She was a daughter of John Parker and Agnes Graham. John Parker was a son of Thomas Parker and Eleanor Ferguson, born in the north of Ireland in 1720 and 1727, respectively. Agnes Graham was a daughter of Judge John Graham, of Bedford county, Pa., and was born in 1770 and died in 1852. The family of Gramhams traces its connection back to the Gramhams of Scotland.

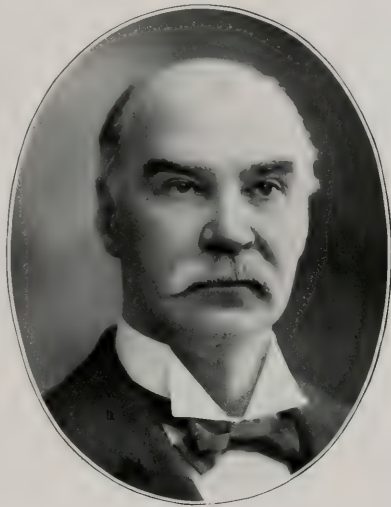
Isaac Ankeny was a man of prominence, holding several important public positions of honor and trust. He died at Somerset in 1853, his wife surviving until 1879. They had a family of four boys and six girls, four of the family still living. William P. Ankeny, of Minneapolis, was the oldest, and was an early settler and an honored citizen. He died in 1877. John J. Ankeny, an older brother, was postmaster of Minneapolis under President Cleveland.

Alexander Thompson Ankeny, named after a distinguished judge of Pennsylvania, was born at Somerset, Pa., December 27, 1837. His early education was in the home schools. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the Disciples' college at Hiram, Ohio, at which time President Garfield was an instructor. Two years later he attended an academy at Morgantown, W. Va., then under Rev. J. R. Moore, and at which time Judge William Mitchell of Minnesota was an instructor. The acquaintance thus formed with these men, who afterwards became so distinguished, ended only with their death, and was in several instances helpful to all concerned. In 1857 Mr. Ankeny entered Jefferson college at Canonsburg, Pa., where he remained until the spring of 1859, when he received an appointment at Washington, D. C., in the office of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, attorney general. At this time Hon. Edwin M. Stanton was also connected with the office. Here he read law, and at the close of the administration returned to Somerset and entered upon the practice of his profession. He tried and won his first case on the day Fort Sumter was fired

upon. Upon the appointment, by President Lincoln, of Mr. Stanton as secretary of war, in 1862, Mr. Ankeny accepted a position in the war department, where he remained to the close of the war. He returned to Somerset, engaging in the practice of law, and was also connected with a private bank.

In 1872 Mr. Ankeny removed to Minneapolis and engaged in the lumber business with his brother, William P. Ankeny. On the death of the latter he devoted himself to closing up the affairs of the large estate, and in 1879 resumed the practice of law, in which he has ever since engaged, maintaining a high position at the bar. During his life in Minneapolis few citizens have rendered more or more valuable services to the public, and almost uniformly without compensation. In 1877 he served as a member of the board of education of the west division of the city. He was then one of a committee of ten which formulated the plan for the complete union of the east and west divisions of the city. In 1886 he was elected a member of the board of education, re-elected in 1889, and up to January, 1895, served as president of the board, being also ex-officio a member of the library board. He had much to do with securing the passage by the legislature of our present free text book law, and aided materially in placing the system in successful operation in Minneapolis. In 1899 he was appointed by Governor Lind a member of the board of directors of the State Normal schools, and was at once elected as its president. On the subject of public education Mr. Ankeny has justly been regarded as an authority, as his many public addresses on that subject amply testify.

By birth and conviction Mr. Ankeny has always been a Democrat. He believed that its principles were such only as could bring to the people the fullest development and the greatest happiness. He therefore clung to it in good as well as evil report. If it erred he did not forsake it, but simply waited until it should resume its rightful position on public questions. He frequently stood as the candidate of his party although, as a rule, living in a minority dis-



ALEXANDER T. ANKENY.

trict. In 1885 he was the candidate for municipal judge, in 1890 one of the four candidates for district judge, and in 1896 for mayor of Minneapolis. From 1888 to 1894 he was a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic clubs. From 1886 to 1888 he was a member of the Democratic state central committee. In the state campaign of 1886 he was chairman of the committee on platform, and for the first time in this country a recommendation was made for the adoption of the Australian system of voting, now in almost general use. In the state campaign of 1898 he practically outlined the policy of the party in its platform, and largely through that policy a Democratic governor was elected. In the campaign of 1900 Mr. Ankeny did not actively participate, though honorably supporting the party candidates. He then firmly believed in maintaining control of all the territory acquired through the treaty with Spain, and could foresee nothing but defeat in any attempt to thwart what he believed was our manifest destiny.

In his profession as well as in other business enterprises Mr. Ankeny has al-

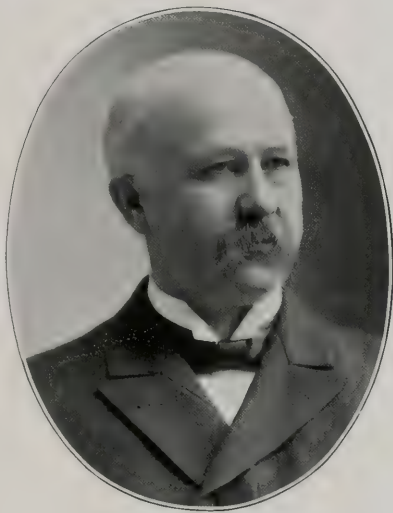
ways been regarded a man of cool and deliberate judgment. He was one of the incorporators of the Masonic Temple association, of Minneapolis, and has ever since been first the vice-president, then president of its board of directors. In January, 1900, he was appointed by the judges of the district court one of the fifteen charter commissioners, and in the revision of that year rendered valuable and conspicuous services.

Mr. Ankeny was married at Wheeling, W. Va., in 1861 to Miss Martha V. Moore, daughter of John Moore. They had one son and four daughters, all residing in Minneapolis, except the oldest, Mrs. Florence McKusick, who died at Duluth, Minn., in February, 1900. The family are connected with the Portland Avenue Church of Christ of this city.

FARNSWORTH, Sumner Amasa, principal of the Cleveland High School, of St. Paul, Minn., is a native of Wisconsin, and was born at Bristol, Kenosha county, November 26, 1852. He is descended from Puritan stock. His paternal great great grandfather, Matthias Farnsworth, was one of the original settlers of Groton, Mass., about 1664. Simeon, his tenth son, moved to Washington, N. H., in 1781. His son, Daniel, was born at Goshen, in that state, April 9, of the following year. Joel Farnsworth, the son of Daniel, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born March 15, 1818, at Washington, N. H. He was married June 18, 1840, in Stoddard, N. H., to Mary B. Fairbanks, who was a native of that town, born March 20, 1820. Her grandfather, Aaron Fairbanks, was an early settler of Dedham, Mass., where his son, Amasa, the father of Mary, was born. Joel Farnsworth moved with his family to Bristol, Wis., in April, 1852. His wife died June 10 of the following year. He is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three years, and is retired from active work. While a resident of New Hampshire he served as a captain of the state militia. Sumner received his early education in the country schools, and later in the village schools of River Falls, Wis. After

finishing the course offered therein, he taught five years in the country schools. In the fall of 1875 he entered the advanced class in the State Normal School at River Falls. He was compelled to give up his studies, however, after a year of hard work. In September, 1876, he was elected superintendent of the public schools of River Falls. He gave this position up the following spring and came to Minnesota, locating on a homestead at Ada, Norman county, and proceeded to open up a farm. He gave up agricultural pursuits, however, the following fall, having been elected superintendent of schools at Brainerd. He served in this position for three years, resigning to take a position as cashier and bookkeeper for L. L. Ramstad & Co., a large general merchandise firm at Ada. He remained with this concern for two years, at the same time serving as deputy postmaster. He was also chairman of the town board of supervisors for one year. He was one of the pioneers of the Red River Valley and a delegate from Norman county to the Red River Valley drainage convention and was elected secretary of the commission that so successfully conducted the topographical survey of the valley, which survey has been the basis of all drainage work done in that section. In 1882, he was elected superintendent of the schools at Crookston and served in this office for two years, resigning to accept a similar position at Ada. In 1886 he was offered the position of principal of the Cleveland High School at St. Paul, which he accepted, taking charge of the school in September. He has held this position ever since. The enrollment has gradually increased to its present figure, 1,300, which makes it the largest graded school in the North Star state. The enrollment includes 200 high school pupils, and the curriculum covers a period of twelve years' work. Mr. Farnsworth is a firm believer in the power and influence of good men and women in the educational field, and the thirty-two teachers on his staff are thoroughly competent in their particular lines. In 1896, he took the examination of the board of regents and graduated in the advanced course of the River Falls, Wis., State Normal School. In the fall of the

same year, upon the unanimous recommendation of the presidents of the four normal schools, he was granted a life professional certificate for Minnesota. Mr. Farnsworth has always taken a deep interest in educational matters. He has taught in the state summer schools at different times, and was the first president of the Twin City School-masters' Club. For six years he was general secretary and financial manager of the State Teachers' Association, and was president of the association for one year. He was instrumental in having the proceedings of its annual meetings put in printed form for the first time, and later succeeded in getting the legislature to pass a law which provided for the printing of the proceedings by the state. He was chairman of the committee on legislation of this association for twelve years and aided in the securing of much needed legislation. He has been an active member of the National Educational Association since 1891, holding at one time the position of state manager. For three consecutive terms he has been elected president of the St. Paul City Teachers' Association. He has always been active in promoting the welfare of the teachers of his home city, and instrumental in having many points in question decided for the board and teachers. He is a strong advocate in favor of perfect freedom of action on the part of employes of boards of education. He was editor and proprietor of the "Twin City Teacher" for one year. He is also a member of the National Geographic Association. Mr. Farnsworth's position as a teacher has in a certain sense kept him out of active politics, but he has always felt free to express himself and been independent enough to vote for men as well as principles. Mr. Farnsworth is prominently identified with a number of fraternal orders. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1873, has held all the offices in the subordinate lodge, is present deputy grand master of Minnesota, and is a member of the encampment branch. He is also a member of the A. F. and A. M., and has held the offices of senior deacon and senior warden in St. Paul Lodge No. 3. He has been a member of the Masonic Union of



SUMNER A. FARNSWORTH.

St. Paul, the Order of the Eastern Star, St. Paul Chapter No. 24, and is a past worthy patron in the same, and has taken the fourteenth degree in the Scottish Rite. He is president of the East Side Business Men's Club of St. Paul. Every enterprise tending to promote the business interests of his section of the city has always received his earnest and hearty support. While not a member of any church, Mr. Farnsworth has been an attendant and a supporter of the Presbyterian church since his residence in the Sainly City. He was married October 21, 1879, at Glyndon, Minn., to Eliza L. Gross. One child, a boy, died in infancy at Crookston, Minn.

NYE, Carroll Anderson, who has the noted record of being county attorney of Clay county for eight years—a county which embraces Moorhead, with its State Normal School and a population not surpassed in progressive ideas and intelligence in the state—was born in St. Croix county, Wis. His father was a native of Maine, and a farmer. He was of mixed descent, French and Welsh. His wife was also a native of the same state,



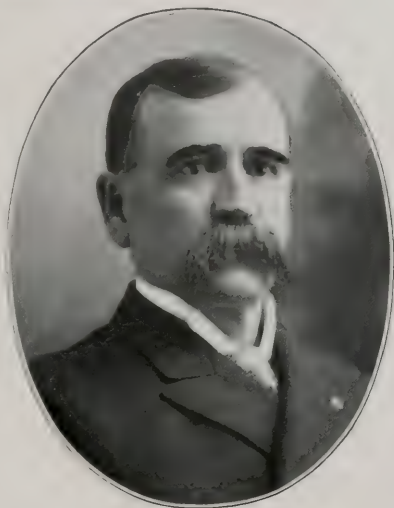
CARROLL A. NYE.

and French and English. In 1852 he came to St. Croix county, Wis., and took up a farm. Carroll was brought up on a farm, going to district school winters and working on the farm in summer, until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to the State Normal School at River Falls, Wis., for several terms, paying his way by teaching schools at intervals. The first money he earned, however, was by working on a farm in the neighborhood by the month. His brother, Frank M. Nye, the well known attorney of Minnesota, and formerly county attorney of Hennepin county, Minn., was then practicing law in a small town in Wisconsin. Carroll began to study law in his office. After a preparatory course there he entered the law department of the State University, and graduated in the class of 1886. A few months afterwards, January, 1887, he went to Moorhead, Clay county, Minn., and began to practice his profession. Previous to this, December 30, 1886, he was married to Miss Mary A. Gordon, of Madison, Wis. They have a boy, James Gordon Nye, nine years old. Mr. Nye met with almost instant success at Moorhead. His fine natural abilities supplemented the thorough training he received, and he only needed an

opportunity for exercise to demonstrate his capacity for taking a high rank in his profession. Within two years he had established a reputation which secured for him the position of city attorney of Moorhead. So well did he discharge the duties of the office that he was continued in it for four terms. In 1893 he was elected county attorney of Clay county, and was re-elected again and again, until, as already mentioned, he was elected for the fourth term. No comment on such a career need be made, when the character of the service required and the intelligence of the community are considered. This is also more remarkable when it is known that he is absolutely independent in politics. In January, 1899, Governor Lind appointed him resident director of the State Normal School of Moorhead for the term of four years. He has built up a large and lucrative practice, outside of his official sphere, embracing nearly all branches of his profession. In religion he affiliates with the Congregational church, of which he is a liberal supporter, although not enrolled as a member. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

BUDD, Joseph Danly, is one of the leading surgeons in northern Minnesota and is regarded as one of the best railroad surgeons in the state. He is chief surgeon of the Duluth & Iron Range Railway Company and resides at Two Harbors. The Budd family can be traced back to an early French family of that name. The members of the family residing in this country held a reunion at Budd's Lake, Morris county, N. J., in 1878, and Colonel Enos G. Budd, a prominent member of the family, read a paper tracing the name back to the period before William of Normandy came to England. From this address it is learned that in the early days of Normandy and the French Empire one Jean Budd was a baron of influence and took an active part in the stirring events of that time. His descendants naturally followed in his footsteps and one branch of the family, after taking the side of the people against a tyrant-

nical ruler, were obliged to flee with their families. They joined the following of William the Conqueror and with him landed in England when they took rank with the others of the invading force. The family has always been among the leaders in public matters and one member became a minister of high rank in the English church. The first of the family to come to America were three brothers, John, Joseph and Thomas, who, in 1633, located at various places in New England, and from these three are descended nearly all of the Budd family residing in America. D. H. Budd, the father of the subject of this sketch, came west in 1847 and located at Lancaster, Wis., and carried on a manufacturing business, dealing in wagons, carriages and sleighs. He was an active Republican and held numerous public offices, including that of judge of probate for four years. The mother of Joseph D. Budd was formerly a Miss Eliza M. Rich, and she is a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla, of Puritan fame. Dr. Budd was born May 5, 1848, at Lancaster, Wis., and was attending the village high school when, in 1865, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted in Company H, of the 50th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He saw service in Missouri, and in Dakota on frontier duty. He entered Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis., and was graduated in 1872 with the degree of M. S. He taught school for several years and then decided to study medicine and is a graduate of the St. Paul Medical College, then offering instruction at St. Paul, but discontinued at the time the State University Medical College was organized. Dr. Budd practiced for a number of years at Fayette, Mich., but came to Minnesota in 1887. In 1889 he was appointed chief surgeon of the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad and removed to Two Harbors, his present home. He is deeply interested in his profession and has taken post graduate courses at the Chicago Polyclinic during the years 1896, 1898 and 1900. He is a member of the International Association of Railroad Surgeons. Dr. Budd is a follower of Republicanism and has taken an active part in local politics, and has served as coroner and as county physician. For ten years



JOSEPH D. BUDD.

he has also been health officer at Two Harbors. He is a member of the G. A. R., affiliating with Culver Post at Duluth. Dr. Budd was married in 1882 to Miss Margaret Carence. He has a daughter, Leila M. Budd, born in 1893.

SAUTER, Otto Edward.—Judge O. E. Sauter, of Grafton, N. D., has shown unusual stability of character in the fact that having come to Grafton immediately after graduation from the law department of the Michigan University, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1882, he has ever since made that city his home. He was also a member of the Phi Delta Phi law fraternity. He was born at Chicago, Ill., September 17, 1859. He was the son of Jacob Sauter, who removed from Connecticut in 1837. He was in moderate financial circumstances, and served the city of Chicago as a lieutenant of the police. He died of pneumonia in 1865. He was married in 1842 to Anna M. Schmidt, whose parents came from France in 1818 and settled in New York, where they remained until 1840, when they came to Chicago. Otto was only six years old when his father died. Much of his



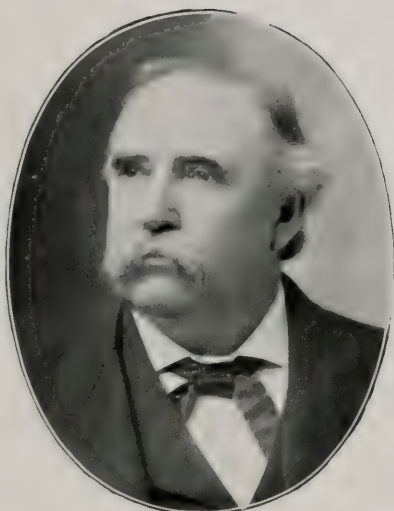
OTTO E. SAUTER.

success must therefore be attributed to his mother, who lived until October 13, 1893. Judge Sauter obtained his early education in the public schools of Chicago. That he was a good scholar is shown by his taking the "Foster Medal" for scholarship on graduating from the grammar school to the high school in 1876. Afterwards he entered the University of Michigan. When he chose the profession of law he did not confine himself to the mere school studies. He read law in Iowa in 1881, and in 1882, previous to his graduation, he took the bar examination in Michigan and was admitted to practice in January of that year. He came to Grafton, May 28, 1882, and opened an office on the first of June, in partnership with C. A. Cleland, under the firm name of Cleland & Sauter. This partnership was continued until 1890, when Mr. Sauter practiced alone until 1893. January 1, 1893, he formed a partnership with J. H. Fraine. This firm was dissolved by the appointment of Mr. Sauter to a seat on the bench as judge of the Seventh judicial district of North Dakota, April 15, 1895. In November, 1896, Judge Sauter was elected for four years to succeed himself, his term of office expiring January 1, 1901. He had as competitors in this election C. A. M.

Spencer, and N. C. Young, afterwards judge of the supreme court of the state. Judge Sauter was not a candidate for re-election, and retired from the bench on the expiration of his term. On the eighth of January following, he opened an office in Grafton to resume his practice. In 1884 he was married to Mamie M. McCarthy, the daughter of Col. D. F. McCarthy, formerly of Faribault, Minn., but now of Ansgar, Iowa, where the marriage took place. They have two children, Marie Sauter, born in 1889, and Jean Sauter, born in 1891. The judge is not enrolled as the member of any church. In politics he is a Republican. He was active in the Garfield campaign of 1880 and made political addresses in Iowa. He then cast his first vote, and has at all times affiliated with the Republican party. With the exception of the judgeship, which was in the line of his profession, he has never held office.

KNOWLES, Hiram.—A seat on the bench of the United States court is one of the highest honors of the legal profession. It is a dignity of which any man might feel proud. It carries with it prima facie evidence of attainments and character which cost something to acquire, and which secure the respect of the community. The people of the United States have been fortunate in the national judiciary, the high character of which has never been impeached, and it is natural that the lives of the men who have worn the ermine with such honor, should be of interest to the public. Among those of the Northwest who have served in this capacity with credit, the name of Judge Hiram Knowles, of Helena, Mont., could not be omitted. He is of New England lineage, to which the Northwest is so greatly indebted. He was born at Hampden, Maine, in 1834. His father was Dr. Freeman Knowles, a descendant of Richard Knowles, a sea captain, who settled in eastern Massachusetts between 1640 and 1650. Freeman Knowles was also a sea captain in early life, but afterwards studied medicine and became a physician, and was in fair material circumstances. His wife, Hiram's mother, was Emily Smith, born in Maine.

Her father was a land surveyor, born in New Hampshire, at or near Concord. Judge Knowles received his early education in the public schools of Iowa, and prepared for college at the Denmark Academy. He attended Antioch College, Ohio, when Horace Mann—one of the most distinguished teachers the country has produced—was president. His professional education was begun in 1858 and 1859, in the office with Hon. Samuel F. Miller, late a justice of the supreme court of the United States. He then entered the Harvard Law School, one of the most eminent law colleges in the United States, and graduated in the class of 1860. He selected the Territory of Nevada as his field of practice, and in 1863 was appointed prosecuting attorney of Humboldt county. The same year he was elected probate judge of the county. After serving his term until 1865, he went to Idaho and practiced law there one year, in partnership with Frank Ganahl. In 1866 he settled in Montana, then a territory. Two years later he was appointed as associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Montana. He filled this responsible position for eleven years, and finally resigned in 1879, to resume the practice of law at Butte, Mont. In February, 1890, he was appointed United States district judge for the state of Montana, the office which he still holds. Judge Knowles has had a professional experience almost unique. Few men have been so closely connected with the novel conditions of communities in formation. While the principles of law may be well established in old settled countries, circumstances in a new one may compel such application of legal decisions as will be tantamount to a new departure, upsetting many preconceived notions. Questions arise which have never been adjudicated because similar conditions have never before existed. Statutes are called into being to meet emergencies that could not be anticipated; thus a body of laws, differing in many respects from that ever before known, was developed in the new mountain states. A man schooled for more than thirty years in such a curriculum should become fitted to occupy a seat on the bench of the very highest courts. Judge Knowles has al-



HIRAM KNOWLES.

ways acted with the Republican party. Holding most of the time a position incompatible with active political work, he has held but few political offices. In 1884 he was the Republican candidate for congress, but was defeated by Joseph K. Toole. He was a member of the constitutional convention, under which the state was admitted to the Union, in 1889. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and was the Grand Master of the order of Montana in 1880. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In religion he is a Unitarian, being a member of the church of that denomination at Helena, Mont. He was married to Mary L. Curtis at Athens, Mo., in 1871, and they have had seven children, three of whom are now living.

GRIER, Thomas Johnston.—Gold mining in the "Black Hills" of South Dakota has made the region noted far and wide. The foundation of its reputation is the success of the operations of the Homestake Mining Company, which, for a generation, has poured forth its stream of gold with the regularity of a never-failing spring. When it is con-



THOMAS J. GRIER.

sidered that the ore from which this wealth is drawn is called of such low grade that it would be spurned by many prospectors and mining experts, the business management which has never skipped a good dividend for a generation creates admiration. The man who has been for many years largely responsible for this uniform success is Thomas J. Grier, the present superintendent, who has been at the helm, boy and man, for twenty-three years. The details of the work have been enormous, involving the employment and management of several thousand men, and, it may be said, the business life of the community is involved, for without the Homestake Mining Company in successful operation, there would be stagnation. Mr. Grier was born, May 18, 1850, at Pakenham, Can. His father was James Grier, a carriage manufacturer by occupation. He was a man of strong character and of more than common ability, as shown by the fact that he was postmaster of Iroquois, Ontario, Can., for twenty-six years. The maiden name of his wife, the mother of Thomas, was Eliza A. Patterson. The boy was reared and educated at Iroquois, finishing in the high school. He then went to work as a clerk in the post-

office, under his father, and while there learned telegraphy. The next step was to Montreal, Can., where he became an operator in the office of the Montreal Telegraph Company. He then secured a position in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Corinne, Utah, from which he was transferred to be chief operator of the same company at Salt Lake City. In 1878, when twenty-eight years old, he was engaged as bookkeeper by the Homestake Mining Company, and put in charge of the principal office at Lead City, Dakota Territory, now South Dakota. In 1884 he had made himself so efficient and so demonstrated his ability, that he was appointed superintendent of the company, the position which he now holds and has held ever since. His interests, however, have not been confined to that duty exclusively. He is president of the First National Bank at Lead, and vice president of the First National Bank of Deadwood. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is active in every public movement of interest to a good private citizen, contributing with purse and personal influence. In religion he is an Episcopalian. August 8, 1896, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Palethorpe, of Glasgow, Scotland. They have two children, a boy and girl. The boy has been named Thomas Johnston Grier, Jr. The girl's name is Evangeline Victoria Grier.

STUART, Wesley A., of Sturgis, S. D., is prominent throughout the western country for the interest he has shown in the irrigation movement. He was born, April 13, 1859, at Ottumwa, Iowa, of New England parentage. His mother, Fannie A. Stuart, née Riley, was one of the Riley family of musicians known throughout New England and the South during the period just before the Civil War. Addison A. Stuart, the father of Wesley A., came from Massachusetts and settled at Ottumwa, Iowa, and engaged in the practice of law. He entered the Union army in 1861 and served as a captain in the 17th Iowa Infantry for nearly the whole period of the war. He came out from service disabled for life by wounds and loss

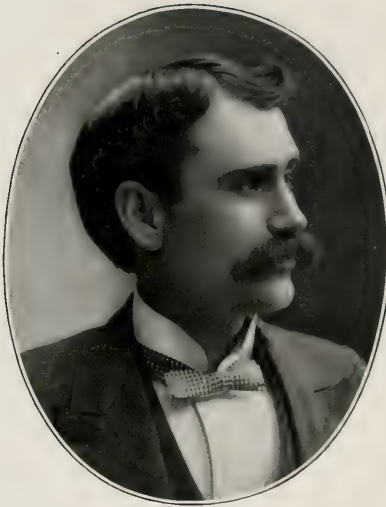
of hearing, resulting from the explosion of a bomb. He afterwards was the author of a book entitled "Iowa Colonels and Regiments." Wesley A. Stuart received only a common school education, and at seventeen was apprenticed to a blacksmith. He followed this work and that of carriage ironing until 1884, when he entered an office for final preparation for admission to the practice of law. Mr. Stuart had early decided that he should be a lawyer, and while working at his trade had started on his studies with that end in view. He entered the office of one of the oldest firms in the state, Mills & Keeler, of Cedar Rapids. His studies were followed with success in June of 1887, when he was admitted to practice before the supreme court. He started in practice at Williamsburg, where he remained until 1890, when he decided to locate in the Black Hills, and accordingly settled at Sturgis, S. D. He has had more than the average success at the bar, and has become known as an active and aggressive lawyer, faithful to his clients, excelling in the trial of cases, and has been connected with nearly all of the important litigation in his county for the past ten years. He is conceded to be the leader of the Meade county bar and in the front rank of Black Hills practitioners. He represents the principal mercantile agencies in his county, has been twice appointed city attorney, and is local attorney for the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad. He has also been an active member of the executive committee of the Commercial Club of his city for several years. Mr. Stuart has always been a Democrat and takes an active part in political matters, but has never sought or desired public office. He is deeply interested in irrigation matters, and is a member of the National Irrigation Association, and is now the South Dakota member of the National Executive Committee. At the Irrigation Congress, held November 21 to 24, 1900, in Chicago, he delivered one of the principal addresses, his topic being "What the National Irrigation Congress Stands For," and the same was very favorably mentioned in the Associated Press accounts of the meeting. He represented South Dakota at the Trans-



WESLEY A. STUART.

Mississippi Congress, held at Wichita, Kan., and at the meeting held at Houston, Texas. He was also one of the state commissioners for South Dakota of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. He was married at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in July, 1889, to Minnie E. Durham. She is a leading worker of the Black Hills Federation of Women's Clubs. Their only living child is Karl K. Stuart, born in 1890.

KILGORE, Wallace Warren.—The superintendent of public schools at Willmar, Minn., Wallace W. Kilgore, was born March 16, 1862, at North Neury, Maine—a state which has furnished more enterprising men, in proportion to its population, to develop the great Northwest, than any other state in the Union. His father, Isaac P. Kilgore, was a carpenter and farmer—occupations which, in the early days of Maine, a great lumbering state, were very frequently combined. Wallace obtained his early education in the common schools. He then attended Bridgton Academy, the Mecca of all wide-awake New England boys, where he prepared for college. He entered, in 1882, Bowdoin College, the



WALLACE W. KILGORE.

well known New England institution which has always stood high for scholarship, and which has turned out many brilliant and useful men. While at college Mr. Kilgore was a member of the Theta Delta Chi Greek letter fraternity. He won the oratorical prize in the junior year, and at the same time was prominent in athletics, being the manager of the Bowdoin College baseball team in 1886. That same year he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1889 he took the degree of Master of Arts. His active work of teaching was begun in the country schools of Franklin county, in that state. In winter, especially, when many young men taking college courses engaged in teaching to pay their way, these schools are of a high grade. After he graduated Mr. Kilgore came to Wisconsin, as superintendent of the public schools at Mazomanie, which position he held until he resigned to accept the appointment of superintendent of schools at Marshall, Minn. He was also principal of the Red Wing high school for six years. He then accepted the superintendency of the Spring Valley schools, where he remained for two years, and then resigned to take the position which he now holds at Willmar, Minn. In

the meantime, for the last eight years, he has been employed as a conductor of state summer training schools for teachers. In politics Mr. Kilgore has always been a Republican, but from the nature of his business has never taken a very active part. He is interested in fraternal society matters, and is both a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He is also, by virtue of the services of his early ancestors in the Revolutionary War, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married, June 17, 1889, to Emma A. Ward, of Mazomanie, Wis.

WOODARD, Francis R., the well known physician and surgeon of Minneapolis, was born in Madison, Lake county, Ohio, July 15, 1848. His father is Joseph S. Woodard, and his mother's maiden name was Frelove M. Baker, a descendant of Francis Baker, who settled at Yarmouth, Mass. They were married in Ohio in 1847. When Francis was ten years old, the family moved to Rochester, Olmsted county, Minn., then a village about two years old. The mother and children came by rail to La Crosse—there was no railroad beyond that point—and from there by sleigh, seventy-five miles, to Rochester. Mr. Woodard drove his team, with a top buggy, in December, 1858, all the way from Chicago, and opened the first drug store in Rochester. In winter his goods were hauled by team from La Crosse, and in summer, from Winona. Mr. Woodard on one occasion accompanied the team himself, and had some amusing and thrilling experiences. Indians were common, and their disposition was uncertain, resulting sometimes in disquieting conditions. On one trip from La Crosse Mr. Woodard met on the road far from any house, a band of fifteen, in feathers and paint. He was glad to give them the whole road, as they were determined to take it, anyway. He had in his load several barrels. After passing some distance the band returned and demanded "whisky," repeating the word over and over—probably the only English they knew. He told them he had none, but they compelled him to wait until they had carefully overhauled the whole load, when they

went away with a dissatisfied grunt. In 1859 he bought from a Chicago agent five gallons of kerosene oil and six marble-foot lamps, which were sent to him from Chicago by express. This was the first kerosene ever brought to the state. He sold the oil for \$1.40 a gallon and the lamps for \$1.25 apiece. The first gallon and lamp were sold to Judge Barbour, of Rochester. Mr. Woodard also kept a news depot and sold the daily Chicago papers, which came by stage from La Crosse, and he disposed of from 130 to 150 a day, at ten cents apiece. This was the only way to get news from the Civil War, as there was not a telegraph or daily paper in the state. Francis began to go to school at Painesville, Ohio. He continued to attend school at Rochester until he could be trusted to put up prescriptions and then was for some time the prescription clerk in his father's store, and thus very naturally turned to the profession of medicine and began to study for it. In 1869 he entered the Michigan State University and took a literary course for two years, and then a year in the law department of the same institution. In 1875 he returned and took one course of lectures in the medical department. The following year, 1876, he entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago, at the same time doing service in the Cook County Hospital. He graduated in the class of 1879 and came to Minnesota and went into practice at Claremont, where he remained until 1881, when he came to Minneapolis, where he has since lived. His present home is 2104 Park avenue. Dr. Woodard soon built up a large practice. He was appointed by Mayor Winston one of the commissioners of the City Board of Charities and Corrections, and he has been re-appointed to the position by each mayor of the city up to the present time, serving in all ten years, during six of which he has been president of the board, and during nearly all this time he has been chairman of the City Hospital Committee. He is attending physician of the Asbury Hospital, consulting physician at St. Mary's Hospital, and Lutheran Deaconess, and Gynecologist of the City Hospital. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Minnesota Academy of Medicine,



FRANCIS R. WOODARD.

the Minnesota State Medical Society, and of the Hennepin County Medical Society. In 1876 he was married to Miss Helen C. Nichols, of Wells, Minn., a woman of culture and refinement. They have had five children—Frances Helen, Harry Smith, Joseph Nichols, Luella, and Lawrence Baker Woodard. The doctor is an attendant and supporter of the Park Avenue Congregational church, with which his family is identified. In politics, although too busy to take an active part, he is a Republican, having cast his first vote for President Grant.

JONES, William Alexander, specialist in nervous and mental diseases. Dr. Jones is a native of Minnesota, and was born at St. Peter, May 24, 1859. His ancestors were Welsh on his father's side, and Scotch on his mother's. Both of his grandfathers were American patriots, and fought in the War of the Revolution. Dr. Jones' father was born in Vermont in 1832, and when four years of age went with his parents to New York City, where he grew to manhood. He came to Minnesota in '54, and located at St. Peter, where he kept a drug store, returning



WILLIAM A. JONES.

to New York in '58, in which city he was married to M. A. Virginia Christian, who was born and reared in that city. The young couple returned at once to their western home, to witness and share in the most stirring scenes of frontier life. While watching a scalp-dance of the Sioux, Mrs. Jones was forced to join in the circle; and a few years later they saw the terrible Indian outbreak, and they sheltered many refugees in their home. Dr. Jones was then a mere baby. His education was gained in the common schools of St. Peter, and at the end of his course in the high school, he spent six years as a clerk in his father's drug store, where he gained a thorough and practical knowledge of drugs. After graduating from the medical department of the University of the City of New York, in the class of '81, he became assistant physician in the State Hospital for the Insane at St. Peter.

Dr. Jones came to Minneapolis in October, 1883, and spent three years in general practice. He was married at Denver, Colo., in 1886, to Annie R. Johnson, and, accompanied by his bride, went abroad for special study in the schools and hospitals of Berlin and Vienna. Since his return from Europe

his practice has been limited to nervous and mental diseases, and very extensively to consultation work, for he enjoys the confidence and respect of the medical profession in a high degree.

Dr. Jones has taken an active part in the advancement of the medical department of the State University, and for a number of years has been clinical professor of nervous and mental diseases in this institution. He is also attending neurologist for St. Mary's, Asbury Methodist, the City and Northwestern hospitals, besides being chief of staff of the Northwestern. He is an active member of many local, state and national medical societies, including the American Medical Association, and the American Neurological Association, and has been president of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine and the Hennepin County Medical Society. He served two years on the board of trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, to which position he was appointed by Governor Nelson.

Dr. Jones is editor of the *Northwestern Lancet*, which is one of the oldest and most influential medical journals in the west.

Dr. Jones' political affiliations are with the Democratic party. He is a member of Westminster Presbyterian church of Minneapolis. He has offices in the Pillsbury Building, Nicollet avenue and Sixth street.

ZOCH, Herman.—During the past decade Minneapolis has rapidly come to the front as a musical center. The remarkable growth of the previous decade had left her in a somewhat chaotic condition, but as business institutions became more substantial her citizens grew more responsive to the refining influences of the higher arts. No man contributed more to that development along musical lines than Herman Zoch. He is a pianist of rare skill, and his concerts have come to be a leading feature in musical circles each season. Since his location in Minneapolis in 1884, Mr. Zoch has given about sixty recitals, without any assistance, in that city, besides many others in which he has assisted other musicians. This is a remarkable record, as few pianists can hold



HERMAN ZOCH.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

and chain an audience an entire evening unaided and unrelieved by vocal or other instrumental music. Mr. Zoch is a native of Prussia. His father, Carl Friedrich Zoch, was director of the estates of the Polish Count Dzieduszicki, and it was on one of these estates in Theerkeute, in the province of Posen, Prussia, that Herman was born. His grandfather was an officer of the army and especially distinguished himself in the war against Napoleon in 1813. His mother's maiden name was Augusta Kunau. The educational facilities he enjoyed were of a most liberal character. He was provided, as a child, with a private tutor at home, but afterwards entered the state gymnasium in Halle, Saxony. He went from there to Leipsic and continued his studies in the Thomas Gymnasium, from which he graduated in the classical course. His musical talent had developed itself at an early age and his parents afforded him every opportunity to improve it. After his graduation from the gymnasium he secured admission to the Royal Conservatory of Music at Leipsic, where at the end of the third year he graduated with students who had been there five or six years, and took the first prize in piano playing. His instructors in piano were Carl Reinecke, Jadassohn and Coccius, the first two being his teachers in counterpoint and composition. The next few months Mr. Zoch spent in Paris, making the most of the opportunities there afforded for advancement in his art. He attended the recitals given by the players of note in that city of culture and studied their methods of execution. From there he went to Munich, where he formed the acquaintance of the best musicians of that city. He lived there for two years and enjoyed the friendship of Joseph Rheinberger, the great composer, for whom he performed the latter's piano concerto, op. 94. This selection Mr. Zoch subsequently introduced for the first time at concerts in Berlin and Leipsic, with orchestral accompaniment. He had at this time come to be recognized as an artist of great merit, and a series of recitals that he gave in Leipsic, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Gotha and other large musical centers in Germany proved

very successful. He had decided, however, to seek a newer and more promising field where his skill as a pianist would not only be appreciated but would yield larger financial returns, and so came to America in 1883. A year later he came to Minneapolis and began teaching. In this he has been very successful, and is an artist whom Minneapolis is proud to number among its citizens. Mr. Zoch is a player of great power and brilliant technique. Since 1889 he has made several concert tours and has given piano recitals in all the large cities of the country. His programs indicate a remarkable versatility and no composition seems too difficult for him to perform. Mr. Zoch is devoted to his art and finds in it all the pleasures that one seeks in this life. For this reason he has not cared to ally himself with any orders or societies. Neither has he married.

THOMPSON, Frank Jared, came to the state of North Dakota in the spring of 1878. He had just been admitted to the bar and was looking for a location. His father had previously come to the state and was running a locomotive engine on the Minnesota Division of the Northern Pacific Railway between Brainerd, Minn., and Fargo, N. D.

His father's name is Jared Childs Thompson, and he is a locomotive engineer. Prior to coming to take a position on the Northern Pacific railway, he had been employed in that capacity on the Michigan Central for about thirty years.

His mother's maiden name was Sarah Jane Mason.

The Thompson family moved into Maine some time in the early part of 1700, and the descendants scattered to the southwest portion of that state, and also into the northern portion of Massachusetts. Benjamin Thompson, direct lineal ancestor, participated in the battle of Lexington and also served during the Revolutionary War.

His mother's family is descended from Hugh Mason, who was a brother of Captain John Mason, well known to colonial fame. Captain Hugh Mason came to this country

in 1634 and settled in Watertown, Mass. His first son was named John, after his brother. His second son, Hugh, after himself. His mother's family is descended from the second son, Hugh. The Mason family is a very extensive one, and has numbered among their members some of the brightest minds in the country,—not only in politics, but especially in the professions. Mr. Thompson's direct lineal ancestor on his mother's side, Joseph Mason, was also a minute man of colonial times, and participated in the battle of Lexington.

Mr. Thompson was born at Rockford, Ill., August 23, 1855, where his mother was visiting temporarily. His grandfathers moved into Michigan during the thirties of the nineteenth century. He spent his childhood days, until about seventeen or eighteen years old, at Marshall, Mich., attending the public schools of that city. When only a lad he entered the Michigan Central Railway shops, located at that place, and served his time as machinist apprentice.

Mr. Thompson, being of a musical turn of mind, began to study music while working at his trade, and after finishing the same, devoted his time largely to musical studies, and, subsequently, for a time, made the teaching of music his profession. Not being satisfied with that kind of life, he entered the Jackson College and took up the same course by special studies as was taught at the Michigan University, after which he studied law and was admitted to practice in the courts at Jackson, Mich.

He was, by birth, a Republican in politics and remained so until 1894. In 1889 he was elected a member to the first legislature of North Dakota and was chairman of the judiciary committee of the house. While serving as such member, he introduced, in a spirit of fun, a resolution naming the children born in the state of North Dakota "Flickertails." The resolution was adopted, and ever since then North Dakotans have been known as "Flickertails." On his own motion the following morning, after the resolution was adopted, he asked to have it expunged from the records of the house, but the name stuck nevertheless.



FRANK J. THOMPSON.

In 1891, during the second session of the legislature, he was appointed assistant attorney general of the state. Becoming dissatisfied with the apparent political conditions, and not being satisfied with the Cleveland policy, he joined the Independent movement of the state, which affiliated with the Populists. He stumped the state for that party, and has ever since remained with it and has served as chairman of the state central committee since 1896. At the session of the legislature in 1899 he received the full vote of the Populists and Democrats for United States senator.

He has always been active in fraternal societies. He was Master of Shiloh Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., Fargo, N. D., for six years; Potentate of El Zagal Temple (the Shrine), of the same place, for six years, and the head of some of the Scottish Rite bodies.

In June, 1890, he was elected Grand Master of Masons for the state. In June, 1892, was elected the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons. Also Grand Recorder of the Knights Templar of the Grand Commandery. In 1894 was elected Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter, R. A. M., of the state, all of which positions he now holds.

He is also librarian of the library of the Grand Masonic Lodge, and is at present the librarian of the city library. For nine years he served as a member of the school board.

He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the United Commercial Travelers, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Thompson is also the author of the *Ritual of the Zodiac*, *Ancient Assyrian Mysteries*, and is now the Most Sovereign Grand Aries of the Grand Zodiac. The Zodiac is a new order which is rapidly coming into prominence.

He belongs to no church, but is a member of the Unitarian Society.

In 1882 Mr. Thompson was married to Elmadine Bissonette, then of Minneapolis, by whom he has two children, the elder, a girl, named Jaredine; the younger, a boy, named Jack Dacotah.

PATTEE, William Sullivan, Dean of the College of Law of the University of Minnesota, was born in the town of Jackson, county of Waldo, in the state of Maine, September 19, 1846. His father was Daniel Pattee, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of Maine. His mother, Mary Ann Bixby, was born in Maine, her father, Willard Bixby, having emigrated there from Woodstock, Conn., while Maine was still a part of the state of Massachusetts. Daniel Pattee died at the age of thirty, leaving his wife and two children, Helen and William. His mother was a woman of great strength of character and for several years supported herself and children. She afterwards married Isaac Gates, a farmer living in the town of Jackson. Her son William grew up on the farm, remaining at home summers, until he was twenty-one years of age. He attended the common schools of the vicinity during the winter months, and before he reached his majority, he had spent three terms in the East Maine Seminary at Bucksport, in that state. The winter after he was eighteen years of age he commenced teaching in the country schools during the winter months.

At the age of twenty-one he was ready to enter the sophomore class of Bowdoin College, having done the larger part of his preparatory work during the fall and spring terms of the three preceding years at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill. Through this period of preparation for college, like most young men from the country districts, he was obliged to support himself by teaching and doing such manual labor as it was possible for him to procure in the vicinity of the school. Entering college as a sophomore at the age of twenty-one, he graduated from Bowdoin in June, 1871.

While at college he taught a portion of each day in the public schools of Brunswick, and by that means was enabled to meet his expenses. Though his college course was made extremely difficult by the outside work he was compelled to do in order to maintain himself, he nevertheless took a good rank as a student, and was the orator of his class at its graduation exercises. His education, up to the time of his graduation from Bowdoin, was acquired by continuous hard work, great perseverance, and under the inspiration of a settled purpose to acquire the best education it was possible for him to attain under his imperious conditions of life.

Three months before graduating from Bowdoin College, Mr. Pattee was elected as superintendent of the public schools in the city of Brunswick, Maine, and performed the duties of that office while at the same time he carried all the work of the senior class. He continued as superintendent until April, 1872, when he resigned this position and accepted another as teacher of Greek in the University of Lake Forrest, Ill., which he held until June, 1874, meanwhile lecturing at times upon botany and other branches of natural science. He then resigned to accept the office tendered him of superintendent of public schools in the city of Northfield, Minn.

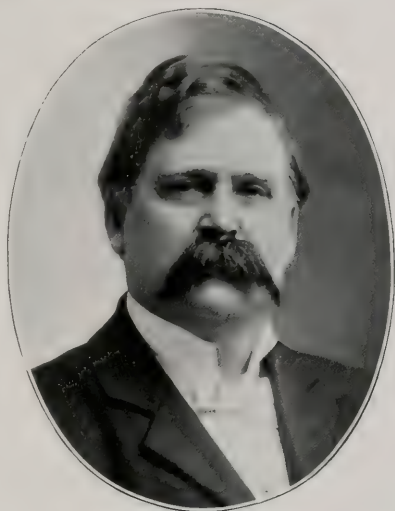
On August 31 of that year Mr. Pattee commenced his work in the state of Minnesota, largely reorganizing the Northfield schools, where he continued his labors for four years. The Northfield schools under his administration were thoroughly organized,

and became among the most efficient in the state.

During his college course, and his years of subsequent teaching, he had pursued a most systematic and thorough course of study of jurisprudence. His vacations, and all the time which he could properly use outside the work of the schools in which he was employed, were devoted to the standard works upon the various branches of law, and on the first day of June, 1878, after having been admitted to the bar of Rice county, Minn., he commenced the practice of his profession in the city of Northfield, where he was then still residing. He entered at once upon a successful practice and continued the same for ten years. During this time he continued to be a systematic student of law, and devoted himself exclusively to the demands of his profession, excepting the winter of 1884-5, when he was a member of the house of representatives in the legislature of Minnesota. In this session of the legislature Mr. Pattee was recognized as one of its ablest debaters, and held a commanding place during the entire session.

In the spring of 1888 he was asked by the regents of the University of Minnesota to organize and establish in that institution a department or college of law. He accepted the position and commenced his labors there on the eleventh day of September of that year, when he gave the opening address before the students, the faculty and the regents of the university. That was the beginning of what has now become, at the close of eleven years, one of the most thoroughly organized and efficient colleges of law in America, there being but three, or possibly four, larger ones in point of numbers in the United States.

Of Mr. Pattee's sound judgment, untiring energy and wise administration in the organization, management and development of this department of the university, too much cannot be said, and to him must be attributed a very large measure of its success. His wide legal learning, his studious habits, his executive ability, his tact and agreeable personality all have contributed to make him the ideal founder and head of a college of law. Starting without a building devoted



WILLIAM S. PATTEE.

to its purpose, without a library for its use and without any trained assistants for its instruction, he has at the end of eleven years secured through the substantial aid of the regents, the erection and equipment of a fine building, a library consisting of nearly all the English Reports and reports of the various supreme courts of the Union, including those of the United States, with a fair collection of text-books, and has gathered around him an able faculty of efficient and conscientious instructors and lecturers, numbering fifteen in all, upon whose instruction there was in attendance at the close of the eleventh year, four hundred and fifty students.

Mr. Pattee has devoted to the upbuilding of this college his entire time since its organization. Inspired by a desire to make the department an efficient promoter of higher learning in the law, he early in its history organized a graduate course leading to the Master's degree, and later another leading to the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. In these classes Mr. Pattee has had an opportunity to show, and has shown, his broad and thorough scholarship in the realms of philosophy and political science. The study of philos-

ophy has been for him for more than a quarter of a century a rest and a recreation, and one for which he has ever had an especial fondness. It is the testimony of his students, in these higher courses of study, that the deep and perplexing problems of philosophy are presented and discussed by him with a force and clearness that make his lectures at once a delight and an inspiration. To this clearness of thought, aptness of illustration and vigor of expression is largely due, undoubtedly, the high reputation Mr. Pattee has won wherever he has taught as an able and inspiring teacher, and to his clearness of perception, his accuracy in detail and statement, his strength of diction, his intuitive sense of justice and his knowledge of law is due his reputation as a leading member of his profession.

Besides his public service in connection with the university and his legislative experience, Mr. Pattee was for twelve years the president of the State Board of Normal Directors in Minnesota, and devoted much time and thought to the upbuilding of the normal schools in the state.

At the present time, in addition to the executive duties imposed upon him as Dean of the Faculty of Law, he teaches regularly in both the undergraduate courses the subjects of Contracts and Equity.

DEVINE, Joseph McMurray.—The Northwest has been fortunate in attracting to its educational field men of culture and high ideals. Generally, it is difficult to draw from educational centers those who are competent to direct affairs in a new country, for the conditions repel. The social elements are comparatively few; genial associates are widely scattered; books are not so readily procured; libraries are in the future, and the equipments of the schools, high and common, are necessarily scant. Then the work of organization is prodigious. But in spite of all these hindrances and largely because of the promise of great things sure to come, men of the very highest educational rank and abilities have turned their energies to building up the school systems of the Northwest. The

common schools of this region cannot be surpassed by those of any section of the United States. The magnificent school funds of the new states have made this progress possible, for with the best of ability, without means, the results would be far from satisfactory.

Among those who left a strong impress in this field Governor J. M. Devine of La Moure, La Moure county, N. D., must always be prominent. He was born at Wheeling, W. Va., in 1861. His father, Hugh C. Devine, was born in Ireland. At the age of eighteen he emigrated to the United States, settled at Wheeling, W. Va., and there engaged in his favorite pursuit of horticulture and landscape gardening. He was married to Jane McMurray of Wheeling. He was a man of excellent education and of great personal force. Jane (McMurray) Devine was of Scotch-Irish descent, with all the excellence of character which that term implies; strong, loyal, self-sacrificing. Her whole life was an everyday inspiration and benediction to her children. Young Devine received his early education in the common and high schools of Wheeling, after which he entered the University of West Virginia, choosing the classical course. He proved to be a good student and stood high in scholarship, winning distinction for its excellence. He was especially strong in public speaking and in debate, in which department he carried off several oratorical prizes. He graduated in the class of 1884. The same year he went with an older brother, J. C. Devine, to Dakota Territory, La Moure county, now in the state of North Dakota, and opened up a large farm. Here his scholarly attainments were soon discovered and he was elected in 1886 Superintendent of Schools of La Moure county. His efficiency was so recognized that he was re-elected again and again, and kept in the position for ten years. To his progressive administration the county is chiefly indebted for the admirable system of schools now maintained. In 1890 the office of State Educational Lecturer was created, and Mr. Devine was selected to fill the position. This gave him the opportunity to exert a marked educational influence throughout the whole

state. In 1891, he was unanimously elected President of the State Educational Association. In 1892, he was nominated, by the State Republican Convention, for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, but the whole ticket was overwhelmed by the fusion opposition, and Mr. Devine went down with the rest of the Republican nominees. In 1895, though not a candidate, nor in any way soliciting the office, he was unanimously elected Chief Clerk of the House in the Fourth Legislative Assembly. He was nominated in 1896 for the office of Lieutenant Governor, and was elected with Frank A. Briggs as Governor. During the illness and absence of the Governor Mr. Devine discharged the duties of chief executive when they were unusually exacting by reason of the numerous details connected with the mustering in of troops for the Spanish war. On the death of Governor Briggs, the duties of the chief executive of course devolved upon Mr. Devine. So thoroughly and to the satisfaction of the people did he discharge the duty, that he was re-elected in 1898 Lieutenant Governor by the phenomenal majority of eleven thousand four hundred and seventy votes. In 1896 he was elected as a delegate to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. He was also made one of the vice presidents of that convention, and still further honored by being made one of the committee to notify Mr. McKinley of his nomination. On the organization of the great National Sound Money League in 1897, Mr. Devine was made vice president, a position which he still holds. In discharging his duties in this organization he has written several articles on the money question and on finance, which on being published were extensively copied throughout the country. His activity in political affairs began when he was very young, for the work was thrust upon him. He cast his first vote for James G. Blaine, in 1884. In that memorable campaign Mr. Devine, on the request of the state executive committee went from North Dakota to "stump" the state of West Virginia—his native state and thought to be at most hopelessly Democratic—for the "Great Commoner." His zeal



JOSEPH M. DEVINE.

for the principles of the party have never flagged from that day. He is an eloquent, persuasive speaker and is always in demand for campaign services. In 1900 his services and his ability as a scholar were again recognized in his nomination and election as State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Devine is an active member of the presbyterian Church. On July 18th, 1900, he was married to Miss Mary Bernadine Hanscom. He takes an active interest in fraternal societies, and is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and of the Masonic Order, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree.

LONGSTAFF, John.—The proprietor and manager of the Huronite Publishing Company, of Huron, S. D., one of the largest printing establishments in the state, John Longstaff, is a native of New York. He was born at Newport, Herkimer county, of that state, May 22, 1863. His father, a man of strong native ability, was a blacksmith and wagonmaker in well-to-do circumstances. The maiden name of John's mother was Mary Bradbury. They were both of English birth.



JOHN LONGSTAFF.

John had the advantages of a good common school education under the guidance of sensible parents. He then took a course at the noted Eastman's College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and graduated in March, 1883, when he was only twenty years old. He immediately set out for the west, and secured employment with the Times Publishing Company, at Huron, Dakota Territory—now South Dakota. In 1885 he accepted a position in Davenport, Iowa, with the Davenport Gazette, then the leading Republican paper of Scott county, in that state. He was soon promoted to business manager of the establishment, where he remained for two years. He then returned to Huron, his first love, so to speak, and bought a working interest in the Dakota Huronite. One year later he purchased the interests of the other partners, and formed a co-partnership with J. W. Shannon, which continued until June, 1896, when Mr. Shannon retired, disposing of his interest to Mr. Longstaff, who has since conducted the business. Under his management the business has grown yearly, until it has become, as mentioned, one of the largest publishing houses in the state. It is thoroughly equipped with all modern machinery, and it

gives employment to nearly a score of people. Mr. Longstaff is not only a thorough business man, but he wields a facile pen as a forcible writer, and he is an effective public speaker. In politics he is an active Republican, prominent and influential in his party in addition to the power which he exerts through his paper, *The Huronite*, one of the strongest in the state. In 1889 President Harrison appointed Mr. Longstaff postmaster of Huron. He has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee since 1896, and is one of the five members of the executive committee. He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the South Dakota Press Association, and was elected president of the association at the midsummer meeting at Madison in 1892. In 1897, when the legislature appointed a commission to investigate the state institutions and state officers, Governor Lee, of the opposite party from Mr. Longstaff, appointed him as a fair-minded man, a member of the commission, as a Republican. He also takes an interest in social affairs, being a member of the Syracuse Lodge, No. 16, of the Knights of Pythias, of which he has been an officer up to the highest rank. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Huron Lodge, No. 444. He is second to none as a public-spirited citizen, being always ready with purse, pen, and personal effort, in every movement for the general welfare of city, county and state. He was married to Miss Rose Schichtl, of Racine, Wis., in 1887. They have three children, all boys: Ralph S., George E. and J. Walter Longstaff.

MARQUIS, William James.—Pride of occupation is an essential element of success in any calling. Where this prevails, accompanied with natural aptitude, the result is not doubtful. The secret of the marked improvement in the Sauk Rapids schools under the superintendency of William J. Marquis may be attributed to this happy combination in his character. He was born at Pickering, Ontario, Can., August 25, 1871. He is of Scotch-English extraction. His father, Thomas B. Marquis, came from England with

his parents when a child, and is now a farmer in comfortable circumstances. The maiden name of William's mother was Anne Dickie. She came from Scotland with her parents when only five years of age. Both are still living to rejoice in the success of their son, who when only ten years old determined to be a teacher. His early education was obtained in the country schools, where he was fortunate in having good men teachers. When prepared for high school his school training was interrupted by five years' work on his father's farm, but the germ of a teacher was in him. In 1888 he entered the noted Collegiate Institute of Whitby, Ont., where the instructors are held to be specialists in their departments, and where the personal influence of the professors is deemed a factor in the training received. Here Mr. Marquis took a four years' classical course with training in commercial details. He immediately took a teacher's training course in the Whitby Model School, and then began to teach in country and village schools. The pay was too low for a life work, so, after two years of this teaching, Mr. Marquis determined to try something else. In February, 1895, he went into a general store business with his brother. This did not prove congenial to him. He could not be contented in following it, and had a desire to return to his first love—teaching—where the circumstances were more favorable than at home. Concluding to try the United States—the Mecca of so many young men of the Dominion—he came to Minnesota. Although already well equipped for teaching, and having had considerable experience, he entered the State Normal School at St. Cloud. Here he carried off a large share of the honors. He was, in May, 1898, awarded a diploma from the advanced Latin class. In 1897 he was elected president of the junior class, and in 1898 he was elected president of the graduating class. In the same year he was editor-in-chief of the school paper, "The Normalia," and during his course was frequently selected to represent the students in public exercises and meetings. In September, 1898, he was engaged as superintendent of the city schools of Sauk Rapids, Benton county, Minn., the



WILLIAM J. MARQUIS.

position which he now holds. The schools are already nearing a complete official high school standing. He also takes an active interest in general educational matters, being an active member of the Minnesota Educational Association, and is secretary and treasurer of the Northern Minnesota Educational Association. Mr. Marquis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, an Odd Fellow, and belongs to the Council of Modern Samaritans. He was married, August 24, 1898, to Miss Lilian B. Holliday, of Brooklin, Ont. They have one son, Harold Holliday Marquis, born March 6, 1900.

DUNN, John Benjamin, surgeon to St. Raphael's Hospital, St. Cloud, Minn., was born at Winona, Minn., November 27, 1859. Is the son of James and Mary O'Hare Dunn, natives of Dublin, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1845. His father served as a volunteer in the Mexican War, and subsequently, in 1856, took up land in Winona county and engaged in farming.

Dr. Dunn's early education was in the common schools of Winona. In 1877 he entered the Second State Normal School grad-



JOHN B. DUNN.

uating in 1880. He then began the study of medicine, graduating from Rush Medical College in 1884. He at once located at Shakopee, Minn., taking a large general practice established by his brother, Dr. J. H. Dunn, in Scott and adjoining counties. Desiring to especially qualify himself for surgical practice, after nine years of active general experience, in 1891 he went to Chicago and New York for about two years of post-graduate study under Drs. Senn, Murphy and other prominent surgical teachers.

In 1893 he located in St. Cloud, Minn., associating himself with Dr. N. J. Pinault, who had a very large general practice in the northern part of the state tributary to St. Cloud. It was the intention of Dr. Pinault, whose taste and learning leaned towards internal medicine, to associate with himself an expert surgeon and the firm thus formed was a very strong one. The following year Dr. Pinault unexpectedly retired, and for a time Dr. Dunn continued the very heavy practice of the firm, both medical and surgical.

Since the rebuilding of St. Raphael's Hospital, which gives St. Cloud modern hospital facilities equal to the best in the Northwest, he has limited his practice largely to sur-

gery and consultation work. Here he has his own private operating room, fitted with all the modern conveniences and appliances. He is a member of the State Medical Association, the American Medical Association and other medical societies.

In 1884 Dr. Dunn was married to Miss Mary O'Brien, of Minneapolis. They have three daughters, Irene, aged 16, Adelaide, aged 14, and Margaret, aged 5.

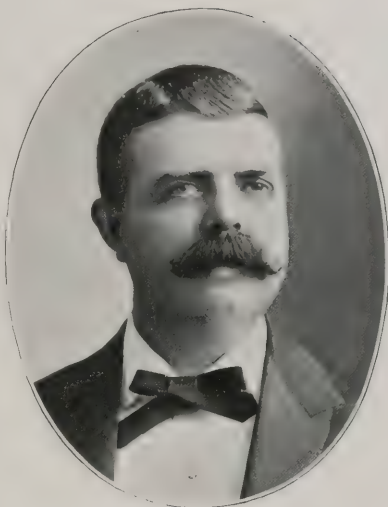
CANTERBURY, James Rudolph.—Protection against fire is one of the prime necessities of a modern city. The appliances devised to fight fire are marvels of ingenuity and mechanical skill. It follows, of course, that the men in charge of them must be skillful and well trained in their calling, to be efficient. This requires time; therefore a modern fireman is an expert. He has a profession akin to that of a soldier, and like him, risks life and limb in the battle, and although with the elements, it is scarcely less hazardous. When the fireman, by his knowledge, skill and intrepidity attains distinction he is as fully entitled to the honors of his rank as is the perhaps more ostentatious military officer. The fire chief, who may be called the general, earns credit for the efficiency of his force as does the commanding officer in an army. The rush of an engine to battle with fire is scarcely less thrilling than a charge of soldiers. The value of the two services can hardly be compared, for the fireman's duty is to defend and save, while that of the soldier is to attack and destroy.

Among the names of the men in the Northwest distinguished for their fire service, that of J. R. Canterbury, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the city of Minneapolis, will always be prominent. He attained this distinction by a course of training which peculiarly fitted him for his career. It may with truth be said that he has also a hereditary aptitude for his profession, as his father, John David Canterbury, was a stationary engineer. He is still living at Pomeroy, Ohio, surviving a service of three years and a half in the army during

the Rebellion. He is of English parentage, while his wife, who was Harriet Stanley, was of early American descent on both her father's and mother's side. John David Canterbury's mother was of German birth. Thus Chief Engineer Canterbury can boast of having in his veins three strains of sturdy Anglo-Saxon blood—English, American and German. He was born at Pomeroy, Ohio, March 15, 1858. Having received a common school education he began his active life when fifteen years of age, in the employ of the New Cumberland Towboat Company of New Cumberland, W. Va., where he remained for five years. He then went into service on a line of steamers as lamp trimmer, watchman and mate, plying between Pittsburg, St. Louis and New Orleans. He left the river in 1878 and was engaged in the Belcher Sugar Refinery at St. Louis. In 1882 he came to Minneapolis and bought shares of stock in the Co-operative Barrel Manufacturing Company. He was appointed to the position of pipeman in the fire department of Minneapolis, May 1, 1883, and assigned to duty with chemical engine No. 1 where he remained for a year, and was then transferred in the same capacity to hose No. 5, February 26, 1886. He was then promoted to the lieutenantancy of engine No. 5, and again to the captaincy of engine No. 6, December 8, 1887. He was appointed second assistant chief engineer June 9, 1891, where he served until he resigned from the department, February 1, 1895.

He was appointed assistant boiler inspector June 20, 1895, and held the position until he was elected to his present office of chief engineer of the fire department. The whole secret of his successive promotions lays in the fact that he filled every place with exceptional ability and fidelity. He was always equal to any duty placed upon him.

Mr. Canterbury has always affiliated with the Republican party, and has identified himself with the organizations which were designed to promote the interest of the city. He is a member of the board of trade, and of the Commercial club. He is an active member of the Masonic order, Minneapolis No. 19, Blue Lodge; St. John Chapter, Royal



JAMES R. CANTEBURY.

Arch; Zion Commandery, Knights Templar; Minneapolis Council No. 2. He is connected also with other associations of social and civic interest, among them Nicollet Lodge No. 16, A. O. U. W., Minnehaha Council 1160, R. A. He is likewise president of the Firemen's Relief association, and vice-president of the international association of chief engineers of fire departments. In church relations he is a Methodist. He was married in 1883 to Lizzie Plumer Hanscom, of Minneapolis, and has two children, Ethel May, 15 years of age, and James Ralph, two years younger.

Mr. Canterbury is a genial companion and an upright, public spirited citizen, reflecting upon the community the honor which he so abundantly earned.

HEALY, Frank.—The law department of a large city is its citadel of defense against assaults on the city treasury. The city attorney is the general in command. Woe be to the taxpayers if this officer be incompetent or inefficient to repel raids on the city's "strong box." People are prone, on the



FRANK HEALY.

slightest pretext, to sue the city, as if it were everybody's legitimate plunder. The number and frivolous character of the claims made upon the public treasury; the ingenuity with which they are concocted; and the cunning displayed in prosecuting them, are wonderful. To successfully cope with these multifarious attacks, more especially as they are very frequently conducted by legal talent of a high order, requires much more than ordinary ability.

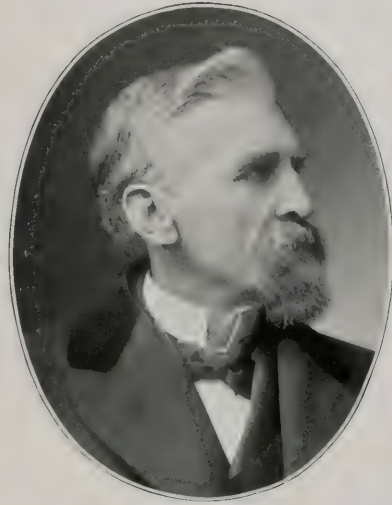
Mr. Frank Healy, the city attorney of Minneapolis, has made an enviable record in this important work during the nearly four years that he has been in charge of the office. In this time, there have been made attempts to collect from the city claims which in the aggregate amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and yet but two small verdicts have been secured against the city. This result is certainly very remarkable. In not a few of these cases Mr. Healy opposed distinguished members of the bar who had the so-called "prestige of never losing a case." What the result might have been had the office of city attorney been in the hands of a less competent lawyer, it is easy to imagine.

Defending suits is only part of the duty devolving upon the incumbent of this office. He must prosecute in behalf of the city; he must give advice to the city council and aldermen and to the other departments of the municipality, and decide questions of law submitted to him by any of the city authorities. All this requires sound judgment, as well as a wide range of legal knowledge. Mr. Healy has been as successful in this department as in the defendant position.

Mr. Healy barely escaped the honor of being a native of the state. He was born near the city of Syracuse, N. Y., in 1854. In 1856 his parents moved to Minnesota, and took up a homestead near Preston, Fillmore county, where his father still lives. His mother died in 1873. In that picturesque Root river region, Mr. Healy spent his boyhood, beginning his education in a log school house. His next step, in 1874, was attendance at the Preston graded school for two years. In 1876 he entered the preparatory department of the state university, and began his college course in the institution in 1878, graduating with the degree of A. B. in the class of '82. He chose law as his profession and entered the law department of the state university of Michigan, graduating in 1884, with the degree of LL. B. Returning to Minneapolis he began his law career as clerk in the office of Col. C. H. Benton, who was then city attorney. Soon after he became a partner of his employer with S. A. Plumley, the firm being under the style of Benton, Plumley & Healy. Later Mr. Plumley retired, and the firm became Benton & Healy, so remaining until the death of the senior partner in 1890. Mr. Healy then practiced alone until 1893, when, with Judge John P. Rea and Frank R. Hubachek, the firm of Rea, Hubachek & Healy was formed, which continued until 1897, when Mr. Healy was chosen city attorney by the city council—the position which he now holds so creditably to himself and profitably to the city.

Mr. Healy was married in 1889 to Miss Louise Henry, who graduated from the state university in the class with him. They are blessed with a boy and a girl.

PETERSON, John.—No class of emigrants have contributed more to the upbuilding of this great Northwest than those who came here from the Scandinavian peninsula. A typical representative of that sturdy and thrifty class of citizens is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Peterson earned his first dollar in Minnesota, working as a grader on a new railroad in course of construction. Since that day he has taken a prominent part in the construction of the railway systems of the Northwest, and has been identified with many other important business interests. He is at present Collector of Customs for the District of Minnesota. Mr. Peterson was born July 6, 1841, in the province of Vermland, Sweden. His parents, Peter and Carrie Johnson, belonged to the agricultural classes and were in but moderate circumstances. They were people, however, of strong character and earnest Christians, and spared no efforts to give their son John a fairly good education. Their self-sacrifices in his interest taught him early in life the value of an upright, honest character. The lesson he thus learned exerted a deep influence on his after career. From his sixth to eighth year he attended a small children's school near his home. His later educational training was received in the public schools. Upon his graduation from them he learned the trade of a mechanic and builder and for several years followed this line of work. His skill and conscientious attention to his duties soon earned for him promotion to the position of superintendent of the construction of railroad bridges on the governmental railroads of Sweden. But his ambitious temperament was not satisfied with the prospects held out for him in the old country and he decided to seek his fortune in America. He emigrated to the United States in the spring of 1869, coming directly to Minnesota and locating at St. Peter. He sought the first work at hand, and that was helping to grade on the new railroad line being built from St. Paul to Sioux City, and which is now a part of the Northwestern system. During the following summer he also worked in the harvest fields in the vicinity of Rochester. His experience in railroad con-



JOHN PETERSON.

struction work came in good stead about this time. Many different railroad lines were then being constructed, and Mr. Peterson commenced operations as a sub-contractor on the Winona & St. Peter railroad. In 1871 he became a member of the firm of C. J. Larson & Company, which, until its dissolution in 1888, took a most active part in the building of the great railroad systems of this northwestern country. In 1886, Mr. Peterson also entered into partnership with Fred Widell, of Mankato, and was for several years engaged in stone quarrying and building. But Mr. Peterson's business activities have not been directed along these lines alone. He has also been identified with a great number of other business interests and his whole career has been one of unceasing activity. He has conducted extensive farming operations in Northwestern Nebraska and has been largely interested in the iron industry in northern Minnesota. For several years he has been a director of the Nicollet National Bank of St. Peter, Minn., and president of the Northwestern publishing company, of St. Paul. He is also vice-president of the Svenska Folkes Tidning, of Min-

neapolis, one of the leading Scandinavian papers published in this country. Mr. Peterson has also held many positions of public trust. He is actively identified with the Republican party and has served as a delegate to numerous congressional and state conventions. For several years he was a member of the central committee of the Second congressional district. He was elected to the state senate from St. Peter in 1894, and was three times appointed a member of the board of trustees of the State Hospitals for the Insane, twice by Gov. Merriam and once by Gov. Nelson. From 1881 to 1896 he served as a member of the city council of St. Peter, and for two years was its president. He was appointed collector of customs for the District of Minnesota in 1897. Mr. Peterson has also taken a special interest in educational matters and has served as a director of Gustavus Adolphus College of St. Peter for over twenty years, and its treasurer for many years. He is connected with the Swedish Lutheran church, of which he has been a member since 1871, and for many years served as a member of the church council. He was married in 1873 to Frederica Elizabeth Lundberg. They have seven children, Agnes L., Adolph C., Bernard R., Hjalmar N., Mabel F. C., Vernan J. C. and L. Russell F.

MORRIS, William Richard.—The disadvantages of birth present an almost insurmountable obstacle to members of the Afro-American race, but there are a few notable instances in this country affording a shining example of the ability to rise above race prejudice to positions of standing and influence. William R. Morris, a lawyer practicing his profession in Minneapolis, is a magnificent type of that manhood which is discouraged at no task, and finally, through dint of persevering work, achieves a success which makes him marked among his fellows. Mr. Morris has a mixture of white blood in his veins. On the paternal side of the house, his great grandmother was born in England and was a member of the English nobility, while his great grandfather was

a negro and a slave, as was also his grandmother. His paternal grandfather, half English, half negro, was a preacher learned in the Scriptures, and noted for his great physical strength and powers of endurance. His great grandmother, on the maternal side, was an English woman, and a slaveholder, as was also his maternal grandmother. His father, Hezekiah, was a slave in Kentucky, but bought his freedom, and was a mattress-maker by trade. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Hopkins, who was born free. William R. was born in Fleming county, near Flemingsburg, Ky., February 22, 1859. His father having died when he was two years of age, his mother moved, after the war, to Ohio. He attended the public schools in New Richmond, and also a private school in the same place; later, the public schools of Cincinnati as well as a private Catholic school in that city. This was supplemented by a term in a Catholic school in Chicago, Ill. When seventeen years of age he entered Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn., graduating from the classical department of that institution in 1884, with high honors. He was recognized by his instructors as one of their brightest scholars. He was apt in his studies, a logical debater, and his examination papers revealed a vigor of thought and an accuracy of expression that proved the thoroughness of his investigations and the possession of high legal attainments. After his graduation he was made a member of the faculty, and for more than four years was the only Afro-American member of that body of twenty-five professors and teachers, teaching classes in mathematics, languages and the sciences. Mr. Morris regards the influence exerted on his after career by Fisk University as broad and deep. While a student at the university, he taught in the public schools of Mississippi and Arkansas during his vacations. In 1885 he represented the Afro-Americans of the South at the annual meeting of the A. M. A. at Madison, Wis., delivering an address entitled "The Negro at Present," which won for him a wide reputation. In 1886 he was employed by the superintendent of education of Tennessee to

hold institutes for Afro-American teachers of that state. He has also at different times contributed articles for the press which have been highly commended. He completed a course in law in 1887, and in the same year was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois, in a class of twenty-seven, being one out of three to receive the same and highest mark. He was also admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Tennessee, and practiced some at both Chicago, Ill., and Nashville, Tenn. In June, 1889, he resigned his position at Fisk University and came to Minneapolis. He was the first Afro-American lawyer to appear before the courts of Hennepin county. He enjoys an extensive practice, and has handled a number of important cases, winning for himself an enviable reputation as a lawyer, both in civil and criminal practice. One of his most important cases was the defense of Thomas Lyons, in the famous Harris murder trial, in which he succeeded in having Lyons discharged. Mr. Morris is an active member of the Republican party, and has served it on several local committees. Notwithstanding the active duties of his profession, Mr. Morris has also found time to take the lead in everything tending to the upbuilding of his race. He was elected president of the Afro-American State League in 1891, and is the acting general attorney of the National Federation of Labor of Colored Men of the United States and Canada. Mr. Morris is also prominent in Masonic circles, and has taken the thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite. He is grand secretary of the Minnesota Grand Lodge, scribe of Royal Arch Chapter, thrice illustrious master of the Council of Royal and Select Masters, generalissimo of the commandery, potentate of Fez zan Temple, treasurer general of Imperial council, and second vice president of the Masonic Veterans' Association of the United States. He is also deputy supreme chancellor and brigadier general of the Knights of Pythias, and P. N. F. and P. G. M. of the Odd Fellows. Other social organizations with which he is identified are the Clio Club, the Business Men's Club, and the English and Ancient Literature Club. He is a mem-



WILLIAM R. MORRIS.

ber of the Plymouth Congregational church. July 14, 1896, he was married to Anna M. La Force, of Pullman, Ill., a young woman possessed of considerable literary ability and refinement. Their union has been blessed with one child—Richard Edward.

IVERSON, Samuel Gilbert.—Any one having public business to transact at the capitol building in St. Paul will find many genial and obliging officials, but none more popular than Samuel G. Iverson, deputy in the state auditor's office. Mr. Iverson has been associated with the official life of the offices of the state treasurer and the state auditor for the past thirteen years, and having become thoroughly informed with all the details of the conduct of those offices, has made himself indispensable to those who, seeking his aid, have been spared a great deal of time and trouble in the transaction of their business with the different departments of state government. Mr. Iverson is of Norwegian descent, his parents having both been born in Norway. His father, John Iverson, was born in Sogn, near Bergen, and his mother, Gunhild Gunderson, in Thele-



SAMUEL G. IVERSON.

marken. They were among the earliest settlers in Fillmore county, Minn., and were married at Rushford, Minn., in 1856, where they have resided ever since. Mr. Iverson was a merchant in this place for many years, but is now engaged in farming. Samuel G. was born in Rushford, April 21, 1859. His early educational training was received in the common schools, and later the high school of Rushford. This was supplemented by a course at the Shattuck School, in Faribault, one of the best schools of its kind in the North Star state. Later in life he attended the law department of the State University, from which he graduated, and was admitted to the bar in 1893. Mr. Iverson obtained his first business experience by clerking in one of the stores of his native city when seventeen years of age. In 1881 he was appointed postmaster at Rushford by President Hayes, and that he served the public satisfactorily is attested by the fact that he held that position until October, 1886. He was elected in the November election of that year a member of the state legislature and served through the legislative session of 1887. At its close he was appointed an accountant in the state auditor's office by Capt.

W. W. Braden, remaining in that position until Mr. Braden's retirement in January, 1891. Joseph Bobleter, then state treasurer, recognized Mr. Iverson's capacity and immediately offered him the position of deputy in his office. Mr. Iverson's long experience in the two principal financial offices of the state has made him perfectly familiar with the state's business affairs, especially of the care and management of the large area of school and other public lands. The tax and revenue laws of the state have been subjects to which he has given especial study, so that he has made himself invaluable to his principal in the auditor's office, and secured for himself a position of high standing in official life and a leading position in the Republican party of the state. Mr. Iverson always took an active interest in political affairs, even before he became a voter. His first ballot was cast for President Garfield. He has also been much interested in the national guard of the state and served six years in the First regiment, two years of the time as first lieutenant of Company C., at St. Paul. He is also an active member of several societies and fraternal organizations. He was married, April 24, 1900, at Rushford, Minn., to Mrs. Calista Bentley Retel.

HALLAM, Oscar, bears the surname of one of the most distinguished writers of history. He does not, however, depend upon the fame of the illustrious author of the "History of the Middle Ages," for the position won at the bar and in forum of the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Oscar Hallam's father was a farmer at Linden, Wis. He married Miss Mary Wood. The name indicates English ancestry. Oscar was born at Linden, Wis., in 1865. Here he received his start in climbing the ladder; the district school furnished the means. Having mastered the primary branches of education, he entered the Dodgeville High School and prepared for college, and for his higher education he chose the Wisconsin University at Madison. Here he immediately showed more than common



OSCAR HALLAM.

ability. He became active in the various organizations of the university designed for literary culture, joining the Athenian Literary Society and the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. In the great "joint debate" in 1886 between the literary societies, an event always of great interest and importance, and one of the established public contests, Mr. Hallam was elected as one of the best speakers, to represent his society. It proved to be a good choice, for his side was successful. He appeared on various other public occasions, and always acquitted himself with such credit as to give promise of a successful professional career. He graduated in 1887, as one of the honor men of the class. He then chose law as his profession and entered the law department of the university, and graduated in 1889. With characteristic promptness he at once selected St. Paul as his home and began to practice his profession. He has recently filled the responsible position of treasurer of the Ramsey County Bar Association, which testifies to the appreciation he has won by his ability and integrity, as well as his genial personality. Mr. Hallam has always been a Republican, with a keen interest in the current political questions of the day. The college training which he received as a forcible public speaker has been of great service to his party. He is always in demand as a popular orator in campaigns, and presided over the last Republican county convention of Ramsey county, yet he has never held a political office. He has identified himself as a public-spirited citizen with every movement for the welfare of the community, and especially in matters intended to promote the business interests of the city. For this purpose he is a member of the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the board of directors of both bodies. He is also a member of several of the most prominent fraternal societies, among them the Masonic Order, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the I. O. O. F., the U. O. F., and others, in which he has filled various official positions. He is a man of high moral character, and in religion associates with the organization known as the People's church,

one of the most progressive religious organizations in the Northwest. Mr. Hallam was married to Miss Edith L. Lott in 1892, and has two children, Cornelia Mary and Russell Hallam.

JORGENS, Joseph.—Mr. Jorgens' first home was a log house in the pioneer settlement of Frankford township, Mower county, Minn. When a year old the family moved in a prairie schooner drawn by a yoke of oxen to Otter Tail county,—a territory which was then the hunting ground for a band of Chippewa Indians, very few pioneers as yet having found their way thither.

The family settled on a homestead claim on the north shore of Wall lake four miles east of the present city of Fergus Falls. The natural resources of the county in soil, timber, numerous beautiful lakes and streams—in fact a veritable park region—soon attracted homeseekers and with the increasing population came the organization of the county.

The father of the subject of this sketch, O. Jorgens, was chosen by the people the first county auditor, was re-elected and served in all three terms. He took the leading part in the early development of the county, in the organization of townships, school districts, the establishment of post offices, mail routes, the final establishment of the county boundary lines, and in locating the county seat at Fergus Falls which was then the settlement center. After several years' residence in the county the family removed to Grand Meadow, Minn., and engaged in general merchandising. They have many relatives in this community and the father is highly respected for his probity and estimable character.

There are two children, a married daughter—a former teacher in the public schools—and the son whose full name is Joseph Oscar Jorgens.

Mr. Jorgens, Jr., after finishing the common school branches at Grand Meadow was induced by a former teacher of his who had great interest in him to go to Lanesboro. Finding work with W. W. Wall, the present editor of the Lanesboro Journal, thus paying in part his expenses, he attended the

high school which was then presided over by Supt. K. W. Buell, of Fillmore, as principal. He next taught country school a term, having received his first teacher's certificate at the age of thirteen. Later he went to Carleton college; taught another term of school and worked each year in the interim of summer on the farm. At Carleton he wrote a history of his class which proved a praiseworthy piece of work.

In 1886 he went to Minneapolis to attend the State university, entering the sub-freshman class. Shortly after beginning his studies he obtained employment with the Minneapolis Tribune, first as a paper carrier, then a manager of several newspaper routes, and later as a reporter on the Pioneer Press, beginning his apprenticeship with that remarkable staff composed of Chapin, Jones, Mannix, Barnes, Mart Williams and Pickett. By this method, earning from thirty to forty dollars per month, he worked his way through the university, keeping up and graduating with his class in 1891.

At the university he was known as a good student, bright and faithful in his studies, yet developing along all lines that pertain to a well rounded college life. In athletics he was captain and manager of the winning base ball team in '88. In literary society and college organizations he was an enthusiastic worker and made a firm and efficient presiding officer. His college fraternity, Phi Kappa Psi, did much at this time to promote scholarship, literary work, and oratory. From '87 to '93 this society took each year the first place in the oratorical contests and in '91 had both the Valedictorian and Salutatorian of the class. The stimulus and influence of such an order on its members were inestimable. Though Mr. Jorgens makes no pretense at oratory now, it is interesting to note that during commencement of '91 he gave three orations in one week—every one seemingly gems. For his speech "Political Parties" he received one of the prizes in the Pillsbury contest. His oration on the "College Graduate" received a place on commencement day in the old coliseum, and as memorial orator on class day he presented the bust of Dr. W. W. Folwell to the uni-



JOSEPH JORGENS.

versity, the response being by Gov. J. S. Pillsbury. The memorial oration was spoken of by the press as an exceptionally eloquent effort and one of the best ever delivered by an undergraduate. Upon leaving college, after several months' outing on a survey on the "Soo" in North Dakota, he took up teaching again, spending a year in the country, then two years at Lyle as principal. In educational matters at this place, his enthusiasm brought new interest in the work; the enrollment was enlarged and the building capacity doubled. In order to retain him for a third year to extend the high school work, several of the parents, owing to the inadequacy of the salary, offered to assist the school board by personal contributions; but this was deemed impracticable by the state officials and he accepted the position as superintendent and principal at Clear Water. Besides the educational work at Lyle, as a hit in the literary line, an old file of the local paper mentions in a very flattering manner a Masonic address delivered by Mr. Jorgens at that place. The work at Clear Water brought him to the attention of the Minneapolis schools, his work receiving especial mention by the state

inspector of schools in his annual report. The Clear Water school board strove to retain him by holding out as an inducement the highest salary ever offered at that place, but a Minneapolis appointment with its future proved more tempting and he accepted a position in the south side high school with civics, history and political economy as his specialty. After two years' service, his natural executive abilities promoted him to the principalship of the Jackson school, which in point of number is the second or third largest in the city, if not in the state, with an enrollment of 1,202 pupils and 23 teachers. Though successful in the class room, to use an expression of a co-worker he is "extremely practical and a genius at management" and would succeed in any active vocation. He is, however, much interested in the teaching occupation as a profession, being an active worker for the teachers of the city, and is at present a member of the executive committee and secretary of the Minneapolis Teachers' club—an organization potent in promoting culture in the community and the professional and advanced interests of the teaching body.

Mr. Jorgens' life is interesting because it is a typical one of many Minnesota boys who have with grim determination strenuously battled their way to obtain an education, winning, as he has done, an early success.

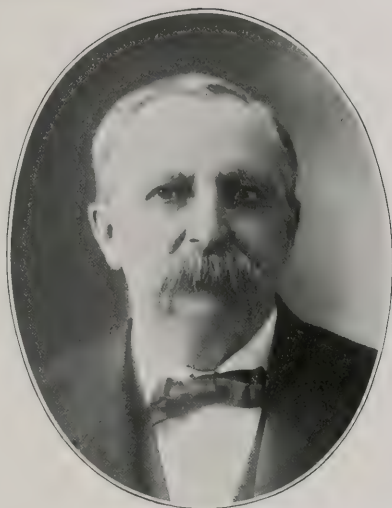
He is still a young man employing his spare moments in advance study, and with his well rounded abilities, experience, scholarship, it is safe to predict for him one of the brightest futures in the state.

VON BAUMBACH, Frederick.—Men of German ancestry have always been prominent in American affairs since the days of the Revolution. Citizens of this nationality are recognized among the most sturdy, intelligent and patriotic citizens of the republic, and many of them have become distinguished in literature, art, commerce, and politics, or, perhaps, more properly, statesmanship. The Northwest has been especially indebted to the virile, enterprising and scholarly characteristics of the German race.

Frederick von Baumbach is a scion of this lineage. His father, Louis von Baumbach, was an officer in the Prussian army and served against the first Napoleon. He was very prominent and influential in German public affairs, being president of the diet of Hesse-Cassel and a member of the German parliament of 1848, celebrated as one of the most important ever held, being, in fact, epochal. In the crisis which arose Mr. von Baumbach was on the progressive side with the plain people. In the upheaval which took place when the cause of the people failed, he, with other distinguished men, emigrated to the United States, coming in 1849 first to Ohio, near Elyria, where he settled on a farm. After a time he removed to Milwaukee with his large family and became the German consul, a position which he held until in 1883. His wife was Mina von Schenk, of a family noted, like that of von Baumbach in the history of Hesse-Cassel, where they figure as soldiers and statesmen of the highest rank. She died in 1869. The old Baumbach estate, Kirchheim, in Hesse-Cassel, founded in the year 1300, is still in possession of the family. On this estate Frederick von Baumbach was born, August 30, 1838. His education was begun under the private tutor always resident with the family. When the family emigrated to the United States, Frederick was ten years old, and one of the youngest of the family. He was sent to the public schools of Elyria, Ohio, near his home. On the removal of the family to Milwaukee, he went to a business college, and was also employed in a bank until 1860, when he went to San Antonio, Texas, and was there when the war excitement was intense. His sympathies, of course, were with the north, and after some exciting adventures in escaping from the south, he reached home, and on June 1, 1861, enlisted as a private soldier in Company C, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. His efficiency as a soldier and his scholarly qualifications secured for him rapid promotions as soon as the fighting began in earnest. He was made successively corporal, sergeant, and sergeant-major, and on June 13, 1862—a little over a year from the

time of his enlistment—he was commissioned a second lieutenant. He then soon rose to first lieutenant. On December 11, 1863, he was appointed captain of Company B, Thirty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, and October 24, 1865, he was promoted to major, in which rank he was mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, March 15, 1866, having served nearly five years, and terrible years they were, for he participated in many of the most important battles of the war, besides taking part in almost innumerable skirmishes. Among the battles may be mentioned the following: Yorktown, Williamsburg, seven days' battle before Richmond, second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Mobile, and Spanish Fort.

After the war, in looking around for a home, for he was married in 1863 to Sarah J. Decker, of Milwaukee, he visited Douglas county, Minn., and, although pleased with the prospect, he returned to Wisconsin and opened a drug store at Fond du Lac. Within a year his establishment was burned. He then turned to his first love, Douglas county, Minn., where, on the shore of Lake Agnes, near Alexandria, he has one of the most lovely homes in the state. He has always been a Republican and active in the campaigns of the party. He was very soon elected to minor offices in the gift of the people. In 1872 he was elected county auditor of Douglas county. He was re-elected again and again until he was chosen for the high office of secretary of state in 1879. He filled this position so well, also, that he was twice re-elected. When he again returned to Douglas county the people once more elected him county auditor, and put him in charge of the construction of the new court house. On the passage of the new internal revenue law in 1898, to provide funds for the Spanish war, Mr. von Baumbach was appointed by President McKinley a collector, with an office at St. Paul. Mr. von Baumbach, as stated, was married in 1863, to Sarah J. Decker, but they have no children except those adopted, Jacob and Julia. The family attend the Congregational church, of which the husband and wife are members. He is a member of the veteran soldier organiza-



FREDERICK VON BAUMBACH.

tions, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion, the latter composed exclusively of those who were commissioned officers in the war of the Rebellion. He is also an Odd Fellow and a Mason.

PETERSON, James A., is a lawyer and prominent member of the Minneapolis bar. He was born on his father's farm near the village of Alderly, Dodge county, Wis., January 18, 1859. He is of Norwegian descent, both his parents having been born in Thelmarken, Norway. His father Aslak Peterson, is a farmer and lives in the town of Ashippun, Dodge county, Wis., where he has lived since 1849, at which time he came as an emigrant from Norway and took the farm he is now living on as a homestead from the United States government. His mother's maiden name was Karen Marie Ostenson. She was married to Mr. Peterson in the old country. The subject of this sketch attended the country school near his home until he was fourteen years of age, leaving it to attend school in the neighboring villages of Hartford and Oconomowoc. James was of ambitious temperament and was anxious to



JAMES A. PETERSON.

receive the benefit of a college education. His parents, however, were unable to provide him with the means to accomplish this, so he was compelled to rely upon his own resources. He taught school for a part of the time to pay his expenses while attending college, and with the exception of the last year, when he had some help from his father, earned the money to pay for his own education through the entire course. This education was received in the university of Wisconsin. He entered the freshman class in the fall of 1880, taking the ancient classical course, and graduated in the fall of 1884, with the degree of A. B. While at the university he was a member of the Hesperian debating society and was the leader of the debate for his society in 1884. He was also a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. Having the legal profession in view as his ultimate career he continued his studies in the law department of the same university, from which he graduated in 1887. Mr. Peterson had commenced the study of law in 1885, after graduation from the classical department of the university, with W. S. Field, of Viroqua, and while in the law school studied in the office of J. L. Connor, of Madison.

He came to Minneapolis August 18, 1887, and began the practice of his profession. In 1893 he was appointed assistant county attorney of Hennepin county under Frank M. Nye, and was re-appointed to the same office in 1895. In 1896 he was elected to the office of county attorney of Hennepin county, and served one term. At the expiration of his term of office as county attorney, he resumed the active practice of his profession in partnership with Robert S. Kolliner, under the firm name of Peterson & Kolliner, until July, 1900, at which time the partnership was dissolved. Since then Mr. Peterson has practiced alone, his offices being located at 610 Boston block, and enjoys a large and successful practice. During his term of service as county attorney Mr. Peterson's efforts in the direction of breaking up the old "city hall gang" resulted in the conviction of the president of the State Bank of Minneapolis for irregular banking, as well as the city treasurer of Minneapolis and two aldermen, one for irregular conduct in his office and the other for perjury. He has always been a Republican and taken an active part in campaign work. In 1884 he stumped northern Wisconsin for Blaine, and has done a like service in Minnesota at other general elections. He is at present a member of that body of freeholders who framed and presented a new charter to the mayor of Minneapolis in 1900. Mr. Peterson is a member of the Masonic lodge, the Knights of Pythias, and the Elks. He has always been identified with the Episcopalian church, and is a member of Gethsemane. He was married Nov. 19, 1889, to Marie Emilie Dahle, of Dane county, Wis., who graduated in the same class with him at the university of Wisconsin. They have two children living, Amy Belle and James Dahle. One daughter, Olge Dorethea, died in 1895.

TRYON, Charles John.—It is always a pleasure to trace the pedigree of a successful man back to a worthy ancestry, no matter what may be the estimate placed upon heredity. Those who value it are encouraged to continue the family name with honor, and

those who give "blood" no value in the race of life are constrained to prove it by their own exertions in outstripping the achievements of those who have gone before them. It is worthy of note, however, that very many of the men who have made the Northwest famous are lineal descendants of the people who made New England what it is in history. Charles J. Tryon is a fair example of this truth.

He was born in Batavia, Genesee county, N. Y., a region once as famous for its wheat product as the most favored section of the Northwest. His father, Anderson D. Tryon, was for thirty-five years the leading druggist and bookseller in the place. His mother, whose maiden name was Amanda Hatch Shepard, was born in the first log house built in her town in Genesee county, N. Y., moving to Batavia after her marriage. Although both the parents were born in New York they were of Connecticut lineage, dating from 1640, when William Tryon came from England and settled near Wethersfield, and from a Huguenot family, on the mother's side, dating from the Revolutionary war. The maternal ancestors first went to Vermont, and from there to New York state. The family had emigrated from Scotland, whence they were refugees to America. The great grandfather of Charles J. was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was in the force which brought about the surrender of Burgoyne. This battle of Saratoga, as it is called, it put down in history as one of the decisive battles of the world because of the influence it had on the Revolutionary contest. It secured the aid of the French government and enabled the struggling colonies to obtain a loan of money from the Dutch, two things which made independence more probable, if not absolutely certain.

John Tryon, the grandfather of Charles J., fought in the war of 1812. This honorable and patriotic parentage is done no discredit by the success of Charles J. Tryon. He was school of Batavia, an institution of high grade, under the supervision of the state board of regents, with an academic department leading to the university. He was compelled, however, to leave school when



CHARLES J. TRYON.

fifteen years of age and assist his father in the store, as clerk. After four years of this service he procured a clerkship in the treasury department, at Washington, holding the position from 1878 until 1886. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law. He entered the National University Law school at Washington and graduated as bachelor of laws in 1880, when he was admitted to the bar. He took the higher degree of master of laws, LL. M., at the Columbian university, in 1882. He finally in 1886 selected the city of Minneapolis as his home, and resumed his practice by entering the office of Messrs Kitchell, Cohen & Shaw. Within a year he became the examiner of titles for the Minnesota Title Insurance & Trust company, and was soon made assistant counsel of the company. He was promoted to counsel in 1892 and in 1895 he entered upon a general practice, making a specialty of real estate, corporation and insurance law.

Mr. Tryon is a Republican in politics and takes an interest in all public affairs, and is active in social and religious circles. He is a member of Plymouth Congregational church, the Minneapolis club, the Minikada club and the Minnetonka Ice Yacht club, the

leading religious and social organizations of the city.

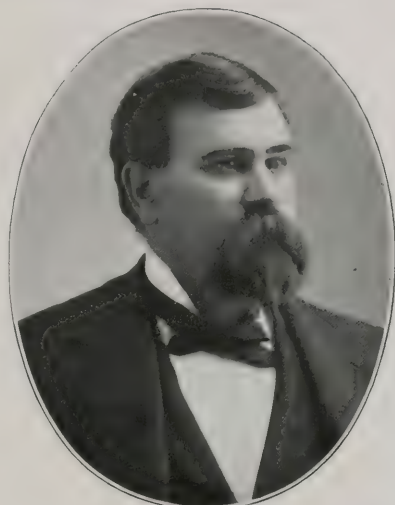
He was married June 10, 1891, to Miss Isabel Gale, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harlow A. Gale. He has an interesting family of four children—Frederick G., Elizabeth G., Philip D., and Richard M., Tryon. Certainly his ways are pleasant and his paths are peace.

KNOX, Thomas J.—Eminence in the legal profession is only attained by merit. The successful advocate does not win his laurels without a severe struggle. He must commence at the very beginning, must plead and win his first case and work his way upward by ability and integrity. It requires perseverance, close application and hard study. He wins only because he has led in the race. He obtains clients because the public has confidence in his ability and integrity. He is successful as an advocate because every fact is carefully studied, the law applicable thoroughly investigated, and with his well-trained mind a clear, logical and forcible argument is presented to the jury. Minnesota has many eminent men practicing before her bar. One of the foremost is Thomas J. Knox, of Jackson. Mr. Knox has been engaged in the practice of law in Minnesota since 1872. The years immediately following his location in Jackson county were not favorable to the development of southeastern Minnesota and the young lawyer had a hard struggle to maintain his position during the early years of his practice; but by perseverance and close attention to business he eventually succeeded in building up a large and lucrative clientage, his reputation extending beyond his home county. Mr. Knox was born at Covington, Tioga county, Pa., February 16, 1846, descending from Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Geo. Knox, who was born September 27, 1757, was a member of the Colonial army during the greater part of the struggle for independence. By trade he was a tanner, following that pursuit after the close of the war until the time of his death. He erected the first tannery built at Covington, Pa., and

owned and operated the same during his lifetime. His wife, Ann Knox, was born November 23, 1764, and died June 21, 1808. He survived her for a number of years, passing away March 10, 1834. Their children were: Thomas, who was born April 28, 1785, and died August 7, 1795; Jean, who became the wife of William Kirk; Betsey, who was born October 31, 1787, and married James Crownover; James Knox, born December 21, 1789, who in 1845 removed to Oregon, where most of his descendants still reside; Nancy, who was born March 31, 1792, and married Robert Montgomery; Bell, who was born November 22, 1794, and married John Bennett, and, after his death, became the wife of John Jenkinson; Hannah, born August 8, 1797, and married Jesse Minshall; Ann, who was born September 1, 1802, and became the wife of William Armstrong; George, the father of our subject, and Samuel Bell, who was born January 14, 1808, and died in 1875. The maternal grandfather of T. J. Knox, Royal Cole, was also a Revolutionary hero, and a soldier in the war with England in 1812. He made his home in Wellsboro, Pa., and some of his descendants are still residents of that locality. His children were: Gideon, who was killed in the war of 1812; Rachel, who married Daniel Odell of Dutchess county, N. Y.; Betsey, who first married Moses Johnson, and after his death wedded Erastus Fellows; Deborah, who married Lyman Wetmore; Jerusha, who was born November 25, 1812, and became the wife of Alanson Andrews; Ruth, twin sister of Jerusha and the mother of our subject; and Lewis, the youngest.

George Knox, the father of Thomas J., was born December 22, 1805. He followed in the footsteps of his father and became an expert worker in the tanner's trade, pursuing this vocation during the greater part of his life in the east. He came west in the spring of 1854 and located on a farm near Geneva, Wis., removing to Minnesota in the fall of the following year and pre-empting a claim in Fillmore county. Later he purchased a farm in Racine township, Mower county, where he passed his remaining years. He was a man of considerable strength of char-

acter and occupied an influential position in his own community. He served in many positions of public trust, from that of justice of the peace to member of the state legislature, and discharged with marked fidelity the duties devolving upon him. He died November 11, 1867. Thomas' early school privileges were limited, but he was of a naturally studious disposition and had access to a good library in his own home, for his parents were possessed of cultured and literary tastes. This home training was supplemented by a year's attendance at a private academy. In 1868, he secured a copy of Blackstone, and undirected began reading law, but the following year entered the law office of C. T. Benedict, then of Rochester, Minn., but now of Milwaukee, Wis. The succeeding year he became a student in the law office of Stearns & Start, who have become prominent in the affairs of the nation, the former as a judge and United States senator and the latter as chief justice of the supreme court of Minnesota. Mr. Knox was admitted to practice before the courts of the state October 14, 1871, and before the United States courts December 12, 1876. Though he had originally intended to locate in Dakota, he was persuaded by some friends to open an office in Jackson, which he did November 17, 1872. He has always been an earnest student, and the high reputation he has achieved as a lawyer is due to his tireless energy and close application to his profession. He has never been associated with a partner, but has been the preceptor of several young men who have assisted him in his professional transactions. Mr. Knox's political affiliations are with the Democratic party. He served as probate judge for a short time by appointment, and in December, 1879, was elected superintendent of the public schools of Jackson county on an independent ticket, and for two succeeding terms was elected on the Republican ticket. He served as county attorney from 1887 to 1891, and in May of the latter year was appointed a member of the state board of examiners in law to represent the Second Congressional District, serving in this position till the summer of 1900, when he re-



THOMAS J. KNOX.

signed. In January, 1900, he was appointed a member of the state railroad and warehouse commission by Gov. Lind, and was a candidate for election to that office in November of that year, but was defeated. Mr. Knox is a charter member of Des Moines Valley Lodge, No. 156, I. O. O. F., and Jackson Lodge, No. 49, A. O. U. W. He was married September 3, 1877, to Miss Jane Cowing, daughter of John and Elizabeth Cowing. Four children have been born to them: Elizabeth, John Cowing, Ruth and Thomas Start. Elizabeth died in infancy.

ROGERS, Arthur Curtis.—Care of feeble minded and epileptic children is a comparatively modern philanthropic work. This benevolence was left at first to private endeavor. The method of treatment—if method it could be called—was naturally haphazard, depending upon the vagaries of the person in charge. The subject had not been studied. There was no scientific basis on which to proceed. When the importance of the work was in some degree recognized the state, very properly, took hold of the matter with the result that it induced study and investigation, which have evolved a



ARTHUR C. ROGERS.

rational course of treatment and has developed a corps of educated and trained professional men, devoted to this neglected field of humanitarian effort, and who have attained a degree of success heretofore deemed impossible. The Minnesota school for feeble minded at Faribault is one of the most noted in the United States, if not in the world. The institution, although at times a sufferer from parsimony, is well appointed and equipped and is a credit to the state. The high rank of the school is largely due to the professional and administrative ability of Dr. Arthur Curtis Rogers, who has been in charge of the institution since 1885. He was born in Iowa, near Decorah, July 17, 1856. His father, Ansel Rogers, was a minister in the society of Friends, or Quakers. As the ministers of this church are not paid salaries, they generally follow some secular occupation for a livelihood. Ansel Rogers engaged in the mercantile and milling business. He was of English descent. His grandfather came from England during the revolutionary period, and settled at Greenfield, Mass. In the decade of 1840-50 he removed to Michigan and was one of the pioneers of Lenawee county. In 1853 he went to Springwater,

Winneshie county, Iowa. Here he was postmaster as well as miller, and his establishment was a popular center for a large region. He kept an open house for many a traveler in those early times. He was very devoted to Friends' principles, and to the interests of the society. He moved to a new state two different times, sacrificing a good business and a prospect of certain competency for what he believed to be his religious duty. He moved from Springwater to Leavenworth county, Kan. Here he was the agent, and his mill was made the depot for the distribution of supplies sent from the eastern states to the sufferers from the severe drought of 1860. Young Arthur began his schooling in the common schools of Crawford and Delaware counties, Ohio, and continued his studies in the common schools of Lenawee county, Mich. He then took a two years course—it might well be called a preparatory course for college—at the Raisin Valley seminary, near Adrian, Mich. His next step was to Earlham college, at Richmond, Ind., where he took the scientific course. All this training was secured only by the most persistent and indefatigable labor, for he was obliged to pay his own way through the schools. This he did by working during vacations, by the month, day, or hour, as he could get a job. Nearly all the time in college he taught classes in general or analytical chemistry to assist in paying his tuition. Besides this, he taught a village school; took charge of a small country store for the owner; and was bookkeeper, clerk and steward for a state institution. Having chosen the profession of medicine he took the medical course at the state university of Iowa. He was then made assistant physician of the same state institution in which he had served as bookkeeper, clerk and steward. His next service was that of physician and clerk to the Harrison institute, a training school for Indians at Chemawa, Or. He was then appointed to the position he has now held for more than fifteen years. Dr. Rogers is singularly modest in speaking of his valuable work for the feeble minded; he claims no original discoveries. But he has stood for principles, especially for the generous and humane care

of all mentally defective children, and for their training, when possible, to a condition of usefulness. He was probably the first in his profession to insist on combining industrial and manual training with school work. He was also the first to organize training classes for attendants to feeble minded children. He has also the distinction of being the editor of the only periodical in the English language devoted to the interests of the feeble minded, the journal of "Psycho Asthenics," published quarterly. He believes thoroughly in the retention of defectives in village communities, by the state, where they have a variety of occupations, under restrictions to protect society from increase of the class, and to protect such unfortunates from the misunderstandings and the mistreatment of society. Dr. Rogers is a member of several medical societies—the American Academy of Medicine; The Association of Medical Officers of the American Institutions for Feeble Minded Persons, of which he was president in 1890, and of which he has been permanent treasurer and secretary since 1894; The Minnesota State Medical Society; The American Medical Association; The American Medico-Psychological Association; The National Conference of Charities & Correction, being also chairman of the Section of Feeble Minded in 1889 and again in 1894; president Minnesota State Conference Charities and Correction in 1899; The National Educational Association, being in 1900 vice-president of the department of the society devoted to the interests of the feeble minded. In religion Dr. Rogers belongs to the Society of Friends, but affiliates with the Congregational church. His liberality is shown by the fact that notwithstanding his training he held the rank of first lieutenant of company "C," Iowa National Guard, and was sergeant major of the 5th regiment, to which the company belonged. In politics he has always affiliated with the Republican party, though independent in all local issues. In 1882 he was married to Phoebe A. Coffin, of Columbus, Kan. They have three children, Eloise Hazel, age 13; Helen Lola, age 11, and Arthur William Rogers, six years old.

AAKER, Hans H., mayor of Moorhead, Minn., was born on a farm near Ridgeway, Iowa, on the 16th day of April, 1862. His father, Hans O. Aaker, was born in Sauland, Telemarken, Norway, in 1825. He emigrated to America in 1848, settling first in Wisconsin and in 1851 removed to Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he was one of the early settlers and for fifty years a prominent and well to do farmer. Ragnild Aaker (née Gutehus), the mother of H. H. Aaker, was born in Hjertdal, Telemarken, Norway, and was married to Hans O. Aaker just before his emigration to this country. Young Aaker received a good primary education and entered Luther college at Decorah, Iowa, where he remained nearly four years, when coming to the conclusion that a business course would be better than preparation for the ministry, which at that time seemed to be the chief aim of the college, entered a business college at Decorah, graduating in 1882, and from the commercial department of the northern Indiana Normal school and business institute in 1883. Mr. Aaker then assumed charge of the commercial department of the Willmar seminary, a new school started at Willmar, Minn., by Prof. A. M. Hove, now a teacher at Augsburg seminary, Minnesota, Prof. H. S. Hilleboe, now principal of the schools at Benson, Minn., and Mr. Aaker. The Willmar seminary was one of the first schools of the kind in the Northwest and starting in 1883 with twelve students grew in five years to a school with an attendance of over two hundred and fifty. In 1888 Prof. Aaker decided to engage in business and resigned his school position and in partnership with a brother opened a mercantile house in Twin Valley, where a profitable business was carried on. In 1891 the Northwestern Lutheran College Association was incorporated and a school styled Concordia College was started at Moorhead. The record made by Prof. Aaker at the Willmar seminary was well known and the officers of the new school were very anxious to secure his services. Finally, after repeated refusals to consider the matter, he was induced to accept a position with this institution. In January, 1892, he assumed



HANS H. AAKER.

charge of the commercial department and two years later he was elected principal of the school. Concordia College is one of the most prosperous private schools in the Northwest and much of the success of the school is due to the system inaugurated by Professor Aaker. In political matters he is known as a Prohibitionist and he has taken an active part in the work of the party. While located at Twin Valley he was the party nominee for county superintendent of schools and lost by a narrow margin in a county where his party had but a small part of the vote. In 1892 he was the Prohibition candidate for secretary of state. In the spring of 1900 the business men of Moorhead requested Prof. Aaker to become a candidate for mayor. The city had been for many years the dumping ground of the drinking element of Fargo, N. D., a city across the state line, and under prohibition laws. The resorts barred from Fargo found a place in Moorehead, and, as no relief could be obtained from the regular nominees, the business men decided upon Prof. Aaker as the man to redeem the fair name of the city. He was elected by a plurality of eight votes over the opposing candidates.

The city of Moorhead has undergone a change under his guidance, and would not be recognized as the lawless place of a few years ago. Prof. Aaker was nominated for congress by the Prohibitionists of the Seventh congressional district, in the spring of 1900. He was also a candidate for the nomination of the People's party and had the support of the leading men of the party, but owing to saloon influence he was defeated for this nomination. Prof. Aaker, though defeated, ran ahead of his ticket, receiving more than double the votes cast for the nominee for governor. He is a young man yet and will be heard from in the future, not alone in politics but along educational lines. Prof. Aaker is a member of the United Norwegian Lutheran church of America. He was married September 5, 1900, to Miss Annette Peterson, for several years a teacher at Concordia College.

CAIRNS, Charles Sumner.—How what is deemed at the time an unimportant, or even a trivial, incident of life may determine a career, is illustrated almost daily. This small, potent factor, though so common, is never without interest. It is frequently recalled with pleasure, or regret, as it is related to subsequent events.

Charles Sumner Cairns, the brilliant attorney who was so conspicuous as the efficient supervisor of the twelfth United States census of the fifth congressional district of the state of Minnesota, may well have pleasant memories of the episode which established him in Minneapolis.

When a young man just entering upon his professional career, he selected the staid old city of Decatur, Ill., as a suitable place and formed an advantageous partnership with Judge Wm. E. Nelson. Mr. Cairns had friends in Minnesota. After a year's hard work he concluded to spend his short vacation with them. He was so delighted with the city of Minneapolis and its environments and prospects that what was meant for a casual visit, terminated in a permanent residence. This was in 1883. His marked pro-

fessional success is evidence that he has never had cause to regret the incident.

Mr. Cairns traces his American descent, on his father's side, to William Cairnes—or Careins, the archaic form of the name having an "e" in it—a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian who came to Maryland in 1774, and settled north of Baltimore, in what is now Jarrettsville. His son, also named "William" was born, grew up and married there. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. This son, about 1830, with a young boy, Robert, emigrated to Ohio and took a farm in Muskingum county. Robert grew up and received a better than common education, his district school studies being supplemented by some college training. He taught district school in Ohio, when a young man, and settled down to become a prosperous farmer. He was the father of Charles Summer Cairns, Charles' mother's maiden name being Mary A. Haynes.

On his mother's side Mr. Cairns is of Puritan stock. She descended from Samuel Haynes (or Haines), who came over in the ship "Angel Gabriel," which was wrecked on the coast of Maine in 1635. He, with eight others, founded the city of Portsmouth, N. H., and was a "selectman" of the town. One of his descendants (a lineal ancestor of Mr. Cairns) served under Washington four years in the Revolutionary War. Mary A. Haynes—afterwards Mrs. Robert Cairns—the mother of Charles, was a remarkable woman, distinguished for mental endowments and literary attainments. She was the author of a volume of poems of some note. Although for many years a great sufferer from rheumatism, she never lost interest in public affairs. Her memory was very tenacious, and she read with avidity everything accessible pertaining to the important questions of the day, and formed conclusions worthy of a seer. Judge John Haynes of the supreme court of California was her brother.

From these facts it is easy to discover how Charles S. Cairns came by his superior natural talents and intellectual trend. He was born on the home farm near Duncan's Falls, Muskingum county, Ohio, July 4, 1856. The



CHARLES S. CAIRNS.

district school which he first attended was a mile away. One of the established practices of the school was "speaking pieces" every Friday afternoon. His interest in these exercises first prompted in young Cairns the ambition to become a lawyer. He entered Muskingum College at New Concord, Ohio, in 1872, and received his A. B. degree in 1876, taking also in due course the master of arts degree. Having read law one year in the office of Roby, Outten & Vail at Decatur, Ill., he entered the law department of Michigan university, graduating as LL. B. in 1882. He began to practice at Decatur, as already stated. When he came to Minneapolis, in 1883, the year of the fateful visit, he formed a partnership with David S. Frackelton but soon, however, struck for himself and has conducted his practice most of the time alone. It is of a general character, covering civil, mercantile, and patent law; his patent cases leading him to practice in the Federal circuit courts in several states and in the United States supreme court.

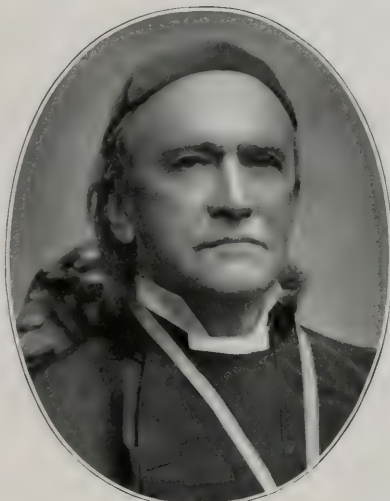
Mr. Cairns has taken an active interest in political affairs, as a stalwart Republican. He was elected to the legislature of 1893, where he was recognized as one of the ablest

of his party. He made his mark as a progressive legislator by introducing a bill to provide for the nomination of candidates by a direct vote of the people, dispensing with delegate conventions. This principle was afterwards embodied in the "primary election law" passed by the Minnesota legislature of 1899. Mr. Cairns being one of the authors of this law, he took great pains,—in public meetings called for the purpose—to explain its various provisions to the electors. His name will always be connected with this great reform which dethrones the political "boss" who had come to be regarded as the "sum of all villanies" in politics. His appointment as supervisor of the census mentioned, was made by the president on the recommendation of the business men of Minneapolis. Although the items of the schedule were more numerous than ever before required, the general results, under Mr. Cairns' direction, were the most accurate and satisfactory ever obtained, showing that his appointment was no mistake. He is a director of the Board of Trade, and a member of the Commercial club, the two organizations which represent the business interests of the city. He is a member and elder of the Westminster Presbyterian church, is married and has two sons, Millard S. and Carl A. Cairns. His wife's maiden name was Frances V. Shellabarger, daughter of one of the oldest families of Illinois, and a cousin of the late Judge Samuel Shellabarger, of Washington, D. C.

WHIPPLE, The Rt. Rev. Henry Benjamin, Bishop of Minnesota.—It is no exaggeration to say that Bishop Whipple, the subject of this sketch, has no compeer in the Northwest, if indeed in the world. Future generations may be pardoned for regarding the words of sober truth used by contemporaries in trying to depict his unique personality, as extravagant hyperbole, but the naked facts alone, without embellishment, cannot be expressed in the boldest manner without seeming, to those beyond his generation, as merely fulsome eulogy. Exaggeration, however,

is scarcely possible when dealing with his life and services in the Northwest. Henry Benjamin Whipple, who has been bishop of the Episcopal Church of Minnesota since 1859, was born at Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1823. His father, Hon. John Whipple, was a merchant of New York, and a staunch supporter of the old Whig party. The maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth Wager. She was the daughter of Hon. Henry Wager, one of the electors who chose Jefferson president of the United States. Of the ancestors on both the father's and mother's side, sixteen were officers in the Revolutionary and Colonial wars. Many of the family were noted for usefulness in church, state and country, one a signer of the Declaration of Independence. By virtue of the services of these ancestors Bishop Whipple is a member of both the Sons of the Revolution and of the Society of Colonial Wars of the United States, and is also the chaplain-general of both organizations. He was educated in the private schools of New York state, and holds the college degree of D. D. from Hobart and Racine colleges, and degrees of D. D. and LL. D. from the English universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Durham. When Bishop Whipple chose the ministry as his profession he took his theological course under the direction of Rev. Dr. William D. Wilson, afterward professor in Cornell University, Ithica, N. Y. He was ordained deacon in 1849 in Trinity church, Geneva, N. Y., by Bishop De Lancey, and ordained priest by the same bishop a year later in Christ's church, Sackett's Harbor, in the same state. In 1850 he was called to Zion church, Rome, N. Y. Under his rectorship the parish increased and grew so that he soon built a beautiful and substantial stone church. Here his power and influence over men was so recognized that he received calls from a number of wealthy parishes. But he refused them all. His unselfish devotion was conspicuously shown when he accepted an urgent call to go, at a smaller salary, to Chicago, where the field offered such a chance for work among a heterogeneous mass of men of all conditions of life that it seemed like a Macedonian cry.

Here his rare eloquence, persuasive power, courtesy, kindness and energy served to win all hearts. He seemed to neglect no class. He labored with prisoners and men of all nationalities. Among the Swedes he had great influence, devoting to them much time and labor. He established the free church system at Chicago. His efficiency, sound judgment, and judicial temper, together with his successful administration as a rector pointed him out as a natural bishop. A year after the organization of the state of Minnesota, he was by a unanimous vote elected first bishop of Minnesota, in 1859, and consecrated in St. James' church, Richmond, Va., Bishop Kenper being one of the consecrators. There probably never was a choice more thoroughly justified by results. It was in this position, by his devotion, sacrifices, courage, endurance, manliness, keen sense of justice, utter self-abnegation, and stainless integrity, that he rose to the spiritual grandeur he has attained. Every injustice found in him an instant antagonist. But it was more especially as the valiant champion of the Indians of the Northwest that he exercised his wonderful power against wrong. Like a true Knight of the Cross, he fought iniquity wherever found, but his almost single handed combat, by masterly pleas, addresses, and every personal influence he could bring to bear against the rascalities carried on under the system of Indian agencies, rises to the majesty of the heroic. His work of evangelizing the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, in which he was very successful, was greatly aided by the friendship he showed for their material interests. He secured their confidence so thoroughly that he was named "Straight Tongue," because he never lied to a red man. He became an authority on every phase of the Indian question, and he has been appointed by different presidents of the United States on important commissions, and has proved himself to be not only a spiritual guide of the first order, but a philanthropist of the practical sort, a statesman of sagacity, and a successful advocate and diplomat. As successful and as notable as his work has been among and for "Red men"—and which has been to him truly a "White



HENRY R. WHIPPLE.

Man's Burden"—his labors for the people of his own race have been greater, and the fruits of them will continue to grow when the Indians have disappeared as a race. His great school at Faribault will remain a monument of which not only any man, but a state, might feel proud. He laid the walls of the beautiful stone buildings of St. Mary's hall for girls, which he first opened in his own home; Shattuck Military school for boys; Seabury Divinity School, and the Cathedral of the Merciful Savior, the first Protestant cathedral erected in the United States. He has also largely directed the management of the schools to their present thriving condition. In 1871 the archbishop of Canterbury offered him the bishopric of the Sandwich Islands, but he declined it in the interest of these diocesan schools and his Indian work. He has been a trustee of the great Peabody fund for educational work in the South since 1873, being one of the vice presidents. He has received many honors in England, where he is not only esteemed, but revered. The opening sermon of the Lambeth Conference at Lambeth Palace, London, in 1888, was preached by Bishop Whipple. He has preached on special occasions at almost every cathedral of England. Queen Victoria in-

vited him as a guest to Windsor Castle, and afterwards she presented him with a portrait of herself and with a copy of her book, "Highland Journal." He was presiding bishop of the American church at the Lambeth Conference in 1897, and has so served several years at the church functions in the United States. He preached the sermon at the centennial of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York, in 1889. In 1899, on invitation to be present as the representative of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, he delivered an address at the centenary of the Church Missionary Society of England. At the request of the presiding bishop he visited Porto Rico in 1900 to examine the field for church work. He held the first protestant public service ever known in Cuba. When Bishop Whipple began his work in Minnesota in 1859, there were about 20,000 Indians in the state, his diocese spreading over an area of 81,259 square miles. For twenty-seven years, during the most rapid period of growth, Bishop Whipple did the work of this vast diocese alone, and did it efficiently. At the beginning there were no railroads. The immense amount of traveling necessary where every town in the state needed attention, can scarcely be imagined,—the hardships involved in the methods of travel—on horseback, in rude wheeled vehicles, in canoes—the rough accommodations for sleeping, often on the ground in the forest, and the exposure to summer heat on the prairies, and the snows and blizzards of winter. There was in fact no physical hardship that he did not cheerfully undergo to accomplish any mission which he felt was in the line of his duty. After years of this heavy burden-bearing, in which the conditions of life and travel had greatly changed for the better, he asked for an assistant. Mahlon N. Gilbert was appointed as his coadjutor in 1886. He was a bright, vigorous young man, but he died in 1899. Bishop Whipple is still hale and ready to undertake with energy any duty which falls to him. In addition to his labors in the episcopate, he has written much on the Indian question, and on miscellaneous subjects. His latest work is "The Lights and

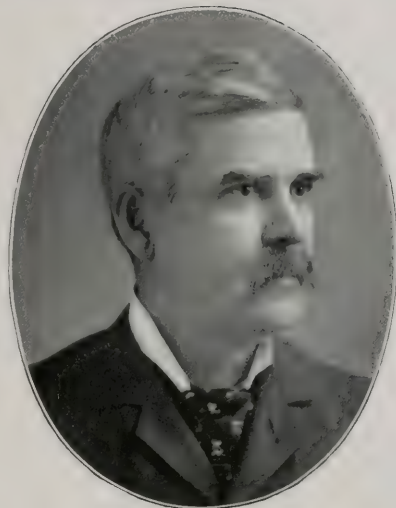
Shadows of a Long Episcopate," which is full of the spirit of the venerable bishop. He was twice married, and has four children, three married daughters and one son, Major C. H. Whipple, U. S. A. The bishop himself would, no doubt, have made an ideal soldier and general. He was, before he chose the ministry, interested in military affairs. He has been a general of the highest rank—when labors and achievements are considered—in the church militant, and deserves the highest rewards. His relations to the patriotic societies have already been mentioned. He is a member of the Victoria Institute of Great Britain.

COOPER, Walter.—The last thirty-five years have witnessed a marvelous transformation in the great Northwest, for during this short period the almost limitless region, for years known as the American desert, has been wrested from hostile tribes, and its vast area converted into rich, prosperous and productive states. The men who have accomplished these wonderful results, now presented to the view of those who roll across the boundless west in a luxuriant palace car, were, it is needless to say, men of iron, of restless activity, of more than ordinary endurance and persistency of purpose; for their achievements outrank the efforts perhaps of any previous generation since the first settlement of North America, when religion was the mainspring of their actions.

As a faithful private in the ranks of the early pioneers, Walter Cooper now deserves to rank as an officer in the army of those hardy veterans who with gallant hardihood hewed the way for "millions yet to be." He was but sixteen years of age when, in 1859, he reached the Rocky Mountain region. He was without the benefits of an education when he was first thrown amid the wild scenes and rugged men of Colorado, where he grew to manhood unfettered by classroom, but schooled for life's battle by the uncouth usages of the wildest and roughest of frontiers, where one's native ability is brought to a keen edge, and mere book learn-

ing does not add an iota to the scale of merit, as weighed by the discriminating hands of the pioneers. Worth it is that makes the man, where people are forced to estimate him in times of peril, and every hour is fraught with danger and imperiled life. Such was Mr. Cooper's school. Little time had he had to seek the polish of a higher education, but it would be erroneous to assume that he is lacking in this particular, for, with an unusually well-equipped mental reservoir, and expanded by his early training, Mr. Cooper's relentlessly active mind has gathered to it the attributes of the thinker and student, well able to present his views in the public prints and upon the rostrum.

Mr. Cooper was born in the town of Sterling, Cayuga county, state of New York, July 4, 1843, and was the third son of Andrew H. and Sarah E. Cooper. His paternal grandfather was of Irish descent, and his grandfather on the mother's side was of Scotch descent. Both father and mother were from the town of Argyle, Washington county, N. Y. Argyle was founded by Donald McGillvra, great-grandfather of Mr. Cooper, and was by him named for his birthplace, Argyle county, Isle of Mull, Scotland, where he was born in 1723, and whence he came to America,—first to Canada, as a private soldier in the British army. In 1752 he served with General Wolfe during the latter's campaign against the French, and fought under Wolfe on the plains of Abraham, September 13, 1759. This sturdy Scotch soldier gained an enviable reputation for courage and stability, and was honorably discharged, in the year 1759, after seven years' service. The original discharge is now in the possession of the Cooper family. After his discharge Donald McGillvra went directly to New York City, where he remained three years, and then located at the town of Hebron, in Washington county, N. Y. There he remained a number of years. Having cast his lot with the American party, he was set upon by Indians and Tories to such a degree that he was forced to abandon his home, and he finally joined the American army and entered the Revolutionary struggle. In 1789 he settled again in Washington county and founded the town



WALTER COOPER.

of Argyle, where he died in 1812, aged eighty-nine years. George Cooper, grandfather of Mr. Cooper on the father's side, and Daniel McGillvra, son of Donald McGillvra, grandfather on the mother's side, emigrated from Washington county, N. Y., to the town of Sterling, Cayuga county, N. Y., arriving April 27, 1827, and being among the early settlers in that section. George Cooper was of Irish parentage and served in the war of 1812, being stationed at Fort Oswego, where he was taken prisoner by the British squadron under Sir James Yeo, who bombarded and captured the fortress in 1814.

Andrew H. Cooper, father of Walter Cooper, was born at Argyle, Washington county, N. Y., in 1813, and married Sarah E. McGillvra, daughter of Daniel McGillvra, at the town of Sterling, Cayuga county, N. Y., October 30, 1832.

Sarah E. McGillvra was born in Washington county, N. Y., November 29, 1814. Mr. Cooper lived in the near vicinity of Sterling until 1845, when he emigrated with his family, consisting of wife and four sons, to Shiawassee county, Mich., where he died, June 24, 1851, leaving a wife and six sons. The oldest son was but sixteen years of age,

and upon him the care of this young family largely devolved. Shortly after the death of his father, at the age of eight years, Walter was sent to Lansing, Mich., to live with a maternal aunt, who promised to educate and care for him as her own. For three years the boy lived with this aunt, not having seen the inside of a school house. Becoming dissatisfied, he ran away from his aunt, and hence we find him, at the early age of twelve, working as a farm hand in summer and in the lumber camps in northern Michigan in winter,—depending entirely upon his own resources. Mrs. Cooper had in the meantime returned to New York, taking her second and three younger sons.

In the fall of 1858 Walter started west, reaching Leavenworth, Kan., in the month of November, where he passed the winter, driving team for the government and doing such work as he could find to do until February, 1859, when he engaged to drive a team across the plains to Pike's Peak, where he worked as a herder on a ranch. In the spring of 1860 he joined a prospecting expedition to the San Juan mountains. The party left Denver, Colo., early in May, and visited old Mexico. Returning to Colorado in the winter of 1861, our subject spent the summer and fall of 1862 near Colorado Springs, acting at times as scout for the First Colorado regiment. In November, 1863, he started for Montana (then Idaho), arriving at Virginia City in February, 1864, and engaging at once in mining in Alder Gulch. In May he became interested with Charles Cooper in a freight train, with which he started for Fort Benton to meet the steamboats,—expecting to return to Virginia City with freight. During 1864 the water was so low in the Missouri river that little freight reached Fort Benton, and he was forced to return with his teams empty. Arriving at Virginia City in August, he disposed of his train, fitted out a team with supplies for winter, and located and passed the winter of 1864-5 in the Missouri River valley, near Round Grove, spending the winter in hunting. In the spring of 1865 he engaged in mining at Nelson Gulch and other points, which occupation he followed with varying success until the fall of 1869,

when he settled in Bozeman, Gallatin county, Mont.

On the 19th of April, 1870, Mr. Cooper married Miss Mariam D. Skeels, only daughter of Nelson Skeels, of Boulder Valley, Jefferson county, Mont., and he has since resided at Bozeman. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have had one son and two daughters born to them, the son and one daughter having died in infancy; they have one daughter, Mariam Cooper, living, aged ten years.

In 1870 Mr. Cooper founded in Bozeman a mercantile house which became famous as the most complete establishment of its kind in the Northwest. He also engaged in the fur business in 1872, giving this branch of business such energy that, as a result of his efforts, Bozeman in three years became second in importance as a shipping point for fur robes and skins. Mr. Cooper invented and patented many improvements in firearms, and at one time manufactured the most famous long-range hunting rifle ever used in the west. He was selected as one of the incorporators of the city of Bozeman in 1883, on the adoption of the city charter, and was a member of the first city council; was nominated for mayor of the city of Bozeman by the Democratic city convention in 1888, but declined for business reasons. On the organization of the Board of Trade of Bozeman, in 1883, Mr. Cooper became its first president, in which capacity he served two years. In 1884 he was nominated by the Democratic district convention of the First judicial district, was elected to the constitutional convention as delegate at large, and was made chairman of the committee on privileges and elections. He was again nominated and elected to the constitutional convention in 1889, on the admission of Montana into the Union, and was made chairman of the committee on appointment and representation. As chairman of this committee Mr. Cooper reported and strongly advocated the adoption of the famous article giving one senator to each county. This article was bitterly opposed by delegates from populous districts, but was ratified by the convention after a fierce struggle, became a part of the constitution, and is thoroughly appreciated, especial-

ly by the less populous counties, being considered a safeguard against reckless legislation, and serving to dignify the senate and render it a more conservative body.

Mr. Cooper was selected by the state convention as a delegate at large to the National Democratic convention held at Chicago in 1892, was selected and served on the committee on credentials, espoused the cause of the regular delegates, Henry P. Henderson and John T. Coign, of Utah, against the contesting delegation backed by an influential club, in which contest Mr. Cooper developed rare qualities as a debater, showing, as well, a thorough knowledge of western affairs. The regular delegates were seated, and Mr. Cooper received a letter of thanks from the Utah Territorial Central Committee. Mr. Cooper was nominated as an elector on the Democratic ticket in 1892, and ran several hundred ahead of his ticket.

He was elected president of the State Pioneer Society in 1892, serving two years, and was elected president of the Pioneer Society of Gallatin county in 1893, serving one year. He served as a member of the legislature in 1895, and secured the passage of an act which made possible the erection and equipment of the buildings now occupied by the Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. He was appointed by Governor Richards, in 1892, as a member of the local executive board of the Agricultural College, serving six years.

In the business world, Mr. Cooper's foresight, courage, and, above all, his tireless energy, have won for him a position in the forefront. His associates say he was never known to express a doubt in the ultimate success of any enterprise in which he was interested.

When, in 1889, the city of Bozeman wanted a supply of fresh water for fire protection and domestic use, Mr. Cooper acquired the water right on Lyman Creek, organized the Bozeman Water Works Company, and caused the construction of the most perfect system of water works in the Northwest. He became vice president and one of the largest stockholders of the company. In 1884 he secured control of the coal fields on Rocky

Fork, and, together with Hon. Samuel Word, of Helena, brought about the building of the Rocky Fork & Cooke City Railway, and the development of this great coal field, with its limitless supply of the most excellent coal. From the inception of this enterprise to its completion,—covering a period of six years,—much of Mr. Cooper's time was occupied with it. As an enterprise bearing upon the general welfare of the state it will doubtless rank among the most important achievements of the last decade, and its history from start to finish stands in perpetual credit to the master mind of Mr. Cooper. As one familiar with almost every detail of this enterprise, the writer regards Mr. Cooper's connection with it as Napoleonic. The difficulties surmounted, the energy displayed, and the benefits accruing to the state at large make it a memorable page in Montana's history.

Mr. Cooper has, among other things, devoted some of his attention to mining. He organized and is president of the Bozeman Gold & Silver Mining Company. He was also instrumental in organizing the Bozeman Milling Company, operating one of the largest flouring mills in the state, and of this he was its first president, as well as its largest stockholder.

Mr. Cooper is identified with many other enterprises of a public and private nature. In politics he is a Democrat, and has taken a prominent part in the councils of his party since the formation of Montana as a territory, as well as rendering it and his beloved state valuable services whenever called on. Mr. Cooper took an active part in the political affairs which agitated Montana in 1898 and 1900. He was one of the principal factors in the conduct of the preliminary campaign which culminated in seating the regular Democratic delegates at the Kansas City convention, July 4, 1900. Later he successfully conducted the preliminary contest against the Amalgamated Copper Company, and secured for the regular Democratic party the control of the state convention, and was made its chairman. He was elected by the convention chairman of the State Central Committee, and conducted the great cam-

paing of 1900 against the united Republican and Independent Democratic forces of Montana, which were backed by the Amalgamated Copper and Standard Oil Companies, resulting in a complete victory for the regular Democratic national and state tickets, and the election of a large majority of the state legislature, insuring the election of two Democratic United States senators, as well as accomplishing the complete overthrow of the Amalgamated forces, which have so long controlled Montana. He has earned and deserves the reputation of being a skillful leader of men,—an organizer whose magnetism, personal courage and unceasing activity have always won and merited approval. Time and again he has led his party to victory, directing its movements with cool judgment and clever generalship.

Mr. Cooper has a pleasing and engaging personality. He is exceptionally well informed upon all subjects, and takes a lively interest in the welfare of the state, for Mr. Cooper's predominating characteristic is loyalty to his country. There is no man prouder of the American flag, more devoted to his country, or who feels like drawing himself to a greater height when he says, "I am an American, and from the state of Montana."

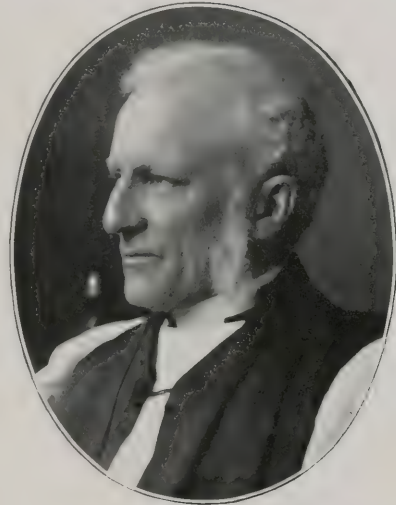
HARE, William Hobart.—No man is more thoroughly identified with the progress and development of the great Northwest than William H. Hare, D. D., S. T. D., bishop of South Dakota. His successful labors have been so largely in the Indian field that he has been called "The Father of Indian Missions" in that region—not that he was the first to undertake the work, but because of the enthusiasm and force which he brought to bear upon the work, the character of the fellow-laborers whom he rallied about him and the "boarding school" feature in missions to which he gave great prominence and which revolutionized the system of influence exerted, and made the results more permanent. His St. Paul's School for Indian boys at the Yankton Agency, was the first boarding school of any kind for either race, erected

within the limits of South Dakota. His labor in the white field is fully as significant. If he had no other monument than the All Saints' School for girls at Sioux Falls to indicate his interest in the state at large, it would be a worthy life achievement.

He completed twenty-five years of service as bishop January 9, 1898, and this fact was commemorated at the general convention of that year when, in a joint meeting of the House of Bishops and of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, he was presented with a handsome silver loving cup, and a minute placed on record in which this language was used: "The difficult task of mediating between the red man and the white he has discharged with consummate skill and tact. * * * * * Never a sentimental apologist for Indian crimes, he has been always and invariably a staunch upholder of Indian rights. The people and the government have learned to trust him as one who could be depended upon to tell them the whole truth."

Bishop Hare was born, May 17, 1838, at Princeton, N. J., to which place his father had moved from Philadelphia to take the rectorship of the Episcopal church. His father was the Rev. George Emlen Hare, D. D., LL. D., a professor in the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, and a member of the American Old Testament Committee, appointed under the direction of the Convocation of Canterbury, England, in 1870, to act with the English committee in revising the authorized version of the Bible. He was the nephew of the celebrated Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, famous for his scientific attainments. Francis Hare, bishop of Chichester, England, 1671-1740, was an ancestor. The American branch of the Hare family settled in Philadelphia in 1773. Bishop Hare's mother was Elizabeth Catherine Hobart, from whom he obtained his middle name. She was the daughter of Bishop Hobart, of New York, and through her mother, a grand-daughter of Rev. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, D. D., a distinguished churchman in colonial days. The founder of the Hobart family in America was Edmund Hobart, who came from Hingham, Norfolk

county, England, in 1633, to secure a more peaceful home than England then permitted nonconformists to enjoy. He founded and named the town of Hingham, Plymouth county, Mass. He had eight sons, six of whom graduated at Harvard, the newly established university of the colony. Five of them entered the ministry, a profession which attracted the Hobarts in the old country, also, the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, one of the family, being a clergyman of the Church of England, and a peer of the realm. The early education of the young bishop was obtained in the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, a school managed after the principles of the great Arnold of Rugby. To the influences surrounding him in this school he traces the interest and faith which he has shown and the methods which he has followed in education. Here he won high honors. He then entered the sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania, where he took rank in the "first class of distinguished students." Failing health and want of means compelled him to withdraw from college at the end of the junior year. He secured a position as assistant in a classical school and at the same time began his theological studies in the institution of which his father was the immediate head. It was founded by Bishop Alonzo Potter, and is now known as the Episcopal Divinity School. Here he was brought into immediate contact with that high sense of the value of moral education, earnest faith in the fundamental truths of Christianity and broad-mindedness which characterized the founder and his coadjutors. June 19, 1858, he was ordained deacon by Bishop Bowman. May 25, 1862, Bishop Alonzo Potter ordained him priest. While deacon he was assistant minister of St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, and then became rector of St. Paul's church, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. He married, October 30, 1861, Mary Amory Howe, daughter of the Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D. D., afterwards bishop of Central Pennsylvania, and a woman of rare force and beauty of character. She died a few years after marriage, leaving a son, who is now Dr. Hobart Amory Hare, a professor



WILLIAM H. HARE.

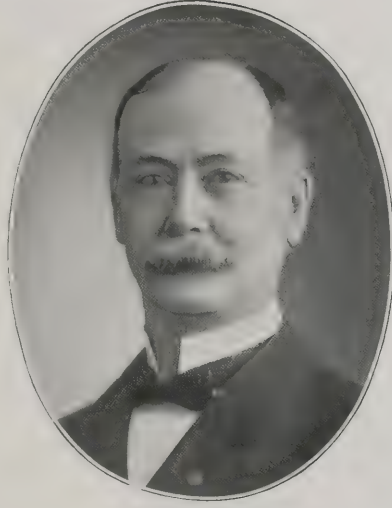
in the noted Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and the author of several well known standard medical works. In 1863, to seek a restoration of his wife's health, he went with her on a six months' visit to the great lakes of Minnesota, a visit which has a distinct relation to his settlement in after years in the great Northwest. On returning he took charge of St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, during the absence of the pastor. In 1864 he took charge of the church of the Ascension in the same city, and was later made its rector, and served in this capacity until 1870, when he was appointed secretary and general agent of the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church. In October, 1871, the House of Bishops elected Dr. Hare missionary bishop of Cape Palmas, and parts adjacent in West Africa. The House of Deputies, however, represented that his services in the office he held were invaluable, and induced the bishops to withdraw his nomination. In November, All Saints' Day, 1872, the House of Bishops again elected him bishop, with the title of Missionary Bishop of Niobrara, a district in Dakota Territory inhabited chiefly

by wild Indians. After some hesitation he accepted and was consecrated in St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, January 9, 1873. He received at the same time the degree of D. D. from Trinity and from Kenyon Colleges, and the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia College. Bishop Hare entered upon his duty with characteristic zeal and energy. He reached Yankton, Dakota Territory, April 29, 1873, at an unpropitious time, for it was just after one of the most memorable storms ever known in Dakota. The effects of it were seen in the carcasses of cattle which perished in it, and in the huge banks of still unmelted snow. Custer's cavalry, encamped near Yankton, had abandoned horses and camp equipment to seek shelter from the wild fury of the storm in the houses of the village. From Yankton the bishop passed up the river among the Indians and established himself at the Yankton Indian Agency, where, before the summer of 1873 was over, he had erected a stone building, which served as his home and a boarding school for Indian boys. He devised a light traveling conveyance, and snug portable tent and made himself familiar with his whole field, establishing mission posts and schools until the territory under his charge was well covered. At the General Convention of 1883, his jurisdiction was changed and extended so that it now includes the whole state of South Dakota, with the Santee Indian Reservation in Nebraska. His title was also changed to Missionary Bishop of South Dakota. At a special meeting of the House of Bishops, February 4, 1891, Bishop Hare was requested to go to Japan as its special representative to take charge of affairs there for six months or a year at his option. The Ghost Dance craze had disturbed the conditions in South Dakota and he was reluctant to go away, but the unanimity of the House of Bishops, coupled with a statement of the needs of Japan and of the fact that the bishops "were moved to the choice of the Bishop of South Dakota in view of his special fitness for the delicate and important mission on which he was going at their bidding," overcame his scruples. He held this special commission

for a year, making two visits to Japan and extending his second visit to the missions in China. Bishop Hare's administration has been marked by a great interest in education. Four industrial boarding schools for Indians, placed at different places in the Indian country of South Dakota, testify to his efforts in behalf of that race, and the All Saints' School at Sioux Falls—a boarding and day school for young ladies, which occupies one of the finest buildings in the Northwest, with his cordial interest in the public school system of the country, is proof of his broad sympathy with general education.

COMPTON, James.—In 1887, when a member of the state senate, Mr. Compton was appointed a member of a special senate committee of three, to draw and submit a bill for the establishment and government of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home. By virtue of the bill then reported the present institution exists and is governed. It seems exceedingly appropriate now that he should be commandant of the noble institution with which he was so closely connected at the outset, and that he should administer the rules and regulations founded upon the enactment which he was instrumental in providing. The generous provisions of the bill only reflected his sympathy for his old comrades, and his appreciation of their services. Mr. Compton was born near Meadville, Pa., January 14, 1840. His father, William Compton, a farmer in limited circumstances, was born in New Jersey and came to Crawford county with his parents about the year 1800. They settled near Meadville, and were among the first pioneers of that region. Mr. James Compton's great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, while his grandfather and father were both in the war of 1812; his brother in the Mexican War. Mr. Compton's son, William G., it may here be added, served in Company C, Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment during the whole period of the regiment's service in the Spanish War in the Philippines. Since Mr. Compton himself

served in the War of the Rebellion, it will be noticed that the family has the remarkable record of having one or more representatives in every war in which the nation has been engaged. This certainly speaks well for the public spirit and patriotism of the Comptons. Mr. Compton's mother's maiden name was Mary Buchanan. She was born in Pennsylvania of Scotch-Irish ancestors. Young Compton received his early education in the common or district school. He then entered the Meadville Academy and prepared for college. In 1860 he became a student in Alleghany College and remained there until 1861, when the war spirit carried him into the army. He enlisted at the first opportunity, April 19, 1861, for three months—as the call for troops limited the term—in the Meadville volunteers. November 2, 1861, he re-enlisted at Chicago, Ill., in Company C, Fifty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. March 3, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and April 7, 1862, he was made captain. He served with the "Army of Tennessee," and participated in nearly all of the battles of that army, from the capture of Fort Donaldson, in 1862, to that of Savannah, Ga., in 1864. He is a member of the Stanton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Fergus Falls, and was Department Commander of the State of Minnesota in 1890. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion and was Senior Vice Commander of the Commandery of Minnesota in 1899. He has served as colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Governors Hubbard, McGill and Merriam. It was in 1872 that he came to Minnesota and settled at Fergus Falls. The same year he assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Fergus Falls—the first and the oldest national bank northwest of Minneapolis—and became its cashier. He followed the business of banking at Fergus Falls until 1891. In the meantime he was county auditor of Otter Tail county from 1873 to 1877. He was elected to the state senate in 1882 and re-elected for another term of four years in 1886, making eight years' service. His efficiency as a member of the senate is indicated in some degree by at least two permanent and visible



JAMES COMPTON.

achievements. He secured for Fergus Falls the establishment and building of the third State Hospital for the Insane. His prominent service for the State Soldiers' Home has already been mentioned. President Harrison appointed Mr. Compton, in 1891, surveyor general of public lands for the state of Minnesota, which position he held until 1895. Before his term of office expired he was appointed assistant bank examiner for the state, which position he resigned, August 31, 1900, to accept the responsible duties of commandant of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, which office he now holds. He was married, September 25, 1866, to Louise Gould, of Erie county, Pa. They have three children—Mary, married to Frank J. Evans, cashier of the Fergus Falls National Bank; Margaret, who is a kindergarten superintendent; William G. Compton, the soldier of the Spanish War, as stated. In religion Mr. Compton is a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Republican, "past and present," as he states it. The honors which have come to him, his friends—and they are many—regard as only a natural tribute to the manly qualities characteristic of him in business and social life, as well as in public service.



ROBERT G. MORRISON.

MORRISON, Robert G., is of Scotch descent on both his father's and mother's side. He was born at Blair's Mills, Pa., in 1860. His father was David Harbison Morrison, whose ancestors emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland in the beginning of the eighteenth century, where he was born and educated. He was then apprenticed in the old-fashioned way to learn the mercantile business. When a young man, having graduated in the business, so to speak, he emigrated to the United States and found his first employment in a wholesale house at Philadelphia, where he remained until he had accumulated sufficient to start in business for himself. This he did at Blair's Mills, Pa. In 1872 he moved to Morning Sun, Iowa, and opened a general store, where he has since successfully conducted the business and become in very comfortable financial circumstances. The maiden name of Robert's mother was Margery B. McConnell, whose ancestors came from Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania, with many others of the race, in a very early day. Robert's grandfather was in the war of 1812, and later was a colonel of the Pennsylvania militia. The family ranks with the oldest in the

state. Young Morrison's education began in the country schools of the state of Pennsylvania. His instruction was continued in the common schools of Iowa—whither the family had moved—until he entered the high school at Morning Sun, Iowa, from which he graduated in 1876. The next year he spent in supplementing the high school course by studying Greek and Latin, to be prepared better for college. He entered the University of Iowa in 1877, where he distinguished himself by his proficiency. He was elected president of the literary society and was placed on the program of exercises in two of the annual exhibitions of the society, and was still further honored by his associates in being chosen valedictorian of the class for the "Class Day" exercises. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1882. In the fall of the same year he entered upon the study of law in the same university and graduated from the law department in 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, which admitted him to practice in all the state courts of Iowa and in the United States District and Circuit courts. In 1890 he took the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Iowa. He was also commissioned first lieutenant of the battery of the Iowa National Guards. In 1883 he moved to Minnesota and settled in Minneapolis, his present home, where he entered the office of Worrall & Jordan, and continued his study of law for another year. He then went into the employment of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the business office of the company at Minneapolis, where he remained until 1886, when he opened an office to practice law on his own account. He continued this practice for six years and then formed a partnership with Mr. Jayne, under the style of Jayne & Morrison. This partnership continued for four years, during which time the firm built up a large and lucrative business in commercial and corporation law, especially. On the dissolution of the partnership in 1896, Mr. Morrison resumed his practice alone, taking a more general practice. This he still continues, although commercial and corporation law predominates in his business. He has become a prominent citizen in

the best sense of the word, for he does not neglect his civic and social duties. He is an ardent Republican in politics; a member of the Westminster Literary Club, of which he was elected first president; the treasurer of the Minnetonka Ice Yacht Club, and an active member of the Westminster Presbyterian church.

HAYCRAFT, Julius Everett, is an attorney-at-law practicing at Madelia, Minn. He is a native of Minnesota and was born on a farm near Madelia August 26, 1871. His parents were well-to-do farmers and were early settlers, coming to the state in 1861. His mother, Sarah P. (Jolly) Haycraft, was born in Kentucky, as was Isaac Haycraft, the father of the subject of this sketch. They are both of English descent, their people coming to this country in an early day, locating in Maryland. The next generation went to Virginia, and their descendants were in turn seized with the migratory fever and came to Kentucky. The families next moved to Illinois, and here the young people were married. "Westward ho" was also their cry and they came to Minnesota and located near Madelia. Isaac Haycraft was an ardent supporter of the Union and served in Company F of the Second Minnesota Cavalry. Julius Haycraft was brought up on the farm and received a country school education. He determined to better himself, and came to Minneapolis to attend a business college. He then decided upon the law as a profession he would enjoy, and accordingly set out to become a lawyer. He entered the law office of Judge Cooley at Madelia, and under his supervision prepared for the state bar examination. He was admitted to practice in October, 1898, and in consequence of his office training was in a position to start at once. In January, 1899, Mr. Haycraft and Mr. E. H. Bither formed a partnership under the name of Bither & Haycraft and succeeded to the practice of Judge Cooley. The firm practices before all the courts and has succeeded in building up a lucrative practice. Mr. Haycraft has taken an active interest in political matters and is an ardent supporter of



JULIUS E. HAYCRAFT.

the Republican party. He was appointed postmaster at Madelia in 1899 and still holds the position. Mr. Haycraft is a member of the Sons of Veterans and is a prominent man in the order, and was from 1897 to 1899 a member, and secretary, of the council in chief of the national organization. He is a firm believer in the principles of the Masonic order and is a member of the lodge at Madelia, and has served as Master for three terms, an unusual honor for so young a man.

EDDY, Frank M., of Glenwood, Pope county, Minn., enjoys the distinction of being the first of Minnesota's native born to represent her in either branch of congress, and he is now serving his fourth term as member of congress from the seventh congressional district. Mr. Eddy is essentially a self-made man, and under any other form of government his talents would have gone unrecognized and he would not have been able to even secure a hearing. Mr. Eddy comes from excellent colonial stock which has not deteriorated with age. His father, Richard Eddy, was a farmer and teacher and was a son of Richard Eddy, an American



FRANK M. EDDY.

soldier in the War of 1812. The great grandfather of F. M. Eddy was previous to the Revolution an officer in the British colonial army. He resigned his position, and at the outbreak of the war became a captain of a Rhode Island company in the Continental army, and his commissions in both armies are now in the possession of a member of the Eddy family. Through his father's family on his mother's side Mr. Eddy can trace his lineage back to the youngest daughter of Roger Williams and through her to Peregrine White, the first white child born north of Virginia. The mother of the subject of this sketch was formerly Mary Eliza Sandborn, a daughter of G. T. Sanborn, a member of the 3rd Minnesota volunteers. Her ancestors also fought in the War of the Revolution. Her mother was a great granddaughter of George R. T. Hewes, one of the leaders in the "Boston Tea Party." Frank M. Eddy was born April 1, 1856, at Pleasant Grove, Olmsted county, Minn., and his early boyhood days were spent near the same locality. He attended the village schools whenever he was able and worked in a brick yard in order to earn the money necessary to keep up his studies. In 1868 he

moved with his parents to Pope, returning to Olmsted county in 1873 to attend school. In 1878 he became a school teacher and taught country schools for several years. In 1880 he returned to Pope county and taught school, and has since continued to reside there. In 1883 he became a land examiner or cruiser for the Northern Pacific railway. He was elected clerk of the district court in 1884, and held the position for ten years. He studied shorthand and also became court reporter for the Sixteenth judicial district. This position threw him in contact with people in all parts of northern Minnesota. Mr. Eddy acquired a thorough knowledge of the Scandinavian language, and his studies have repaid him many fold in enabling him to carry on a political canvass in a country district largely settled by Scandinavians. In 1894 Mr. Eddy received the nomination for congress in his district. At the time the office was filled by a Populist and the district was normally against the Republicans, but Mr. Eddy won out. He has been re-elected at each election since, and in spite of determined efforts to defeat him has increased his lead on every occasion. Mr. Eddy's success as a campaigner has been remarkable and his powers of endurance are wonderful. Mr. Eddy is regarded as one of the strongest men in the Minnesota delegation, and is a close observer and a thorough student of men and events, and his political future is deemed very bright. He is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Christian church, sometimes called Campbellites. He was married June 24, 1886, to Miss Frances Fraser, of Washburn, Ill., and has a family of five children, Ruth, Joyce, Jessie, Richard Fraser and Frances Marion.

WEISER, George Brosins, whose home is at New Ulm, Brown county, Minn., is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at Georgetown, Northumberland county, September 7, 1857. He adopted the profession of his fa-

ther, Charles S. Weiser, who was one of the best known physicians in Northumberland county, and a prominent man in the community. His wife, George B. Weiser's mother, Sarah Brosins, was a native of Georgetown, and the adopted daughter of George Brosins, of that place. He was a merchant and prominent business man of that locality. The Weiser family is of German extraction, and sprang in this country from Conrad Weiser, who came from Germany to America and founded the German settlement in Berks county, Pa. He was a man of great force of character, whose sterling qualities have been liberally transmitted to his descendants. The settlement which he founded left the impression of its institutions upon a wide surrounding region, and its influence is still a living force in the commonwealth. Conrad Weiser was appointed, by the colonial governor, an Indian agent. He learned the language of the Indian tribes, and, as interpreter, he settled many disputes and made treaties with the Indians. By his tact, firm integrity and sagacity, he won the confidence of the red men and exercised more influence over them than did any man of his day, so that he saved much bloodshed in the valley of the Susquehanna. Young George had favorable surroundings. He was liberally educated in the public schools, and, when old enough, attended the Freeburg Academy. From there he went to the Berrysburg Seminary, and finally took a complete literary course at the Sunbury Academy or Institute. His father died in August, 1861, so he began the study of medicine with Dr. B. L. Kerchner, who had much of George's father's practice. After having finished his preparatory studies with his preceptor, he entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia—there is no higher grade school of medicine in the world—and graduated March 12, 1879. Dr. Weiser also took a special course at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, and another at the Pennsylvania Dispensary for Skin Diseases. These might properly be called post-graduate courses, although they were pursued during his regular college course at the Jefferson. Immediately after graduating, he went



GEORGE B. WEISER.

to McKee's Half Falls, Snyder county, Pa., and began practice. He remained there until 1893, when he went to New Ulm, Brown county, Minn., where he has remained ever since, and has built up an extensive practice in surgery and medicine. In politics he is a Republican, and very early took an active part in public affairs. In Pennsylvania he represented Snyder county in the State Republican Central Committee. He was also elected coroner for the county, and served for three years. He was auditor of his town from 1881 to 1891. He is now a member of the board of education of New Ulm, and in 1896 he was made county physician of Brown county. He is a member of the Brown County Medical Society and the Minnesota Valley Medical Society. He belongs to the Masonic order, and has served as Master of Charity Lodge, No. 98, and as High Priest of New Ulm Chapter, No. 57, and is a Sir Knight Templar—belonging to Demolay Commandery, New Ulm. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the examining physician of Harmony Camp. He holds the same relations to the A. O. U. W., the O. D. H. S., and the W. C. O. F. He was

married to Sarah C. Schoch, daughter of George J. Schoch, of Selinsgrove, Pa., October 2, 1890. They have one child: Katherine Georgia Weiser, born January 2, 1900.

STERLING, Thomas, is a lawyer practicing his profession at Redfield, S. D. Mr. Sterling was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, February 21, 1851. His parents belonged to the agricultural class, and were a sturdy, hard-working, independent people. Charles Sterling, his father, is a progressive farmer and in good circumstances. He removed from Ohio in 1855 and located at LeRoy, McLean county, Ill., where he now resides. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His wife, Anna Kesler, is of German descent. Though Thomas had only the meager educational facilities afforded by the district school, and was compelled to work on the farm during the spring and summer months, his teachers were for the most part of a splendid type and from them he had received an inspiration to go beyond the limited training of a country school. When nineteen years of age, he entered the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., and in order to earn the means with which to complete the course he taught for three terms in the district school. During his term at college he was the winner of the sophomore prize essay, and was class orator on his graduation in 1875. He was a member of the Munsellian Literary Society of that institution. The two years following his graduation he was principal of schools at Bement, Ill., and devoted his leisure hours to reading law. In June, 1877, he entered the law office of Hay, Greene & Littler, at Springfield, Ill., for the purpose of taking up the study of the legal profession in earnest, and was admitted to the bar in June of the following year. He immediately began to practice at Springfield in partnership with Joseph M. Grout, a fellow-student in the same office, and was city attorney of Springfield in 1881-2. The healthful climate and the prospective settlement and rapid development of the then Territory of Dakota attracted the young lawyer, and in October,

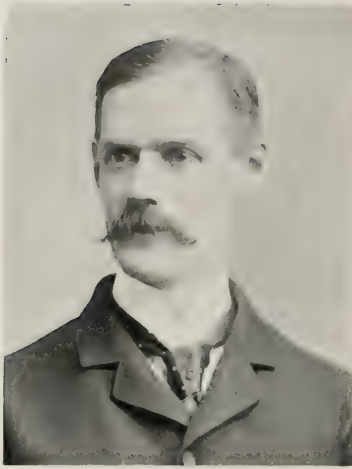
1882, he located at Northville, Spink county, S. D., where he at once engaged in the practice of law and in the real estate business. In 1886 he was elected district attorney of Spink county and in 1887 removed to Redfield, where he has since resided. In January, 1891, he formed a law partnership with Mr. W. A. Morris, under the firm name of Sterling & Morris, which continued until January, 1901. Mr. Sterling has succeeded in building up an extensive law practice, and is regarded as one of the leading lawyers of South Dakota. He has been engaged in a number of important civil cases affecting public interests, and relating to questions of procedure in the new state. He was made president of the South Dakota Bar Association at its meeting in February, 1901. In politics he has always been a Republican. He was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1883 and 1889, and was chairman of the judiciary committee in the latter convention. He was also a member of the first state senate in 1889-90, and served as chairman of the judiciary committee in that body. In the following year he was a candidate before the legislature, though not previously, for the United States senate. He was defeated by the combined Populist and Democratic votes which were given to Senator Kyle. He is a member of the Masonic and A. O. U. W. fraternities. His church connections are with the Congregational body. In 1887, he was married to Anna Dunn, at Bement, Ill. She died in 1881. In 1883, he was again married, to Mrs. Emma R. Thayer, of Northville, S. D. He has one child, Cloyd Dunn Sterling.

HANNA, Louis Benjamin, is a resident of Fargo, N. D., where he is prominently connected with the banking interest of the state. He was born August 9, 1861, at New Brighton, Pa. His mother was Margaret A. Hanna, née Lewis, and was a descendant of a prominent French Huguenot family, that came to this country in an early day. Jason R. Hanna, the father of the subject of this sketch, although of Quaker descent, forsook

his principles for the sake of his country, and enlisted during the Civil War in the 143d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was lieutenant colonel of the regiment. He died shortly after the war as a result of the hardships and exposure. The boyhood days of Louis B. Hanna were spent in Cleveland, Ohio, Pittsfield, Mass., and New York City, and he received an excellent common school education in the schools of these cities. He came to North Dakota in 1881, when he was a young man of twenty, and for over a year ran a farm near Hope. He came to the conclusion that farming was not to his liking, and in the fall of 1882 removed to Page, and engaged in the lumber business, which he followed until 1886, when, perceiving the opportunities offered in banking, became interested in the State Bank of Page. He is now president of the bank and also president of the First National Bank of Cooperstown. He gradually became interested in other banks in the state, and in 1899 removed to Fargo to become vice president of the First National Bank of Fargo. Mr. Hanna has had a varied experience in both mercantile pursuits and banking, and has come to be recognized as an able man in the various lines of commercial activity. Mr. Hanna has always been a believer in the principles of the Republican party, and has taken a prominent place among the leaders in North Dakota. He was postmaster at Fargo from 1887 to 1894, and has represented the people of North Dakota in both branches of the state legislature. In 1894 he was elected a member of the house, and his efforts were such that the people of his district rewarded him by electing him to the senate in 1896, for a four years' term, and as senator he was interested in much of the important legislation passed during his term. He served as chairman of the Cass County Republican Central committee during the campaign of 1900. Mr. Hanna is a member of the Masonic order, and is still a member of the Hiram Lodge, No. 20, at Page, of which he is a Past Master. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a Knight Templar. He also belongs to the Scottish Rite bodies, and is a Shriner, having joined

El Zagal Shrine at Fargo. Mr. Hanna is an attendant of the Baptist church. He was married in November, 1884, to Lottie L. Thatcher, of North Adams, Mass., and has had a family of three children, Margaret, who died in 1894; Jean E. and Dorothy L.

DARE, Arthur Newman, is a very prominent newspaper man and Republican politician residing at Elk River, Minn., where he is editor and publisher of the Sherburne County Star News. Mr. Dare is regarded as one of the best exponents of country journalism in the state, and the opinions advanced in his editorials are widely quoted and commended. He was born in Jordan, Onondaga county, N. Y., May 25, 1850. Alfred Dare, his father, came to this country in 1838 from Wales, where the family can be traced back to as far as 1545. His occupation was that of a miller. He married Mary Matilda Allen, a native of Vermont. The family came to Minnesota in 1867 and located in Minneapolis. Young Dare received a good common school education in his native town and a few terms in the village academy. He entered the employ of the Minneapolis Tribune and learned the trade of a printer. In 1867 a spirit of wandering seized him and he decided to become a sailor. He joined the crew of a whaling vessel from Bedford, Mass., and was gone for over two years, and had many exciting adventures in the Pacific ocean. He visited in many foreign countries and finally decided to return to Minnesota, and located at Elk River in 1874, where he was employed as a printer on a local paper. He became local editor for the Elk River Star and purchased a half interest in the paper. The following year he became sole owner. In 1876 he purchased the Elk River News and consolidated the two publications under the name of the Sherburne County Star News. Mr. Dare has always been a Republican and has served the party in many ways. He was chairman of the Republican County Committee of Sherburne county from 1884 to 1896. In 1894 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature; his work was



ARTHUR N. DARE.

such that he was re-elected in 1898 and made speaker of the house for the session of 1899, which position he filled with great credit to himself and his district. Mr. Dare was appointed to take charge of the United States census of 1900 for the Sixth congressional district of Minnesota and made many new friends by the satisfactory way in which he performed his duties. Mr. Dare is a man who will be heard from again in political circles, for his abilities are such that the people of the state will still further reward him. Mr. Dare was married in 1878 to Susan May Albie, and he has a family of three children, Daphne D., Susan and Lawrence A. He is a member of Sherburne Lodge of Masons, and of the lodge of Elks at St. Cloud.

CAMPBELL, James Gray, of Dickinson, N. D., is a native of Scotland. His father, Blair Campbell, was for many years a dealer in boots and shoes in the city of Edinburgh, and towards the close of his life came to America. His wife's maiden name was Isabella Gray. The subject of this sketch was born in Edinburgh, and received his early

education in that city. He emigrated to America when still a young man, and located at Cass county, Ill. June 17, 1861, he was mustered into the service of the United States as sergeant of Company F, Nineteenth Illinois Infantry. He served with that organization and was mustered out with it at the end of its three years' term of service, at Chicago, Ill., as captain of his company, taking rank as such from January 2, 1863, the day when his predecessor in command, the gallant Captain Knowlton H. Chandler, was killed at the battle of Stone River, while leading his company in the charge of the Nineteenth Illinois upon the advancing enemy in response to the call of General Negley: "Who'll save the left?"—a charge which did save the left of Rosecrans' army and led to final victory. Mr. Campbell then devoted himself to the study of law, and after his admission to the bar went to Michigan and began the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1882, he came west and settled in Stark county, N. D., taking up a government claim. He followed agricultural pursuits, however, for only the short period of two years, when he again turned his attention to the legal profession. He served as judge of probate and district attorney during territorial days, and since 1889, when North Dakota was admitted to statehood, has served ten years in the office of county judge of Stark county. Judge Campbell was one of the three commissioners appointed to organize this county. He is a Republican in politics, and has been a member of that party ever since it was organized. His fraternal connections are with the Masonic body and the I. O. O. F. He is an adherent of the Presbyterian church. Judge Campbell was first married to Martha Hitchcock; two children were born, one died in youth, the other, Archibald James, now resides at Danville, Ill. He was again married at Muskegon, Mich., to Alice Davis, and nine children have been born to them: Clyde Leith, Glenlyon Drysdale (died in infancy), Alice Isabella, Nina Lucy, Clarence Argyle, James Douglas, Clementine Corenia, Ione Genevieve, and Theodore Blair.

HALL, William Asbury.--It is not long since it was thought necessary in the Northwest to take any case requiring skillful surgery to some eastern city for a critical operation to be performed. It would have been considered presumptuous to trust any surgeon of merely local repute in any operation thought to imperil life. The establishment of hospitals and the accumulation of medical and surgical talent, fostered by the necessity of such skill, have changed all this. Some of the men who labor in this field have won a wide celebrity by reason of noted cases which they have successfully treated and managed, so that there is no longer a question as to the efficiency of the Northwestern medical and surgical service, both in hospital and private practice. William Asbury Hall, the subject of this sketch, is prominent among the men who have wrought this change. He was born in Aurelius, N. Y., June 17, 1853. His father was a farmer in only moderate circumstances. His mother's maiden name was Mary Jane Caldwell. The paternal side of the family descended from the Fairfield branch of Halls, who came to this country from England in 1639, and first settled in Connecticut. They were active and conspicuous in the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812. It was a family noted for its learning and scholarly work, rather than for its ability to accumulate property and great wealth. The maternal side of the house of Dr. Hall was of Hollander descent from progenitors who came from Holland and settled in New Amsterdam—now New York—and afterwards spread into the celebrated Mohawk Valley, New York. Willam Asbury Hall received his primary education in the common schools, and his academic training in the Auburn (New York) Academic High School. He passed successfully the literary examination of the board of regents of the University of the State of New York when only fourteen years of age. Two years later he began to teach mathematics and continued this work for three years, when he entered the office of Dr. A. S. Cummings, of Cayuga, N. Y., and began the study of medicine. In 1872 he entered



WILLIAM A. HALL.

the Albany Medical College and graduated December 23, 1875. That his early, it might be said precocious, proficiency was maintained in his professional studies seems certain, for he took the "Obstetrical Prize" and received a special honorable mention for his graduation thesis on the subject, "Inflammation." Immediately after graduation, though only twenty-two years of age, he received, after a competitive examination, the appointment of senior resident physician and surgeon of the Albany (New York) Hospital, where he remained until 1877, when he settled at Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y., and engaged in the general practice of his profession. As a result of his thorough preparation and his hospital experience, he soon secured a large practice. In 1881 he read a paper on "Uterine Fibroids" before the New York State Medical Society, and exhibited a specimen weighing three pounds and nine ounces, removed from a patient, per vaginam, by cutting through the cul-de-sac of Douglas, the patient recovering. This was the second operation of the kind reported in medical literature, the first being done in 1876 by Dr. Vanderveer, of Albany, N. Y., at which ope-

eration Dr. Hall was present and assisted. In 1885 he read a paper before the same society on "Extra Uterine Pregnancy," calling attention to its unrecognized frequency and recommending laparotomy for its relief, exhibiting also a specimen. From these facts it was very natural that he should gain a wide celebrity throughout northern New York. For this reason he was called as a medical witness by the state in several murder trials. In 1885 he was elected president of the Oswego (New York) Medical Society. The next year he removed to Minneapolis, and in 1888 was appointed professor of medical jurisprudence in the Minnesota Hospital College, Minneapolis, and also attending surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital of the same city. At this institution, in 1888, Professor Hall successfully removed a kidney for sarcoma, this being the first nephrectomy performed in the state. In 1894 he was elected president of the Hennepin County Medical Society. From 1894 to 1899 he held the chair of Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Medical Department of Hamline University. The year 1901 finds him attending surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital and the Minneapolis City Hospital, consulting surgeon of Asbury Hospital and consulting physician to the Northwestern Hospital, and in the continual general practice of medicine and surgery, as he does not look favorably on the so-called specialties in medicine. He has always been a Republican in politics, and permitted himself once to be elected coroner of Oswego county, N. Y. He is an active member of various national, state and local medical societies. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1880 he was married to Miss Ida A. Dickinson, of Lowville, N. Y. They have two children, Leroy and Helen Hall.

MCCLEARY, James Thompson. — It would not be very far from the truth to say that no man contributed more to the defeat of the financial heresies and the downfall of Bryan in the campaign of 1896 than James

Thompson McCleary, congressman from the Second district of Minnesota. Long before Mr. McCleary entered into the domain of politics, as a student and teacher of history and civics, he took a deep interest in the live economic questions of the day and in constitutional and international law. To these extremely complex subjects he brought all the enthusiasm of youth, and pursued their study with great diligence and intelligence. This early training peculiarly adapted him for a discussion of the "silver" question, and without additional preparation to immediately place him in prominence as a defender of the gold standard and as one of the accredited spokesmen of the Republican party. In the closing debate on the currency question in the Fifty-fourth congress, Mr. McCleary made a speech in response to one by Mr. C. A. Towne, then congressman from the Sixth district of Minnesota, that directed particular attention to him as a deep thinker and student of the financial question. The array of facts that he brought against Mr. Towne's arguments, and his clear and logical statements brought him at once into a position of national prominence. This speech was printed by the million copies, and of all the literature sent out by the sound money campaign committee it did the best service. His speeches on the platform, too, in that campaign, were forcible and convincing and gave him a national reputation as an authority on economic and financial questions. But this does not mean to say that Mr. McCleary's ability had not been recognized before the memorable campaign of 1896. His home state had recognized that in Mr. McCleary they had a capable and efficient representative in congress. He is not a man who is addicted to much speaking, but what he has to say he says well. He inspired a warm feeling of respect among his colleagues in the Fifty-third congress by two noteworthy speeches that revealed to them the ability of the representative from Minnesota. One of these speeches was against the repeal of the federal election laws, a subject which his extensive and thorough-going study of constitutional history and constitutional law had well fitted him to discuss; the other was on

the tariff, in which he made a clear and forcible presentation of the fundamental principles on which the doctrine of protection rests. Mr. McCleary was first elected to congress in 1892, and has been re-elected to that body at every general election since, with an ever-increasing vote. He received the largest majority in 1900 ever given in any district in the state, where there was a contest. The election was a veritable land slide. He did strenuous work for his party in this campaign and contributed in no small measure to the immense vote polled by Mr. McKinley. He is a Canadian by birth, and was born in Ingersoll, Ontario, on February 5, 1853. His father, Thompson McCleary, was an architect and builder. His mother's maiden name was Sarah McCutcheon. He attended the common schools and the high school of his native town, where his painstaking study and hard work won him the respect of his teachers. From there he went to Montreal and entered the McGill University, where his education was completed. He came to the United States shortly before coming of age, and settled in Wisconsin. He entered here upon the vocation that he followed up to the time he received his election to congress. He began teaching school in that state, winning such respect for himself as a student and teacher that he was elected in the course of a few years to the superintendency of public schools of Pierce county. His active interest in teachers' institutes soon won for him considerable reputation as a champion of the newer and better methods of education, and the quality of his work stamped him as a man of mark. He was offered in 1881 the position of state institute conductor in Minnesota and professor of history and civics in the state normal school at Mankato. This offer was accepted, and he held these positions until his entrance into the field of active politics. He took an active interest in educational work of all lines, and during his vacation seasons he conducted teachers' institutes in Wisconsin, Dakota, Virginia, Tennessee and Colorado. As a result of his deep research of economic questions, Mr. McCleary published in 1888 a work entitled "Studies in Civics." This was fol-



JAMES T. MCCLEARY.

lowed in 1894 by "A Manual of Civics." Both these books are of considerable merit and are used at the present time as text books in the best schools of the country. In 1883 he served as secretary of the Minnesota Educational Association, and as its president in 1891. In 1892 political conditions in Mr. McCleary's home district were such as to favor his candidacy for congressional nomination. His studies of economic questions had naturally imbued him with the ambition of being placed in a position where he might make a practical test of his theories. He had made a host of warm personal friends in all parts of the Second district, and they soon evinced their friendship by active work in his behalf with the result that he easily secured the nomination. He was elected by a large majority. His constituents have recognized the faithful work performed by their representative in congress and have returned him to congress at the end of each term practically without opposition. This honor has been most worthily bestowed. He has not only looked after the interests of his home district and given perfect satisfaction in that direction, but he has risen to a position of national

prominence, as already noted. He is recognized as one of the leading members of the lower house of congress and his colleagues regard him as an authority on the great questions of the day. Mr. McCleary was reared in the Presbyterian church. He was married in 1874 to Mary Edith Taylor. Their union has been blessed with one son, Leslie Taylor, who acts as his father's private secretary. The family home is in Mankato.

McGILL, Andrew R.—Hon. Andrew Ryan McGill, governor of Minnesota in 1887 and 1888, the years of the greatest development and general prosperity in the history of the state, was born at Saegertown, Crawford county, Pa., February 19, 1840. He is of Irish and English ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Patrick McGill, came from County Antrim, Ireland, to America about 1774, when but twelve years of age. He was, with an older brother, connected with the American army during the war of the Revolution, and after the war settled in Pennsylvania, first in Northumberland county, and later emigrating to the western part of the state, where he secured a large tract of land in what subsequently became Crawford county. This land became the "old homestead" of the McGill family, and the first house built thereon by Patrick McGill still stands on a part of the present site of Saegertown. Governor McGill's father was Charles Dillon McGill, and the maiden name of his mother was Angeline Martin. She was of Waterford, Pa., a daughter of Armand Martin, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a granddaughter of Charles Martin, of English birth, who served in the patriot army during the war of the Revolution and after the war was appointed by Washington an officer of the Second United States Infantry. Subsequently he resigned from the regular army and became a major-general of Pennsylvania troops. Governor McGill's mother was a woman of strong character, of high Christian conduct, and rare mental qualities. She died when he was but seven years of age, but not before she

had impressed some of her characteristics upon him, and in effect shaped the course of his life. The boy who was to become the governor of a great commonwealth was reared to young manhood in his native valley of the Venango, a rather secluded locality, "far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife." His education was received in the public schools and at Saegertown Academy. These were good schools, practical and thorough, and he was a good student, studious and industrious, and made the most and the best of them. When he was nineteen years of age—or in 1859—he set out in life on his own account. He had not much to begin with aside from his education, and he did that which he could do best. He went to Kentucky and engaged in teaching school. He was successful as a teacher, but in a year or so, when the war clouds began to lower, Kentucky became an unpleasant place of abode for a Northern man of Union sentiments, and, in the spring of 1861, the war of the Rebellion having begun, he returned to the North. He then decided to go to the Northwest, and June 10, 1861, arrived in Minnesota. Again he engaged in teaching and became principal of the public schools of St. Peter. The following year, or August 19, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army in Company D, Ninth Minnesota Infantry, and was made orderly sergeant of the company. His muster-in dated from the second day of the great Indian outbreak, in whose suppression his regiment took part. A year later, owing to protracted and serious ill-health, he was discharged from the service for disabilities. Not long after leaving the military service he was elected superintendent of schools for Nicollet county, and served two terms. He now became a somewhat prominent public character. In 1865 and 1866 he edited and published the St. Peter Tribune, a Republican paper, with which he was connected as publisher for several years thereafter. He was elected clerk of the district court for Nicollet county and served four years, and during this time studied law under the instruction of Hon. Horace Austin, then judge of the district court, by whom, in 1868, he was admitted to the bar. Two

years later, when Judge Austin became governor, Mr. McGill was appointed his private secretary. In 1873 he was appointed state insurance commissioner, and by successive reappointments held the position for thirteen years. The acceptability of his service and its general efficiency may be inferred from its length. His reputation as an authority on insurance became far-reaching, and his reports are yet regarded as among the most valuable ever issued on the subject. In 1886 the Republicans nominated him for governor. The canvass that followed was one of the most active and the election one of the closest in the history of the state. The temperance question was to the fore, and the Republican party had declared for local option and high license. The friends of the saloon did not want a high license system, and the Prohibitionists did not want a license system at all, and so both these elements were against McGill. His Democratic opponent had the support of all the liquor interests, both inside and outside of the Republican party, as well as that of large numbers of the Prohibitionists, who took this way of resenting the proposition of any state license whatever. McGill was a man of unassailable character, and manly deportment, and conducted his campaign upon a dignified plane. He was elected, and under all the circumstances his election was a great triumph for the principles he advocated, and for himself personally. He was one of the best chief executives the state has ever had. His administration covered a period when the state was being developed and improved as never before or since, when its business interests were being most rapidly advanced, when it was busiest and most bustling. The records and the history of his term show what was accomplished. One of the most important laws enacted under his administration was that known as the high license law. This aimed at the better control of the liquor traffic, and has become the model for similar legislation in other states. It was the principle involved in this law on which the campaign was fought out, and Governor McGill, having won the election, insisted on the passage of the law; and it was through his ef-

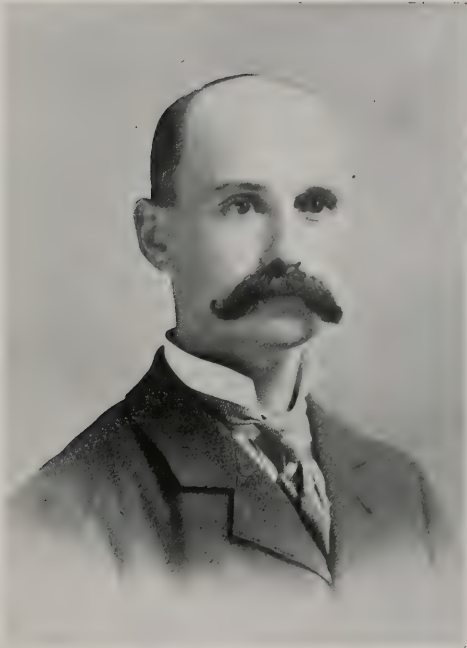
forts and influence that the legislation was secured. Of its wisdom and salutary workings it is perhaps sufficient to say that its repeal has never been attempted. Other important measures placed on the statute books during Governor McGill's administration were the present railroad laws relating to transportation, storage, and grading of wheat; the watering of railroad stock, etc.; temperance legislation was materially strengthened and improved; the tax laws were simplified; contracts detrimental to labor were abolished; the State Soldiers' Home and the State Reformatory were established; the Bureau of Labor Statistics was created, and numerous other important measures were inaugurated. Governor McGill may await with unconcern the judgment of posterity upon his administration. Upon his retirement from the chief executive's chair, Governor McGill became engaged in the banking and trust business, from which he finally retired in 1896, on account of ill-health. At present he is not in active business, although he is vice president and director in two active concerns, one a loan and the other a manufacturing company. He is also state senator from the Thirty-seventh senatorial district of Minnesota, having been elected in 1898 for the regular term of four years. He resides at St. Anthony Park, a suburb of St. Paul, where he has a pleasant home. Governor McGill has been twice married. His first wife was Eliza E. Bryant, a daughter of Charles S. Bryant, A. M., a lawyer and an author of some prominence, formerly of St. Peter, and whose history of the Sioux war in Minnesota is regarded as the best on the subject. She died in 1877, leaving two sons, named Charles H. and Robert C., and a daughter named Lida B. McGill. The oldest son, Captain Charles H. McGill, served during the Spanish war as assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain. In 1880 Governor McGill married Mary E. Wilson, a daughter of Dr. J. C. Wilson, of Edinboro, Pa. By this marriage there are two sons, named Wilson and Thomas McGill. The ex-governor is a gentleman of admirable personal qualities. Plain, unassuming, frank and open, he at-

tracts acquaintance and admiration at one and the same time. He has a quiet, dignified manner, but is readily accessible to all, regardless of rank or station. He is a man of large information and of sound ideas, a staunch friend, and firm in his convictions. He does not know how to be a trimmer and a trickster, and does not care to learn.

In June last, on the recommendation of Senator C. K. Davis, Governor McGill was appointed by President McKinley postmaster of St. Paul, which position he now holds.

RANDALL, Eugene Wilson.—It may truly be said that the magnificent proportions to which the annual exhibit given by the Minnesota State Agricultural Society at Hamline, has grown, is largely due to the untiring efforts of Eugene W. Randall, its secretary. He has been actively connected with the society since 1887, and as its secretary since 1895. During that time the annual exhibition has grown from what would now be called an ordinary country fair to one that may be held in favorable comparison with that given by any other state in the union. Mr. Randall was born in Winona, Minn. January 1, 1859. He comes from old colonial stock, his parents, Albert D. and Maria Jayne Randall, being descended from families that located in New York state in the early days of its settlement. Mr. Randall's father died in November, 1859, and about two years later his mother was married again to J. B. Stebbins, of Utica, Minn. Eugene W. was brought up on his foster-father's farm, attending the district schools, and later the high school in St. Charles and the state normal school at Winona. He graduated from the latter institution in 1879, and was chosen principal of the public schools at Morris, Minn. During his term as principal he organized the Morris high school under the state high school act. He resigned his position at the end of two years to engage in newspaper work and give his undivided attention to the Morris Tribune, which he had purchased. The Tribune thrived under his management and grew to be an influential

publication, with a large circulation, especially for a country paper. In 1888 he disposed of the Tribune, and purchased what is known as the Spring Lawn Farm, a well-equipped place of 400 acres, near Morris, which he still owns. Farm work has always had an attraction for him, and he applied to it the latest scientific methods, with the result that he has one of the most productive and thoroughly appointed farms in western Minnesota. He was actively interested in the work of the Stevens County Agricultural society during his residence in Morris, and served one term, also, as secretary of the Morris Driving Park association. In 1887 he was appointed assistant secretary of the Minnesota State Agricultural society, since which time he has devoted a major portion of his attention to its affairs. In 1893 he was elected one of its board of managers, and in 1895 was chosen secretary of the society, which position he has held ever since. His work as secretary has been successful to a marked degree. He has made a thorough study of the varied resources of the state, and has studied new methods and exhibited a remarkable ability in devising new and practical plans for presenting them in an attractive way at the state fair grounds. The forty-first Minnesota state fair, held in 1900, was without question the biggest, most complete, and most interesting exhibition of the state's industries ever held, and from a financial standpoint was an unqualified success. Mr. Randall has also taken a deep interest in the state's development and has given his aid to every movement calculated to encourage immigration to it. In politics Mr. Randall has always been a consistent and active Republican. In 1891 he was appointed postmaster at Morris by President Harrison, and served in that capacity for one term. He has also served as a member of the state central committee, and as chairman of the Stevens county committee. He was married in 1882 to Miss Eudora Stone, of Morris, the youngest daughter of Hon. and Mrs. H. W. Stone. Mr. and Mrs. Randall have four children, Clarence, Ward, Frank and Martha. One child, Dorothy, died when less than two years old. The family have their residence



EUGENE W. RANDALL.

upon the state fair grounds at Hamline, a residence there being required by reason of his official position in connection with the state agricultural society.

TROBEC, Rt. Rev. James.—It is practically impossible, within the limited scope of a biographical work of this kind, to give any clear conception of the duties of a bishop of the Catholic church, or to form any estimate of the real services to humanity performed by this faithful servant of the religion of Christ. That his influence for good is incalculable may be readily understood. Men who occupy such exalted positions are accorded this honor only when they have demonstrated eminent capacity for the great responsibilities of the office. Preparatory training of the most thorough and complete character, lasting over a long term of years, is the first and pre-eminent qualification for the man who seeks to enter the priesthood. Then follow a life of self-denial, a life of devotion to the spiritual and temporal needs of the people whose adviser and counsellor he has become by virtue of his office, the carrying of burdens to lighten those of others—these and many more are the crucibles in which the priest's soul is tried, and from which, if he emerge with strengthened moral fibre and increased mental power, he may rise to greater authority in the church and have larger responsibilities entrusted to his care. Rt. Rev. James Trobec, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, bishop of the diocese of St. Cloud, can truthfully be said to have filled all these requirements. He was born July 10, 1838, in Billichgraz, Carniola province, Austria, the son of Mathew Trobec, a farmer, and Ellen (Pecovnik) Trobec. His early education was confined to two years' attendance at a parochial school in his native town. Later, he was sent to Leibach, in the same province, where he entered the seminary at that place. He remained ten years in this institution, receiving a thorough preparatory training in the classical and philosophical course, and a partial training in the theological course.

Early in the spring of 1864 he emigrated to the United States and continued his theological studies in St. Vincent's College, Pennsylvania. He remained here until the fall of the following year, when he came west and was ordained priest in St. Paul, Minnesota, September 8, the same year. His first pastorate was at Belle Prairie in Morrison county, Minnesota,—from October, 1865, to October, 1866. His next assignment was at Wabasha, Minnesota, as pastor of St. Felix church. He served his church long and faithfully in this field, his pastorate extending over a period of twenty-one years. In October, 1887, he was entrusted with the organization of a new parish, called St. Agnes parish, in St. Paul, Minnesota, and served as its pastor for ten years. September 21, 1897, he was appointed and ordained bishop of the St. Cloud diocese. Bishop Trobec has made many warm friends during his residence in Minnesota. He is greatly loved and admired by those members of his church whom he served as spiritual father and counsellor for so many years, and who recognize his advance to the bishopric as a worthy recognition of his faithful service to the church and of his intellectual capacity. He is also highly esteemed outside the circle of his own religious faith for the deep interest he takes in all charitable efforts, as well as for his admirable personal qualities and the high order of his intellectual attainments.

FLETCHER, Loren, has represented Minneapolis in the United States congress since 1892, serving as a member of the house, from the Fifth district of Minnesota. He is one of the pioneers of the city of Minneapolis, his connection with the city going back to 1856, when he brought his young wife to the little village then known as St. Anthony and established his home. He is a son of Capt. Levi Fletcher, who was a prosperous farmer living in the town of Mount Vernon, Kennebec county, Me. Loren was the fourth son and he was born

April 10, 1833. He received a good education in the village schools and two years at Kent's Hill seminary, a famous institution of that period. At the age of seventeen he started to learn a trade, but a short experience as a stone cutter satisfied him that he would prefer a mercantile career. He obtained a position as clerk in a shoe store, where he worked for one year. He received but small wages, but with New England thrift, saved what he could and then decided to make a start for himself. He sought new fields for his activity and came west, locating at Dubuque for a short time, and then at St. Anthony, arriving in the summer of 1856. He secured a temporary position as a clerk and then entered the employ of Dorilius Morrison, who was then carrying on an extensive lumber business. Young Fletcher had a varied experience, sometimes in one place, and then in another, in the office, in the woods and on the drive, and then in the mills at St. Anthony Falls. In 1860 he purchased an interest in a dry goods store, and in the following year formed a partnership which continued in various forms for over thirty-five years. The new partner was Charles M. Loring, and the firm was known as L. Fletcher & Co. They established a general store on the site of the old city hall and the business was carried on for over fifteen years at this stand. They dealt largely in lumbermen's supplies. The business extended to other lines; and at various times included lumbering, farm lands, city lots, government contracts, Indian supplies, pine lands and finally milling. The firm has been prominent in this line for many years. They owned several mills, including the Galaxy and Minnetonka mill. Both members of the firm became quite wealthy through their various ventures, and long since retired from active participation in business. Mr. Fletcher has always been a Republican and found time, in spite of his many duties, to devote himself to the public welfare. For nearly ten years he was a member of the lower house of the state legislature. He served as speaker of the house for three



LOREN FLETCHER.

years, the last time elected by the unanimous vote of the house, securing every vote of all parties, a rare instance of political favor in any state. His long service testifies more than words to the merit of his work. Mr. Fletcher retired from active politics for several years only to return as a candidate for the nomination for member of congress, and was the first member to represent Minneapolis when that city and Hennepin county were constituted a district. This was in 1892 and his long retention in that much sought for place is a testimonial of his worth. Mr. Fletcher has been elected for five successive terms and has acquired a position among his colleagues which enables him to be of especial service to his district. He is not much of a speaker but has a way of securing the passage of bills he is interested in, and this fact makes him a most valuable member. Mr. Fletcher was married while in Maine to Miss Ameretta J. Thomas, of Bangor. She died in 1892, leaving Mr. Fletcher without a family, as their only child died while quite young.



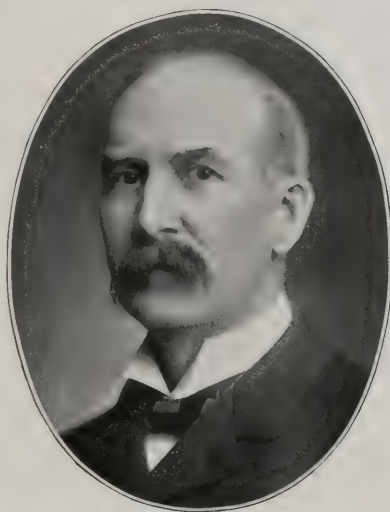
WILSON L. RICHARDS.

RICHARDS, Wilson L.—The career of Mr. Richards, banker and stockman of Dickinson, N. D., shows what may be accomplished in our newer states. He was born, August 16, 1862, near Louina, Ala. His mother was of Irish descent and her maiden name was Mary J. Lawson. His father was T. S. Richards, and he came from an old English family. He naturally took the side of the South during the Civil War and served as an officer in the Confederate army, receiving a commission as captain in an Alabama regiment. After the war the conditions were such in Alabama that he decided to seek a new home where the prospects were better; accordingly he removed with his family to the frontier of western Texas, locating at Mineral Wells, where he was for many years a hotel man, and became very well-to-do. Young Richards received only the primitive education afforded by the country schools of the South, and in all attended school but about one year. His further education has been obtained through experience and reading. He naturally drifted into the life followed by the boys of his locality, and when quite young entered upon the career of a cowboy. His work

taught quick decision and self-reliance. Mr. Richards came to North Dakota in 1885 with a herd of cattle which he had helped to drive from Texas. He followed the life of a North Dakota cowboy until 1889, when his abilities were recognized and he became manager of a large cattle ranch for W. L. Crosby, of La Crosse, Wis. He had an opportunity to learn the business side of ranch life as a working manager. In 1897 he decided that the time had arrived to branch out, and so, in company with one other, started in the sheep business; but finding that cattle ranching was more to his liking, sold out, at a handsome profit. He bought out his former employer, and engaged in an extensive cattle business, and is known as one of the largest stockmen of his district. Mr. Richards has not confined himself to one line of business, but in 1900 organized the Dakota State Bank at Dickinson and has become a successful banker, and is president of the institution. He is interested in several ventures near Dickinson, and is looked upon as one of those who has contributed largely to the prosperity of the town. Mr. Richards came naturally by his belief in the destinies of the Democratic party of North Dakota. He is one who believes that much pleasure can be found and many lasting friendships formed in secret societies, and is a leading member of the Masonic lodge at Dickinson. He was married, October 12, 1893, to Mabel E. Smith, and has two sons, Wilson Crosby Richards, born January 7, 1895, and Thomas Franklin Richards, born October 15, 1899.

JORDAN, Charles Morison, Ph. D.—When it is understood that eight hundred and fifty teachers are employed in the public schools of Minneapolis, and that they have thirty-seven thousand pupils in training, and the number constantly increasing for whom educational facilities must be provided—some conception may be entertained of the labor and responsibility required to keep this vast educational organization running so as to be effective for the purpose designed. The man who has so successfully performed this

complicated work for nearly ten years is Charles M. Jordan, the superintendent of schools. By natural aptitude and training he has been able to accomplish this task in a manner satisfactory to a large constituency. He was born at Bangor, Me., November 12, 1851. His father, Nelson Jordan, the son of Samuel and Rachael Humphrey Jordan, was a teacher for several years in western Maine, before he became a merchant, at Bangor, where he had a general store for six years. In 1851 he moved to Lincoln Center, and was engaged in farming, lumbering, and manufacturing until 1874, when he went to Somerville, Mass. In 1877 he came to Minnesota, where he purchased and operated a large farm in the southern part of the state, until he came to Minneapolis, in 1881, where he lived the remainder of his days. He died March 26, 1895. He was an energetic man and took an active interest in public affairs, affiliating with the Democratic party in politics, and in religion with the Universalists. The Jordan family in America date from Rev. Robert Jordan, who came from England in 1639, and settled at Richmond's Island, Me. Dr. Jordan's mother was a Morison. Her maiden name was Dorcas Staples Morison, born at Livermore, Me., December 12, 1826. She was the daughter of Samuel and Betsey Benjamin Morison, and also sister to Dorilus and H. O. G. Morison, the well known early settlers of Minneapolis. The Morisons are descendants of William Morison, who came from Scotland in 1740, and settled at Bridgewater, Mass. The vigor, tenacity and practical sense of these races—English and Scotch—seem to be united in Dr. Jordan, and,—as a New Englander might say—it has been improved by the New England atmosphere. He obtained his early education in the district schools of Maine until old enough to go to academy—the stepping stone then, in New England, to all higher education. He spent one year at Westbrook Seminary, and then entered Tuft's College, where he graduated in 1877, taking the highest honor, the valedictory oration. On graduating he immediately made application for the position of principal of the



CHARLES M. JORDAN.

Bangor, Me., high school. He secured the appointment in a competitive examination. Two years later the lower grade schools of the city were placed also under his charge. In 1883, after six years of this service, he resigned this position to accept the principalship of the Winthrop School of Minneapolis. In March, 1884, he started the East Side High School, and carried it on in the Adams school building. As if this were not enough, in 1886, in addition to his other work, he was made the supervisor of the evening schools of the city, and he continued this labor until he was elected superintendent of schools, for three years, by the board of education, in 1892. He was re-elected in 1895, in 1898 and in 1901. He received the title of Ph. D. from Tuft's College in 1892. In politics he is nominally a Democrat, but he never held nor sought a political office. He is the president of the National Council of Education, and is a member of two Greek letter college fraternities—Zeta Psi and the Phi Beta Kappa. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and a Mason in the thirty-second degree. He is superintendent of the Sunday school of the Church of the Redeem-

er, belonging to the Universalist body. May 7, 1895, he was married to Miss Maude Grimshaw, daughter of Robert E. Grimshaw, of Minneapolis. They have two children: Helen Dorcas, born February 9, 1896, and Mildred Salome, born August 17, 1899.

CRAWFORD, Corie Isaac.—The bustling events of a young state cannot fail to test the metal of the men who are active in its construction. There is a sifting process always in force in such a community which eventually winnows the chaff from the grain, the adventurer and charlatan from the men of substantial merit and serious purpose. Those who survive this ordeal, proving their stability of character, worth and ability, are the men who—as a painter would say—give tone and color to the institutions of the embryo commonwealth, and a definite trend to its progress. Among the men of South Dakota who are typical of this character, Corie—usually contracted to “Coe”—I. Crawford, the subject of this sketch, must ever stand prominent by his sturdy qualities and notable achievements. He was born upon his father's farm in Allamakee county, Iowa, in 1858. He is Scotch-Irish on his father's side, and Irish-English on his mother's, both of Presbyterian faith. Grandfather and Grandmother Crawford were Scotch, whose ancestors emigrated to the north of Ireland and were connected with the Ramseys, Funstons and McConnells, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio immediately after the war of 1812. General Funston of Kansas, and of Philippine fame, is one of this family. Coe I. Crawford's father, Robert Crawford, was a wagon maker and farmer, born in Ohio in 1828. He moved to Allamakee county, Iowa, in 1853 and opened up a farm. He was in comfortable circumstances and raised a large family. He died in 1896. He was a sturdy man of unflinching integrity, and a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he was a staunch

Republican, and a leading man in his county. He was for a number of years chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. His wife, Coe I. Crawford's mother, was born in Ohio in 1830. Her maiden name was Sarah Shannon. Governor Shannon, so well known in the early history of Kansas, was of the same family.

Mr. Crawford's opportunity for education in early life was very meager, consisting of three months of schooling in the winter and occasionally a summer term of three months; these were ungraded, common country schools. When fifteen years of age he was permitted to attend the village school for one year, and thus made such progress that he was prepared to teach. When he began to teach it was in the country district schools. For this he received twenty dollars a month in summer and thirty-three dollars a month in winter, out of which he had to pay his board. He did the janitor work besides, gratis. He taught three years in Iowa and two in Ohio. In the meantime he studied hard in a private way, and read very extensively. He was assisted very materially in his study of Latin, Geometry and Literature by an educated physician in whose family he lived for two years. After he quit teaching he secured a position as a field agent for a subscription-book publishing house of Chicago, and traveled extensively through New York, Ohio and West Virginia, for two years. The work was not congenial; in fact he detested it, although it was not without its value in after life. He left it to enter the law department of the University of Iowa in 1881, from which he graduated in 1882. His proficiency may be judged from the fact that he was made president of the Law Literary society, and was one of the speakers chosen for the commencement exercises. He also was awarded a share of a dividend prize for his written thesis. In 1883 he formed a partnership with Hon. W. H. Holman, for the practice of law at Independence, Iowa, where he remained for one year. He then removed to Pierre, where he met with immediate success. His first case of any importance was the defence of a poor German,

charged with murder. Three men had come to his corral not far from Pierre, and engaged with him in a quarrel over some cattle. A fight followed in which he resorted to a gun, killing one man and wounding the other two. Mr. Fawcett of Pierre, lately deceased, was Mr. Crawford's associate. They convinced the committing magistrate that their client acted in self-defense and he was discharged. The next suit was a personal injury case which he prosecuted, asking \$5,000 for his client. It arose from the negligence of a telephone company in leaving a wire obstruction in the street. The first trial resulted in a compromise verdict, awarding his client only fifty dollars. A new trial resulted in a verdict of over three thousand dollars. On appeal to the supreme court the judgment was affirmed.

In 1885 Mr. Crawford formed a partnership with Mr. C. E. Deland, under the firm name of Crawford & Deland, which continued for twelve years, during which time the practice was large and lucrative. Mr. Crawford was a leading counsel on one side or the other in nearly one hundred cases in the supreme court. The wide range and profound character of these suits may be seen in the Sixth South Dakota Territorial Report, and in the first ten volumes of the South Dakota Supreme Court Reports. Mr. Crawford was attorney general of the state of South Dakota from 1893 to 1897. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States in 1893. During the years 1895 and 1896 it became his duty to prosecute the state treasurer and his bondsmen and others charged with conspiracy to defraud the state. The suits were both civil and criminal; also to prosecute the commissioner of schools and public lands for failure to distribute school funds. These cases were complicated with habeas corpus and extradition proceedings, writs of error and other intricate litigation, involving the most specious pleas that could be devised by the defense, supported by ample means. The cases were historic and among the most exciting events in the history of the young state. The parties so successfully prosecuted were, many of them, personal friends

and associates of Mr. Crawford in fraternal orders. He has been strongly commended for his unswerving fidelity to the interests of the people of the state in these arduous and prolonged litigations. The prodigious labors connected with them nearly ruined his health. In 1897 he accepted the position of attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern railway for the entire state, and moved to Huron, where he now resides, still engaging in the general practice of law, although the railway is his principal client.

He was president of the State Bar association of South Dakota during the year 1899. Mr. Crawford has no military record, for he was too young for the Civil war and too old to enlist for the Spanish war. He has, however, a brother, Robert T. Crawford, a first lieutenant of the 42d Regiment U. S. Volunteers, now in the Philippines. He has always been a Republican. He was state attorney for Hughes county from 1886 to 1888; member of the last legislature of the territory of Dakota, that which convened at Bismark in 1889; member of the first South Dakota state senate, 1889 and 1890 at Pierre, the new capital; in 1892 elected attorney general of the state, and re-elected in 1894 by the largest majority of any candidate on the ticket. He was nominated for congress in 1896, but the wave of free silver and populism rose to high tide that year, and the Republican electors, members of congress and candidate for governor were defeated by small pluralities ranging from fifty to three hundred and fifty. He made in that, the greatest political conflict in the history of the state, one hundred and three speeches. Since then he has withdrawn from active work in politics, although still staunch in the faith. He is a Mason and a Knight Templar, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married in 1884 to Miss May Robinson, daughter of Levi Robinson, a lawyer of Iowa City, Iowa. She died in 1894, leaving two children, Miriam, now fourteen years of age, and Irving, eight years old. In 1896 he was married to Lavinia Robinson, of the same family, at Iowa City. They have also a child, Robert, now two years old.



ALBERT A. AMES.

AMES, Albert Alonzo, who enjoys the distinction of being four times mayor of Minneapolis, and who, when his party was thought to be in a hopeless minority, reduced the usual overwhelming majority of tens of thousands to 2,600, is beyond question the best known man in the state. His personal following is unequalled. There must be some reasonable foundation for his remarkable popularity. It cannot be an accident when it has stood so many public tests, extending over so many years. He came to Minneapolis with his parents in 1852, before the place had a name, and when it was a part of the Fort Snelling reservation. He was then only ten years old, and it may be fairly said that he has been in the "public eye" ever since, although for some years absent from the city. He was born at Garden Prairie, Boone county, Ill., January 18, 1842. His father, Alfred Elisha Ames, was a physician. He came to Minneapolis, as mentioned, and he had a family of seven sons, of whom the many times mayor was the fourth. Young Ames was a boy of great energy and an apt pupil. He was educated in the public schools and graduated at the high school—then on the square

occupied by the new court house—when sixteen years old. In the meantime he had secured employment in a printing office, and, among other duties, served the paper, the *Northwestern Democrat*, published by Major W. A. Hotchkiss, and the first published in Minneapolis proper, that is, on the west side of the river. The office, still standing, was on the southeast corner of Third street and Fifth avenue south. Here the dashing youngster earned his first dollar. In 1858 he began the study of medicine and surgery with his father. He then attended two preliminary courses and two regular courses at the Rush Medical College of Chicago, and graduated, when only twenty years of age, with the degree of M. D., February 5, 1862. He returned to Minneapolis in August of that year and began to practice, but his ardent patriotism led him into the Civil War. There was an urgent call for troops. He enlisted as a private soldier and helped to organize Company B, of the Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and was made orderly sergeant. The regiment was given a furlough of fifteen days to prepare for going to join the army. Owing to the Indian uprising the furlough was rescinded and the regiment was ordered to gather forthwith for active duty. Arms were distributed and young Ames received his, with the rest of the company which he mustered. He still keeps that musket as a trophy. Shortly afterwards he was commissioned as assistant surgeon of the Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served with his regiment during its term of service, being promoted to full surgeon in 1864, when only twenty-two years old. He returned to Minneapolis after military service terminated, but in 1868 he went to California, by way of the isthmus. Here his early taste for newspaper work came back to him, and he became the managing editor of the *Alta California*, one of the leading papers of the Pacific coast. In 1874 he returned to Minneapolis on account of his father's sickness and has been a resident of the city practically ever since. He was always interested in public affairs, and has taken an active part in many campaigns. He is a forcible and convincing public speaker. In 1867 he was

elected to the legislature from Hennepin county, on what was called the "Soldiers' Ticket," the success of which was due largely to his personal popularity. In 1876 he was elected mayor of Minneapolis, and because of the celebration that year of the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, he has passed into history as the "Centennial Mayor." He was elected again in 1882 and once more re-elected in 1886. He was nominated for governor the same year, on the Democratic ticket, and reduced the customary Republican majority, as already mentioned. He was also nominated for congress and for lieutenant governor, but the large adverse majority was too strong to be overcome. Dr. Ames' position in politics seems to have been misunderstood. The principal plank in his platform has always been "the rights of the people." He has been indifferent to the party designation, preferring to go for the substance, rather than the name. His sympathy for what is called the masses has always been pronounced. That is the key-note of his apparent change of party. In 1886 he induced the Democratic party to declare in favor of building a Soldiers' Home. This was the first public movement in the state for this purpose. When subsequently it was built, Dr. Ames served as surgeon of the institution for many years. In 1900 he was nominated by the Republican party for mayor of Minneapolis, and was elected, this being a fourth term. His election was notable, and will always be a land mark in political progress, because, for the first time, the nominations were made by a direct vote of the people, and not by party conventions. It was the first application of what is called the new "primary election law." It was therefore a direct practical test of Dr. Ames' principles. Dr. Ames is interested in fraternal societies, and is prominent in several of the leading brotherhood orders. He is a Mason and has been Master of Hennepin Lodge, No. 4; High Priest of St. John's Chapter, No. 9; Eminent Commander of Zion Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, and Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of Minnesota. He

has been also Chancellor Commander of Minneapolis Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias; Grand Chancellor of Minnesota, and Supreme Representative to the Supreme Lodge of the World. He was on the charter list of No. 41, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the first lodge of the Northwest, and he was its first Exalted Ruler. He is a member of G. N. Morgan Post, No. 4, Grand Army of the Republic.

BURNETT, William J.—The first business industry carried on in the Northwest was the trade in furs. Although the character of this industry has greatly changed since the days when the traders trafficked with the Indians for the furs of the various animals which then roamed the forests in large numbers, it still continues to be an important adjunct to the commerce of the larger cities. One of the most prominent and successful enterprises in this and allied lines is the Northwestern Hide and Fur Company of Minneapolis, of which William J. Burnett is manager and proprietor. Mr. Burnett was born in 1843, at Pittsburg, Pa. His father, Virgil Justice Burnett, was engaged in the grocery business in Newark, N. J., but the panic of 1837 swept away his fortune, and after a vain endeavor to realize on his accounts he started west with his family to begin life anew. It was while they were en route that William J. was born at Pittsburg. The family remained here a short time, Mr. Burnett, who was a carriage blacksmith by trade, working at his handicraft in order to earn money to pursue their journey west. They came by boat from Pittsburg to Vincennes, then by canal to Terre Haute, Ind. On arrival here the father had but fifty cents left, but by his industry and skill at his trade he was soon in comfortable circumstances. He became prominent in the affairs of his own community, was elected to the state legislature in 1856, and was one of the most earnest advocates in favor of the passage of the famous Indiana liquor law. He was also one of five to found the free schools of



WILLIAM J. BURNETT.

Indiana. He died in 1858, honored by all who knew him, and survived by his wife (Harriet S. Burnett), six boys and two girls. Mrs. Burnett is still living in the enjoyment of full health and vigor up to the advanced age of 93. The Burnett family is of Scotch-English descent on both sides of the house, and on the paternal side is presumed to be closely related to that of Bishop Burnett. The subject of this sketch came to Minneapolis November 22, 1890, and established the Northwestern Hide and Fur Company, at 417 Main street southeast, as dealers in hides, furs, wool and tallow. In the fall of 1895 the property at 407 and 409 Main street, where the firm now conducts its business, was purchased. From the first this firm has enjoyed an unusual degree of success. It established most favorable relations with producers throughout the Northwest, and does an extensive business as dealers, paying cash for all consignments on arrival. These consignments are disposed of to the large manufacturers and export buyers. A most important feature of the business is the trade in North American fur skins, the firm having exhibited great enterprise in sending men throughout the Northwest to place it in close touch with the trappers of the wild regions

to the north. Another important kindred interest conducted by this firm is sheep dip. They are the sole agents in the United States for the celebrated Highland sheep dip manufactured by Alexander Robinson, of Oban, Scotland, and are also the Northwestern agents for E. S. Burche's wool growers' supplies. This feature of the business is being rapidly built up and agencies have been established in various cities and sheep-growing districts throughout the United States. The gratifying success of this firm is largely due to the progressive methods pursued by Mr. Burnett in the conduct of its business, and to a number of valuable devices of his own invention pertaining to the hide and fur trade. He is acknowledged as one of the best informed men on hides and furs in this country, and a "Hunters' and Trappers' Guide," which he published, and which is now in its sixth edition, is a leading authority on this subject. Mr. Burnett was selected by the Minnesota state commission to collect and make the wool exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. His skill and good judgment was evidenced by the fact that this exhibit received the highest award, a gold medal. In June, 1888, Mr. Burnett was married to Miss Alida Suits, of Huron, S. D. They have one daughter, Harriet Alida, aged ten.

COOLEY, George Washington.—The men who are making the northwest are so busy with the work in hand that little attention is paid to the historical value of what they are doing. Men yet comparatively young have laid the foundations of enterprises and institutions and set in motion influences of great enduring value, with no thought of future fame or renown as founders or originators. But the time is coming when the part they have acted will be conned with great interest by those who have profited by the labor of these pioneers.

The first schoolhouse, the first church, factory, mill, bridge, courthouse or railroad is a land-mark of progress that will grow in interest as years pass on. The men instru-

mental in projecting and building it will become the heroes of subsequent generations, for they have made history. Among those who have had the good fortune to link their names with these landmarks, the civil engineer stands foremost, and of these none have been in closer relation to these initial enterprises than the distinguished engineer, Geo. W. Cooley, the efficient county surveyor of Hennepin county, Minnesota.

Mr. Cooley was born in New York city in 1845. His common school education was supplemented by a course at the Cooper Institute, the well known institution founded by Peter Cooper, the successful business man and philanthropist. Mr. Cooley's practical professional training began in the field as chainman and sub-assistant on railroad surveys. He may be said to have graduated in the practical school of the field, than which there is none better.

In 1864 he came to Minneapolis and entered the employ of the St. Paul and Pacific—now the Great Northern—railroad, as assistant engineer on surveys. He drove the first stake of that great system west of the Mississippi, a notable incident. After two years' service in this capacity he opened an engineer's and surveyor's office in Minneapolis. Here he took in a wide range of work. He was not only identified with all the local surveys, of which, in a new city, of necessity there were a great many, but he engaged in professional work throughout the northwest and south from Texas to Oregon and Washington. In 1870 he became the assistant engineer of the Northern Pacific railroad and first constructing engineer of the system. He was also, for several years, the assistant engineer on the Falls of St. Anthony and spent one winter on the improvement of the Minnesota river, for the United States government.

Since 1866 Mr. Cooley has been an active man in his profession, yet he has not ignored his duty as a citizen, nor his social obligations as a man. He has always been a Republican in politics. In 1884 he was elected an alderman from the Eighth ward of the city of Minneapolis, one of the most

influential wards in the city. Mr. Cooley made a brilliant record in his service. He originated the system of underground electric wires for the city, and secured the passage of the ordinance through the council. He was also one of the originators and promoters of the "patrol limit" system for the regulation of the liquor traffic, one of the most beneficent systems ever devised for controlling the evils of licensed saloons. These two measures alone would entitle Mr. Cooley to distinction and honor, for they show a high order of foresight and originality, as well as public spirit and legislative capacity. He was renominated on the Republican ticket for county surveyor of Hennepin county, Minnesota, in 1900, after a warm contest under the new primary law, and was triumphantly elected at the polls in November.

Mr. Cooley is a member of the Masonic order and is prominent in the fraternity. In 1872 he was married to the daughter of the late R. E. Grimshaw, and has six children. He is highly esteemed socially, as well as in his profession, and bears his honors with the modest dignity becoming a successful man of affairs.

SNYDER, Harry, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the University of Minnesota, was born January 26, 1867, in the town of Cherry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y. His ancestors were among the original settlers of the Mohawk Valley, and many of them participated in the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars and the War of 1812. His mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Harter. She was of German-Dutch descent. His father's ancestors were of English-German extraction. His father, David W. Snyder, was a carpenter and farmer, and a man of much mechanical skill and natural ability. He was educated at the old Cherry Valley Seminary and taught school for a number of years. In later years he was superintendent of bridge and wood work construction of the Herkimer, Newport & Poland Railroad.



HARRY SNYDER.

The subject of this sketch attended the country school, Saltspringville, Otsego county, N. Y., and later the graded school at Herkimer, N. Y. After working two summers in a grocery store and a year in a printing office he entered the Clinton Liberal Institute at Fort Plain, N. Y., where he prepared for college, and in the fall of 1885 entered Cornell University. At the end of the first two years of college he was appointed private assistant to Dr. Caldwell, the head of the chemical department of the university, a position heretofore always held by a graduate student. While serving in this capacity, Mr. Snyder was engaged mainly with the analysis of foods, drugs and farm products. Thus he became thoroughly familiar with the laboratory methods of instruction and investigation, particularly along the lines of agricultural chemistry, a subject not then generally taught in American colleges. He graduated in 1889 with special honors in chemistry, and was appointed to the position of instructor at Cornell. A year later he was appointed assistant chemist of the experiment station at that institution. His work in this position

was mainly along the line of milk investigation and animal nutrition. In 1891 he came to Minnesota to accept the position of chemist at the Minnesota Experiment Station, and was appointed to his present position the following year. He has been engaged in instruction and research work along agricultural lines and has been employed as an expert in nutrition investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture. He has published three text books: *The Chemistry of Soils and Fertilizers*, *The Chemistry of Foods*, and *the Chemistry of Dairying*. These works are used as text books in many leading agricultural colleges and schools. He has also published a large number of bulletins covering a number of topics. Some of his bulletins and reports have been translated and published in the French, German, Italian and Russian scientific journals. He has contributed a number of articles to chemical journals and to leading agricultural papers. His work in soil and food investigations has been of the highest value to the farmers of the Northwest. As the results of careful experiments he has shown that it is possible by adopting proper methods of farming to conserve the fertility of the soil, and at the same time produce large yields of grain and other farm products. His work in foods has shown how it is possible to make the best economic use of farm crops after they have been produced. The studies that have been made of Northwestern wheat and flour by Professor Snyder have been of the highest value, and they have assisted materially in establishing the fact that Northwestern wheat and flour have the highest food value of any that can be grown or manufactured.

He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Chemical Society, and the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science. He is also a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, the I. O. O. F. and the Royal Arcanum. He was married in 1890 to Miss Adelaide Churchill Craig, daughter of Rev. Dr. Austin Craig, formerly president of Antioch College, Ohio.

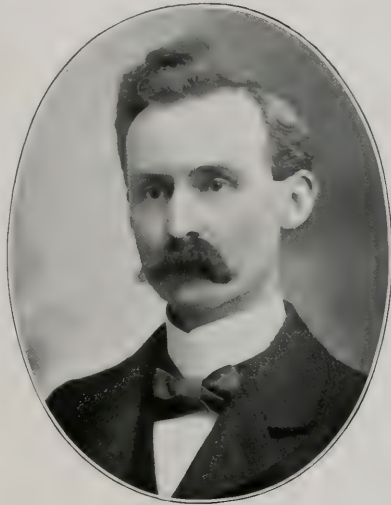
VAN SANT, Samuel R.—Minnesota, the largest state of the great Northwest, the greatest in population, wealth and natural resources, has for governor a man whose successful career is an inspiration to every young American of the United States—Samuel R. Van Sant. This is not because he is governor, but because he is a typical prominent example of the possibilities of development, inherent in a free government which offers to all liberal facilities for advancement, unlimited scope for energy, and boundless opportunities to appropriate. Samuel R. Van Sant is a native of Illinois. He was born at Rock Island, May 11, 1844. His father, John W. Van Sant, was born in New Jersey in 1810. He had the pleasure of being present at the capitol at St. Paul on his ninety-first birthday to see his son inaugurated as governor of the state of Minnesota. The family is of Dutch descent. Its progenitors in the United States came from Holland, among the earliest settlers of New York and New Jersey, and formerly spelled the name Van Zandt. Many of the family still cling to the old American home in the tide-water states. The leading members of the race for several generations were ship builders and sailors. It was currently said of Governor Van Sant's great grandfather, John, that "he could build a ship, rig it, and sail it to any part of the world." The old hero was born in 1726, and served his country in the marine service, or navy, during the Revolutionary War. On the patriotic side all the Van Sants did service. His son, the governor's grandfather, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was also a Methodist clergyman, and had five sons who were clergymen in the same denomination. But Samuel's father stuck to the ship building trade, and in 1837 came west and engaged in building and repairing steamboats, a business which he and his sons still follow in connection with the Van Sant & Musser Transportation Company. The father's home is at Le Claire, Iowa. The maiden name of Samuel's mother was Lydia Anderson. She was also born in New Jersey, and was eighty-nine years of age when her son was made governor. She is a daughter

of Elias Anderson, who was a private soldier in the Revolutionary War. It will thus be seen that Samuel came from patriotic stock on both sides of the house. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Rock Island. He had advanced as far as the high school, of which he was a pupil, when the war broke out. With his inherited martial spirit, and surrounded by the atmosphere of his home, which was a grand military entrepot of the United States, it was no wonder that the boy's patriotic ardor was fervent, and that his aspirations for a military life were too strong to allow him to remain at school. At the first call for troops, though not seventeen years old, he enlisted, but he was rejected because of his youth. He enlisted several times at short intervals that year. Finally armed with his father's written permission, he enlisted in August, 1861, and was accepted as a member of Company A, Ninth Illinois Cavalry. He was in active service over three years, most of the time with the noted General Grierson's raiders, where the hardships of the campaign were unusually severe. Yet the boy, Van Sant, never was sick, never missed a battle of the organization, and, fortunately, never was wounded. When mustered out he resumed his studies by entering Burnham's American Business College, at Hudson, N. Y., where he graduated. Feeling then that his educational equipment was not as thorough as he desired, he planned to take a regular college course. He was dependent upon his own resources. He began his preparation by entering the preparatory department of Knox College, a well known institution of Galesburg, Ill. He completed that course, entered the college as freshman, and passed through that year of the curriculum. In the meantime while studying he had learned the caulker's trade. He gave up his college course for lack of means, and was subsequently appointed superintendent of the boatyard where he learned his trade—no small compliment to a young man of his years. Later, in connection with his father, he bought the same boat-building business and carried it on. The father and son built the first large-sized raft-



SAMUEL R. VAN SANT.

boat constructed exclusively for the lumber rafting business. The success of the first venture led to the construction of others by them, and since that time the Van Sants have been actively engaged in rafting and lumbering on the Mississippi river. In the spring of 1883, Samuel R. Van Sant, for the better facilities for managing the interests of the firm's business, came to this state and made his home at Winona, Minn., where he still resides, although his official residence will, while governor, be at St. Paul. With the same public spirit and energy always exhibited, he immediately identified himself with all the public affairs of his new home, just as every active citizen should. He has always been a consistent Republican. His neighbors liked him, and he was elected alderman of the city. Then they made him a member of the legislature, in 1892. He filled the position so satisfactorily that he was re-elected in 1894. Then the legislature had such an estimate of him that he was chosen speaker of the house. At home we was twice Commander of John Ball Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He has taken great interest in this philanthropic organization, and he regards its honors second to none in the gift of the people. In 1894 he was chosen Senior Vice Commander of the Department of Minnesota. In 1895 he was made Commander. Such was his fidelity to his duties that he traveled over twenty thousand miles visiting posts, attending reunions, celebrations, establishing new posts and making public addresses. He was elected governor of Minnesota in 1900. His genial nature and aptitude for social life is indicated by his fraternal associations. He is a Mason, member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Veteran Masons, of the Elks, of the Woodmen, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1868 he was married to Ruth Hall. They have had three children, only one of whom survives, Grant Van Sant, a graduate of the Law Department of the University, and now practicing his profession.



WILLIAM B. RODGERS.

RODGERS, William Baker.—It has been truly said that the western states are the young man's paradise. Opportunity, for which a man may wait for years in the thickly populated centers of the east, is always at hand, and if the one that grasps it is made of the right material, his success is assured. William B. Rodgers, although a young man of thirty-five, has for over two years occupied the responsible position of United States District attorney for the District of Montana. The Rodgers family comes from the good old Scotch-Irish stock, so well known in this country. John White Rodgers was an Illinois farmer in good circumstances; he was a man of firm convictions and was deeply interested in public affairs. He married Margaret Elizabeth Gillenwater, a daughter of one of the early pioneers of Illinois. One of their children is the subject of this sketch, William Baker Rodgers, born January 7, 1865, in Coles county, Ill. He grew up on the farm and attended a country school when his work was such as to permit. He also received much instruction from his mother, who was well educated, and devoted

much time to the early training and education of her children. He excelled as a debater in school contests, and in fact, he attributes much of his subsequent success as a lawyer and public speaker to the early training obtained at that time. He determined to secure a college education and to become a lawyer, and accordingly entered Lincoln University at Lincoln, Ill. He was obliged to attend college a year and then teach a year in order to secure the necessary funds. Mr. Rodgers attended the law department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn., and was graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. The young attorney decided to locate in Montana, and opened an office at Phillipsburg. In 1892 he formed a partnership with his brother, Hiram W. Rodgers. The firm had offices at Phillipsburg and at Deer Lodge, the county seat. Subsequently the county seat was removed to Anaconda, and the firm removed to that place, where the business is now carried on. The brothers have been very successful, and have engaged in most of the important litigations in that locality for several years. Mining and water right law has naturally been their specialty, although not exclusively. Mr. Rodgers has always been a staunch Republican, and back at his home town in Illinois was elected tax collector when barely of age. He took an immediate interest in Montana politics, and within one year after his arrival was elected county attorney of Deer Lodge county, although the county was normally largely Democratic. Mr. Rodgers made so favorable an impression that in 1894 he was elected as joint representative for the counties of Deer Lodge and Missoula in the state legislature, and served on several important committees including the judiciary, and as chairman of the committee on state boards and offices. The year 1896 saw the Republican party in Montana badly disrupted by the silver question, but Mr. Rodgers remained a loyal worker and did his best to preserve the party and its organization. In 1897 he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Montana, and in 1898, upon the expiration of the term of Mr. Preston H.

Leslie, a Democrat, Mr. Rodgers was appointed to succeed him, and now occupies the position with much credit to himself. Mr. Rodgers is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity, and of the Knights of Pythias. He is also a Royal Arch Mason. He was married June 17, 1896, to Miss Alice Knowles, of Petersburg, Ill., and has one child, Margaret Elizabeth Rodgers.

HOAG, William R.—In 1855 the great Northwest, which was attracting so many of the sturdy sons and daughters of New England, gave a home to Milton John Hoag and his young wife, Catherine Everitt Hoag (née Ricketson) in the form of a quarter section of land in Fillmore county, Minn. The ambition to establish a home of their own led them to leave ancestral homes in central New York state and “seek their fortune” in the west.

Here were born to them three children, Ida May, in 1856; William Ricketson, in February, 1859, and Minnie Ann, in 1861.

The subject of our sketch began his education in the district school, which was confined to the winter term after he became old enough to help with the farm work. In his school work he early developed a fondness and capacity for mathematical studies which later became of great service to him in his professional work.

His father, after twenty years of successful farming, during which he was recognized as a leader in progressive farming, in matters of education and all questions of public interest, moved to Rochester, where he devoted himself to the nursery business to which his early tastes and training directed him.

Here the son took his high school course with exceptional credit, a pleasant interruption to it being a visit to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. This proved happy also in that it directed his mind along lines of higher education and engineering construction, and thus led to his later university course and railroad experience which so well fitted him for his life work.

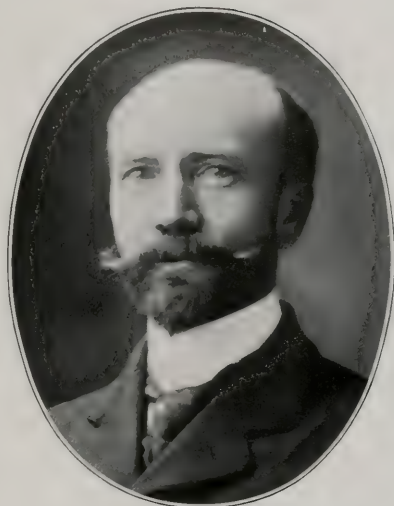
In September of 1878, after a year spent in teaching school, he entered the university as a candidate for the degree of Civil Engineer. He very wisely extended the usual time for undergraduate study by accepting employment with the Northern Pacific Railroad. Thus the three years preceding his graduation in 1884 were about equally divided between professional study and professional practice in the field and office.

After graduation Mr. Hoag devoted himself to professional work which gave him unusual opportunities to study the best American practice in railway construction, maintenance and operation. It was not without reluctance that he gave up his ambition in this field to accept an instructorship in civil engineering in his Alma Mater in September of 1885. But his love for mathematical pursuits and his desire to advance his studies in applied mechanics prevailed. These studies occupied his spare time while passing through the successive stages of instructor and assistant professor to that of professor of civil engineering, and enabled him to obtain the master degree in 1888. A brief course in geodesy at Cornell University formed a part of the preparation for this degree.

In 1887 Professor Hoag was made acting assistant of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and given charge of its operations in Minnesota. Up to 1895 he devoted the vacation of each year to this work, including primary triangulation, base line measurement, precise levels and magnetics.

Professor Hoag has not merely become an expert engineer, but has been deeply interested in the pedagogy of his own and allied specialties, having visited many of the leading polytechnic institutions to study their organization and methods.

Impressed with the importance of consultation and co-operation among teachers engaged in the various lines of engineering, he was the first to start the movement which culminated in the section on engineering education of the congress of engineers which convened in Chicago in the memorable summer of 1893. So successful was this gathering that it was resolved to make it a perma-



WILLIAM R. HOAG.

nent, national organization, and it continues as the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, with Professor Hoag a prominent worker.

In 1892 he was appointed state topographer by the board of regents of the university. In connection with the government work he prosecuted a system of secondary triangulation and levels which will furnish absolute control for the state topographic survey when the work is resumed.

Two seasons have been spent as a commissioner and engineer of the State Drainage Commission in the supervision and study of state drainage questions relating especially to the Red river valley. A valuable report at the conclusion of this work attests the ability with which these studies were prosecuted.

A fair measure of honors have fallen to the lot of Professor Hoag. Upon the establishment of the Phi Beta Kappa honorary society at the university he was the only graduate of the College of Engineering to whom membership was accorded. He was one of the four original members establishing the Sigma Xi scientific honorary society

at the university, he having received his membership at Cornell University while there pursuing graduate studies.

At the Columbian International Exposition Mr. Hoag was a member of the jury of award and worked exclusively with instruments of precision a class in which his close study and professional work especially fitted him. This honor was repeated in still fuller measure by his appointment to similar duties at the Paris Exposition in 1900. He was one of two jurors from the United States sitting with the general jury judging instruments of precision and medals. The fidelity with which the interests of exhibitors from this country were guarded in his class may be inferred from the fact that compared to the number of exhibits, the number receiving awards in his class was greater than in any other country in the world.

Professor Hoag was among the first in this country to develop a strong course in highway engineering as a part of the civil engineering course. Through his teaching, his newspaper articles and his work with the state and national good roads associations he has become one of the leading workers in this worthy cause.

In the discharge of his university duties, both in the work of instruction and of administration, Professor Hoag is a strong, sympathetic and progressive factor. This has resulted in winning the confidence and personal friendship of his students, as well as avoiding conflict with other officers of the college whose personal ambitions have been thwarted by his fearless opposition to what he believed to be contrary to the best interests of the college. In all important issues his views have ultimately prevailed, and the present high standing of the school of civil engineering, of which he is the official head, stands proof of his foresight and professional sagacity.

In 1885 Mr. Hoag married Miss Annie L. Lawrence, a classmate of his at the university, and daughter of Leander C. and Susan B. Lawrence, one of the first families of old St. Anthony.

Professor and Mrs. Hoag are members of

the First Congregational church, where Mrs. Hoag is active in church and Sunday school work. Three children have come to their home, Richard Lawrence, in 1887; Helen, in 1888, and William Milton, in 1898.

Though Professor Hoag refers with pride to his connection, on his mother's side, with Edward Everett, and on his father's, with Elijah Hoag, the celebrated Quaker prophet and preacher, and to Charles Hoag, who first formed and proposed the name Minneapolis, yet he has depended upon neither the influence nor financial aid of family or friends. This spirit of independence inspired him to work his way through the university with out aid from his father, who was able and willing to furnish such aid. He furnishes a good example of what may be accomplished by a sturdy farmer's boy who makes the fullest use of the educational advantages offered, and rises to a full appreciation of the professional opportunities offered in the great Northwest.

SMITH, Charles A., is a prominent lumberman of Minneapolis, Minn. Compelled to rely upon his own resources from early youth, with pluck, industry, and the exhibition of a high order of business sagacity, he has achieved a success in business life that reflects great credit upon himself and entitles him to recognition in a history of the Northwest. Mr. Smith was born in the county of Ostergottland, Sweden, December 11, 1852. His father was for thirty-three years a soldier in the regular army of Sweden. Two of his sons having emigrated to America, the father decided to follow them, bringing with him Charles and an elder sister. They arrived in Minneapolis June 28, 1867. In the old country Charles attended the country school, but the instruction there imparted was not of a kind to convey much knowledge of a practical nature, being confined largely to committing to memory the catechism and Bible history. Shortly after his arrival in Minneapolis the lad was placed with a farmer to work for his board and clothing, and was employed chiefly in herding cattle. The

first money he ever earned was by collecting a large quantity of hazelnuts on the farm, receiving therefor seven dollars, which he loaned to his brother at ten per cent. Charles' first lessons in English were received in a small log school house in Wright county. He devoted his spare time to study, and in the fall of 1872 entered the State University with the intention of taking the regular course. He applied himself so closely to his studies, however, that his health failed him and he was obliged to leave at the end of the first year. He then obtained employment in the general hardware store of J. S. Pillsbury & Co., remaining here for five years. Frugal and industrious, he succeeded in laying by some money, and, in 1878, with the assistance of ex-Governor Pillsbury, built a grain elevator at Herman, Minn., and, under the firm name of C. A. Smith & Co., engaged in the grain and lumber business. In July, 1884, he returned to Minneapolis to engage in the business of lumber manufacture. The partnership with Governor Pillsbury was continued until 1893, at which time the C. A. Smith Lumber Company was incorporated, of which Mr. Smith is the president and general manager. This firm has enjoyed unusual prosperity. In addition to the saw mill and lumber manufacturing business in Minneapolis, which ranks among the largest in the United States, the company has a controlling interest in a number of retail lumber yards in Nebraska and North and South Dakota. But Mr. Smith's business activities have not been confined exclusively to this one firm. He is identified with a number of other enterprises in Minneapolis and elsewhere. In politics, Mr. Smith is a Republican. Though he has taken an active interest in party affairs, he has never been an office seeker. He has been a delegate to various conventions, local and national, and was a presidential elector in 1896, and honored by being elected to carry the presidential votes of the state to Washington. He was one of the organizers and is a trustee of the Salem English Lutheran church, of Minneapolis; is a member of the board of directors of the English Lutheran Seminary of Chicago, and is treasurer of the



CHARLES A. SMITH.

Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the Northwest. February 14, 1878, he was married to Johanna Anderson, a daughter of Olaf Anderson, for many years a member of the Swedish riksdag, who came to America in 1857, locating in Carver county, Minn. From this union five children have been born: Nanna A., Addie J., Myrtle E., Vernon A. and Carroll W.

BROWN, James Warren.—The superintendent of the Minnesota State Training School for Boys and Girls, at Red Wing, Minn., James W. Brown, is a native of Maine, having been born in the town of Millbridge, Washington county, of that state, April 27, 1847. His father was Joseph B. Brown, a farmer and stone cutter in moderate circumstances. The mother's maiden name was Rebecca S. Nichols, of the same nativity. Young James obtained his early education in the common schools of his native town. He then attended the Christian Institute at Wolfborough, N. H., going from there to the Western State Normal School at Farmington, Me., then under the direction of the noted edu-



JAMES W. BROWN.

erator, Dr. C. C. Rounds, whose personal influence for good made a lasting impression upon Mr. Brown, as it did upon many others so fortunate as to come under the direction of this "grand old man." Mr. Brown graduated from this institution in the class of 1871. He was accustomed to hard manual labor. When not attending school he was occupied on the farm and in stone cutting, stone masonry and in some blacksmithing and carpenter work. Before he graduated he was recommended for the position of assistant superintendent and principal teacher in the Reform School of his native state, and was appointed to it in July, 1871. He served in this capacity until the winter of 1873, when he accepted the position of principal teacher in the State Reform School at Lansing, Mich. While serving here he accepted the invitation of Dr. Riheldaffer to fill the place of assistant superintendent of the Minnesota school. In the fall of 1875 Mr. Brown left to occupy a similar position in the Connecticut school, but in 1879 returned to his old position in the Minnesota school, and served in that capacity until 1886, when Mr. Riheldaffer resigned. Mr. Brown was then made

superintendent, and has since filled that responsible position. The school was then at St. Paul, and was known as the State Reform School. During Mr. Brown's administration marked improvements have been made in the institution. The location has been changed to Red Wing, where commodious buildings were erected for its purposes. The school and the manual training have been organized on a better and broader plan. In point of equipment and efficiency it is now second to no similar institution in the country. In 1895 the legislature changed the name to one more in accord with its character. It is now officially known as the "Minnesota State Training School for Boys and Girls." Mr. Brown is nominally a Republican, but believes that the best interests of the school would not be served by his political activity. In religion he is a member of the Christian church of his native town, but since coming west he has attended the Presbyterian and the Methodist churches. He is a member of the Damascus Commandery, No. 1, St. Paul, and of the Osman Temple, and of the Red Wing Commercial Club. In 1878 he was married to Miss Angie D. Dresser, of Standish, Me. They had one child, May, born in 1879. She died at an early age.

HEATWOLE, Joel P, of Northfield, Minn., elected to congress for the fourth time by a phenomenal majority in 1900, is a native of Indiana. He was born August 22, 1856, at Waterford, Elkhart county, Ind. His father, Henry Heatwole, was a physician, born in Rockingham county, Va. When a young man he moved to Ohio, and afterwards to Indiana. He left but little property. His wife, the mother of Joel, was Barbara Culp (Kolb), a native of Ohio, and of German descent. The original stock was of German ancestry on both the father's and mother's side. Perhaps the most distinguished ancestor on the father's side was the German divine, George Hutwohl—as the name was then spelled,—a minister of the German Lutheran church, who died at Marschbach, Germany, in 1608. After passing through the public,

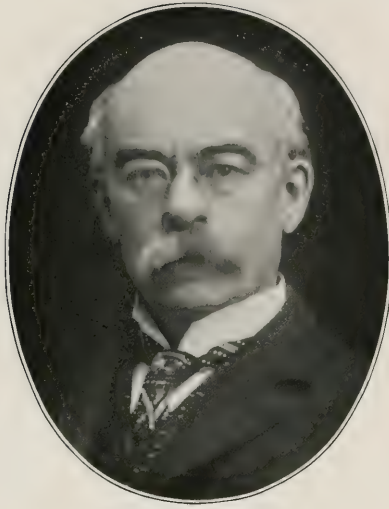
common and academic schools, Mr. Heatwole learned the printing trade. He came from Indiana to Minnesota in August, 1882, and settled at Glencoe, where he edited the *Glencoe Enterprise*. In the summer of 1883 he went to Duluth, and engaged in newspaper work. He returned to Glencoe when cold weather set in, and during the winter of 1883-4 he again edited the *Glencoe Enterprise*. In March, 1884, he went to Northfield, purchased the *Northfield News*, and has since made Northfield his home. He taught school and conducted a paper before he was twenty years old. When he began the publication of a paper he was, at the same time, the principal of schools. He has been in the printing business ever since. He was always interested in public affairs, and took an active part in politics as a Republican, in Indiana, before he came to Minnesota. In 1886 he was made a member of the Minnesota State Republican Central Committee, and was elected secretary and member of the executive committee of the organization, which position he held until 1890, when he was elected chairman of the central committee. He also served six years as a regent of the State University of Minnesota. In 1888 he was unanimously elected delegate at large to the National Republican convention which that year met at Chicago. In the spring of 1894 he was elected mayor of his home city, Northfield, and, in the fall of that year, was elected to the Fifty-fourth congress, and was re-elected to the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh congresses, and each time by an increased majority. No greater endorsement of his public service could be made. In the first congress to which he was elected, he was made a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In the next, the Fifty-fifth congress, he served again on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and also on the Committee on Census, and was made chairman of the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics. He was also one of a sub-committee of three, having charge of all the resolutions pertaining to Cuba—a very important and responsible service. Besides this he was appointed one of the three managers on the part of the House of Representatives, having in charge the famous reso-



JOEL P. HEATWOLE.

lution which led to the war with Spain. In the Fifty-sixth congress he was retained on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and on the Census Committee, and then made chairman of the Printing Committee; member of the Committee on Washington Centennial; member of the Committee on Examination and Disposition of Documents, and the chairman of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. He was president of the Minnesota Editors' and Publishers' Association for three successive terms. December 4, 1890, he was married to Mrs. Gertrude L. Archibald.

CARLETON, Frank H., is one of the leading attorneys of Minneapolis, Minn., a member of the well known law firm of Cross, Hicks, Carleton & Cross. He is of English descent, and family history is traced back, on the paternal side, to Sir Guy Carlton, and on the maternal side to Joseph French, a prominent citizen of Salisbury, Mass., a generation prior to America's war for independence. His father, Henry G. Carleton, was president of the Savings Bank of Newport, N. H., for forty-five years. He was a leading member of the Democratic party in that



FRANK H. CARLETON.

state, and was for forty years one of the editors of the New Hampshire Argus and Spectator. He served as a member of the New Hampshire legislature, was register of probate, and filled other important public positions. He died Jan. 23, 1901, in his eighty-seventh year. Frank H. was born October 8, 1849, at Newport, N. H. He attended the common schools of that town, and prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy, at Meridan, N. H., where he graduated in June, 1868. He then entered Dartmouth College and there completed the course with the class of 1872. At different times during his academic and college days he was engaged in teaching, and, in 1870, was principal of an academy in Mississippi. For some months after graduation Mr. Carleton served as city editor of the Manchester Daily Union. He then came to Minneapolis and was engaged as a reporter for the Minneapolis News. This position he held for several months, at the same time serving as Minneapolis correspondent for the St. Paul Press. Subsequently he was appointed city editor of the St. Paul Daily Press, under Mr. Wheelock. A year later he entered the office of Cushman K. Davis and C. D. O'Brien for the purpose of

taking up the study of law, at the same time serving as clerk of the St. Paul municipal court. After holding this position for five years, he resigned, owing to ill-health, and took a six months' trip to Europe. On his return he was appointed secretary to Gov. John S. Pillsbury. This position was not merely a clerical one, as Mr. Carleton had the complete confidence of the governor, and he rendered important service in connection with the settlement of the repudiated Minnesota railroad bonds. In 1882 he removed to Minneapolis and formed a law partnership with Judge Henry G. Hicks and Capt. Judson N. Cross. This firm still exists, the only change being the addition of Norton M. Cross, the son of Captain Cross. It enjoys an extensive practice, particularly in the line of real estate, probate and financial adjustment cases. The confidence reposed in Mr. Carleton is attested by his frequent appointment as administrator of large estates, executor of wills, and as trustee of funds for individuals and institutions. In politics Mr. Carleton is a Republican, although not an active participator in party affairs, preferring to devote his leisure time to scientific research and literary pursuits. From 1883 to 1887 he served as assistant city attorney of Minneapolis and performed important services in that connection. He had practically the entire management of the large amount of litigation arising out of the introduction of the noted "patrol limit" system in Minneapolis, and successfully combatted all suits brought in the different courts to annul that ordinance. He is a member of the Masonic order, a member and one of the trustees of the Park Avenue Congregational church, and is one of the directors of the Minnesota Congregational Home Mission Society. For several years he has been one of the directors of the Minneapolis Public Library. In 1881 he was married to Ellen Jones, the only daughter of the late Judge Edwin S. Jones, of Minneapolis. They have had seven children, Edwin Jones, Henry Guy, George Alfred, Charles Pillsbury, who died in infancy; Frank H., Jr., Fred Pillsbury, and Margaret Sprague.

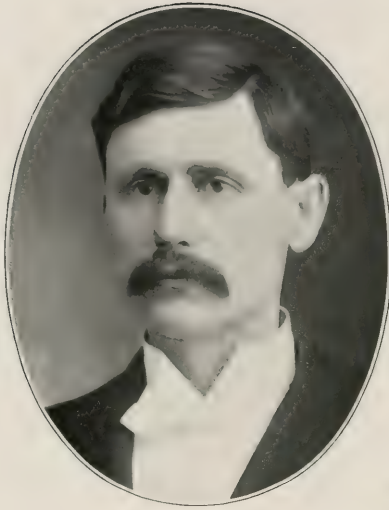
POWERS, Fred M., the vice president of the City Council of Minneapolis, Minn., was a farmer boy, and worked on the farm until he was of age. He was born in Chanhassen township, Carver county, Minn., July 28, 1863. His father was George M. Powers, a well-to-do man, born in Massachusetts. He came to Minnesota in the spring of 1852, and settled on the farm where his son was born, and where he lived until his death, in 1891. The Powers family is of English descent, the first representative of which, in this country, came from England with the Boston Colony in 1630. Mr. Powers' mother was Philena White, also a native of Massachusetts, and whose ancestors came from England in the Mayflower, with the first Plymouth Colony, in 1620. She died in 1870. The family being fore-handed, young Fred had all the school advantages which the country afforded in the early Minnesota pioneer days, but they were meager, being only four months school in the year. He, however, made such progress that when of suitable age he was sent to the Minneapolis Academy. This he attended one term, and was prepared to teach a district school. He taught school for five winters and worked on the farm during the summers. When he started out for himself he came to Minneapolis and engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in which he continued for three years. Not being satisfied with this, he went into the flour, feed, fuel and transfer business, which he still carries on. He has always taken an interest in public affairs, and in politics he is a Republican, active and influential in the councils of his party. In 1898 he was elected to the City Council from the Eighth Ward. His services were so acceptable that he was re-elected in 1900 by the largest majority ever given to a candidate in the ward, being larger than that given for President McKinley at the same election. His associates made him vice president of the council. He originated and promoted the policy of doing all city work by day labor, and not by contract; also the measure establishing eight hours as a day's work, believing that the laborer should have eight hours for work, eight hours for recreation, and eight hours for rest. In religion



FRED M. POWERS.

he is a Congregationalist, and attends the Lyndale Congregational church. He is also interested in fraternal societies, being a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the Modern Woodmen, and of the Iron Chain. In 1887 he was married to Mamie A. Kinne, of Knoxville, Iowa. They have three children—two boys and a girl: Carroll Morris, Earl Kinne, and Hazel Marie Powers.

WINTERER, Edward.—The struggle for an education, owing to a lack of means, although generally regarded by the young man as a hindrance, is, like the training of an athlete, of incalculable service in after life. The career of Mr. Winterer, the well known attorney of Valley City, N. D., is a fair illustration of this truth. He was born July 11, 1861, in Kelso township, Sibley county, Minn. His father was a German, born in Ettenheim, Grand Duchy of Baden. He learned the locksmith's trade, and came when a young man to Philadelphia, where he secured employment as a machinist in a locomotive shop. Before the Civil War he came to Minnesota



EDWARD WINTERER.

and took up land in Sibley county. While opening up his farm he secured employment in the mill at St. Peter. The Indian uprising drove his family away for a time. In 1867 he bought another farm at Lake Prairie, Nicollet county, to which the family moved and continued to live. He died in 1889 and left a large family. Edward's mother was Franciska Kolifrath, a native of the same place as his father. She was married in Philadelphia. Edward's education began in the country schools near the first farm. He worked on the farm summers, attending school only winters. Later he went to the Lake Prairie school, held in a log school house, fitted with benches made of hewn logs. It was called a "loud school" because the pupils studied "out loud," making a babel of voices. During part of the winter of 1879 and 1880, he walked three or four miles to attend the Le Sueur high school. In the fall of 1880, he obtained a school near Dresselville, Le Sueur county, to teach, at a salary of thirty dollars a month, and worked for his board. In 1881 he entered the University of Minnesota as a special student. The next summer he worked on the farm at home, and secured a school near St. Paul to teach for

seven months during the following fall and winter. In the summer he again worked on the farm, but spent the fall and winter at the university. He pursued this course of working and studying, being employed as a book agent, rodman for the survey of the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railroad, and a construction civil engineer on the "Soo" road, until he graduated in 1887 at the university, with the degree of Bachelor of Literature. While at college Mr. Winterer was a member of the Hermean Literary Society; editor one year of the "Notebook" department of "The Ariel"; an efficient and interested worker of the society and in oratorical contests, and in 1887 he was one of the speakers in the intercollegiate oratorical contest, and won strong commendation for his theme, "Home Rule for Ireland." He is a fluent, effective speaker and was rated among the very best of his class. The year he graduated he was elected principal of the high school at Valley City, N. D., where he has since lived. He held the position two years. During the last year of that service he was nominated for the office of county superintendent of schools, but in the election he was beaten by 23 votes. This, no doubt, considered by him at the time a misfortune, proved to be a blessing in disguise, for the next year he entered upon the career in which he has been so successful, by taking up law in the law department of the university. He graduated in 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Law, being the first of the graduates from the academic department to take a degree from the professional colleges. He formed a partnership at his home with his brother, under the style of Winterer & Winterer, which still continues, and has become one of the leading law firms in the state in the amount and important character of the litigation conducted. In 1896 Mr. Winterer was elected state's attorney on the Republican ticket, by a majority of about two to one. He was so efficient that in 1898 he was re-elected without opposition—a remarkable compliment. This was partly due to his unapproachable success in prosecutions for violations of the liquor law. He secured eleven convictions without a miss. One noted case was carried through all the courts

to the United States supreme court, where judgment was affirmed. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1891 he was married to Emogene Ingersoll, daughter of the late H. M. Ingersoll, of Concord, Mich., and graduate of the State Normal School at St. Cloud. The wedding took place at the home of Mr. S. B. Lovejoy, now postmaster at Minneapolis, Minn., whose wife is a cousin of Mrs. Winterer. They have three boys. Mr. Winterer attends the Congregational church, of which his wife is a member. He declined a reelection in 1900 as state's attorney, and refused, though urged very strongly, to become a candidate for judge of the Fifth judicial district. He and his talented wife have traveled considerably throughout the United States and Canada, spending some time camping in the Selkirks, in the "Rockies," and taking in the places of interest in the interior, as well as on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.



JAMES H. GAUGHAN.

GAUGHAN, James Henry.—Pastor duty in a church parish, though a service of great importance in promoting the welfare of the people, is often overlooked in recording the activities contributing to development of the great Northwest. Yet the men who labor assiduously in this field are entitled to a full share of the credit due for the progress made. A frontier town without a church is only a temporary camp. It requires the church and the school to fit it for true homes and real prosperity. Why, therefore, should not the minister be accorded a place in the record of advancement? Reverend J. H. Gaughan, the pastor of St. Joseph's church at Red Wing, is one of the men who have labored successfully in this unostentatious service. He is of Irish parentage, born February 27, 1855. His father, Michael Gaughan, was married to Katherine Dunbar, in Ireland, and in 1857 they moved to Minnesota with their infant son. He began his educational career in the common schools. He was a studious lad, and early designed for the ministry. After completing the district schools in Wisconsin, whence his parents had moved in the meantime, he entered the Hinckley Academy, at

Hudson, Wis., then just organized, and was one of the first pupils to enter the institution, to prepare for college. He then attended St. Francis Seminary, Wisconsin, and studied philosophy at St. John's College, Minnesota. In 1879 he entered the Grand Seminary, Montreal, Can., and studied theology under the Sulpician Fathers. December 22, 1883, he was there ordained priest, by Bishop (later Archbishop) Fabre. Returning to his home he celebrated his first holy mass, and later on, reporting to Bishop Grace, he was assigned to duty as assistant to Father Tissot, in St. Anthony church, at Minneapolis, where he remained until June, 1884. His next service was with Rev. M. E. Murphy, at St. Michael's church, Stillwater, where he remained four years. Archbishop Ireland placed him in charge of St. Mary's church, at Shakopee, July, 1888, from which place, September 25, 1890, he entered upon his present charge at St. Joseph's church, Red Wing, with which were combined for a time the missions of Pine Island and Zumbrota, which now have a resident pastor. He attends to the religious instruction of the Catholic boys and girls at the State Training School at Red Wing.



JULIUS A. SCHMAHL.

SCHMAHL, Julius August.—While the “art preservative of arts”—the printing business—does not produce a large proportion of the millionaires of the country, it does offer a chance to show a man’s pluck and business capacity. The man who succeeds in it demonstrates that he has traits of high character. Mr. Schmahl, of the Redwood Gazette, belongs to this craft. He was born at Traverse de Sioux, Nicollet county, Minn., in 1867. His father, Jacob Schmahl, a brewer by occupation, was not blessed with a large share of this world’s goods. The maiden name of his wife, the mother of Julius, was Rosetta Apple. Although Julius was a studious boy and an apt scholar, at the early age of thirteen years he went to work to learn the printer’s trade, with James Aiken, of the Redwood Gazette. But he did not forsake his books. As the best thing within his reach, he pursued a “Chautauqua Course” of four years, and became a graduate. The perseverance and industry required to accomplish this, while at work, made the achievement very praiseworthy. Mr. Schmahl then went to complete his trade in the job rooms of the Fargo Argus, at Fargo, N. D. Besides this

mechanical equipment he took a business course. In 1885 he went to the Twin Cities and secured a position as reporter for the newspapers of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and was so employed until August, 1892, thus completing in a very thorough manner his training for all branches of the printing and newspaper business. He then bought a half interest in the Redwood Gazette, at Redwood Falls. It was an ordinary “patent inside” country paper. The paper was enlarged to an eight-page “all home print.” He was successful from the start. He has since erected one of the finest country newspaper buildings in the state, and has equipped it with the latest improved machinery for both newspaper and job work, so that no more complete establishment can be found outside of the large cities. In politics Mr. Schmahl has always been a Republican. Mr. Schmahl was chief clerk of the house of the 1901 session of the legislature. He is especially interested in fraternal societies, being a Mason of the thirty-second degree. He is also a Forester and a member of the Knights of Pythias. In February, 1895, he was married to Miss Elizabeth T. Dunnington. They have one child—Dana Caswell Schmahl.

JOHNSON, Edward Morrill.—Among the men who have left a lasting impress on the state of Minnesota, and particularly upon the city of Minneapolis, Judge Edward M. Johnson must be accorded a high rank. He was born in New Hampshire November 24, 1850. He came to Minnesota in 1854, with his parents, who settled at St. Anthony, now a part of Minneapolis. They were of early New England ancestry, prominent in colonial times. His father, Luther G. Johnson, engaged in mercantile business and in manufacturing, and established the first furniture factory in the city. His son, Edward, attended the first public school of the city, held in a frame building on University avenue, between Second and Third avenues southeast. He also attended the first high school, organized about 1863. He was sent away to the

noted military academy at Chester, Pa., for study and training during the school year 1866-7. The State University, permanently reopened in 1867, was then attended by Mr. Johnson for four years, but he left before any class had been graduated, and was for a time employed by his father. In 1873 he went to Europe, where he remained for nearly three years, studying at the Universities of Heidelberg and Berlin. On his return home he entered the law office of Shaw & Levi, and later the law school of the Iowa State University, from which he graduated in 1877, since which time he has continuously practiced his profession, except when upon the bench. As a lawyer, Mr. Johnson has made a specialty of the law of corporations, of real estate and of municipal bonds, of which he is considered a high authority.

He was elected clerk and attorney of the board of education in 1877, and held such office for several years. From 1883 until he resigned to go upon the bench in 1897 he was the attorney of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank.

Mr. Johnson's public services began in 1883 when he was chosen one of the aldermen of the Second Ward in the city council. This position he held until the autumn of 1890, when he resigned upon receiving the nomination of state senator for his district, which office, however, in that Democratic year, he failed to secure. At the time of his resignation he was serving for a second term as president of the council, in which position he had won for himself an enviable reputation. During nearly all the years of his service in the city council he was clearly the leader of his party there, and largely dominated its more important legislation. One of the results of his labors in the city council is the permanent improvement revolving fund—then a novelty in municipal legislation—but since adopted by many other cities. While he was an alderman, the city was making rapid growth, and measures were being constantly proposed demanding the most thorough examination for the protection of its interests. This he gave. To all the needs of the hour, and of the future, he devoted the



EDWARD M. JOHNSON.

closest attention, bringing to his work the zeal and energy of a public-spirited, conscientious and forceful man. The steel arch bridge, the public library and the city and county building are, by those who know him best, invariably associated with him. While today there probably is not a Minneapolitan who would believe that the traffic between the two sides of the river could be handled without the steel arch bridge, yet when he secured its construction, it aroused the most bitter opposition. The daily papers and many prominent citizens were arrayed against it, and it was even sought to secure the opposition of the United States government because of alleged danger to its work upon the falls.

A lover of books, it may be said without hesitation, that of all he has accomplished for his city, that which he did in connection with the public library has given him the most pleasure. He drafted, and was largely interested in securing the passage of the act under which it was created and exists, a law which was pronounced by Mr. Pool, the highest authority on library measures, the ablest one he had ever examined. From the creation of

the board, up to January, 1901, he was almost continuously one of its members.

He was appointed a member of the Court House and City Hall Commission in 1889, and has been ever since actively interested in its work. For years, except when upon the bench, he has been its president.

In May, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Clough to fill the vacancy on the District Court Bench of Hennepin County caused by the resignation of Judge Henry C. Belden. That his temperament and wide legal knowledge made him especially fitted for such a position, those who knew him best had long believed, and now he did not disappoint them. Ever patient and courteous in the hearing of causes, never fearful lest his own dignity be affronted, but regardless of that of the court room, he won the respect and esteem of those who appeared before him, and how well he succeeded in his earnest effort to understand and interpret the law correctly, and to rule judicially, is known by all those familiar with the history of those cases which he decided.

A man of keen intelligence and good judgment, fearless of criticism, never seeking the popular side of a measure, nor fearing to do what was unpopular, but doing at all times, and in all places, that which seemed right to him to do, Judge Johnson has given to Minneapolis much of his best strength. Believing absolutely that a public office is a public trust, he has used in the discharge of the duties placed upon him the best of his ability, an unflinching honesty of purpose, and a determination to guard the interests that have been entrusted to him.

In politics he is a Republican, and has always been greatly interested in the success of that party. In 1892 he was chairman of the Minneapolis City Campaign Committee, in 1894 of the Hennepin County Executive Campaign Committee, and in 1896 was secretary of the State Central Committee. During the campaign of 1898 he was on the bench, and in the summer and fall of 1900 he was in Europe. During the life of the Business Men's Union, he was one of its most industrious members.

He is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and was for years a director in the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts. He is an attendant of the First Congregational church. He married, in 1880, Miss Effie S. Richards, daughter of Dr. W. O. Richards, of Waterloo, Iowa, and lives on the corner of Tenth avenue and Fourth street southeast, which neighborhood has been his home continuously since his parents moved from New Hampshire.

TOWLER, Silas H., president of the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, was born at Xenia, Ohio, January 3, 1846. He came of old colonial stock. The first of the family in America was Christopher Towler, who settled in Virginia colony in or about 1700, and became a planter and slaveholder. James Towler, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, becoming convinced of the iniquity of human slavery and foreseeing its blighting influence, sold his landed property in Virginia, freed his slaves and moved to Ohio in 1804, building the first hewed log house in the town of Xenia. He was a zealous member of the Protestant Methodist church and a lay preacher, and was prominent in his community. The father of Silas H. was Dr. Thomas Sturrock Towler. He was five years old when his parents moved to Ohio from Petersburg, Va. When thirteen years of age he acted as a guide to soldiers in the War of 1812. He studied under James P. Espy, the "Storm King"; later, took up the study of medicine under Dr. Daniel Drake, and began practicing at Cincinnati. He was intensely anti-slavery in politics, and was so active and pronounced in his opposition that a party of Kentuckians threatened to tar and feather him. He organized the Free Soil party in Green county, Ohio, which was victorious at the polls, became a Republican on the organization of that party and remained such to the time of his death in 1874. He was commissioned surgeon of Dragoons of the state troops. He established a school in Xenia for the advanced education of youth, and later

established a ladies' seminary, and was known among the students as "Old Moral Basis." He explored the geographical formation of Green county, Ohio, and his work was incorporated in the state reports. He was an active worker in the cause of temperance, and was instrumental in securing the passage of a law in the legislature granting local option to the town of Fulton—now a part of Cincinnati. This was probably the first local option law in existence, and proved successful. The mother of our subject was Jane White Howell, who was connected with some of the wealthiest families of Ohio at that time. She was a woman of lovely character and a devout Christian. Though Silas H. attended the old log school in his early years, up to his eleventh year his education was mainly received at home. Afterward he attended the graded schools, and spent one year in the high school. In the spring of 1862, with the consent of his father, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months' service. Volunteers being called for to resist Morgan's raids, his company responded and went to Frankfort. While there he came down with typhoid fever, but inside of four weeks was again with the regiment, and went with it to Covington to repel Kirby Smith's anticipated attack on Cincinnati. After his discharge, he remained about two months at home, and again enlisted as the first recruit in the Twenty-second Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, having by subterfuge secured his father's signature to blank forms consenting to his enlistment. He was placed in command of the first lot of recruits, and succeeded in holding them in check throughout the winter, with only two desertions. In the spring, enough men having been secured to man four guns, the battery was ordered to West Virginia. Their services not being needed, they returned to Camp Chase, Ohio, and from here were ordered to Parkersburg, W. Va.; then, supported by other troops, proceeded to the Potomac to assist in harassing Lee in his retreat from Gettysburg, but arrived only in time to see his rear guard crossing the river. Returning to Parkersburg, Mr.



SILAS H. TOWLER.

Towler was ordered to take one gun on board the steamer Emma Graham and proceed to a fording place on the Ohio at the mouth of the Little Hocking river. Here he was placed in command of a large number of farmers congregated to repel Morgan. Morgan not coming that way, Mr. Towler, with two guns, and supported by a company of the Eighty-eighth Ohio, patrolled the Ohio until the Confederate leader's capture. He then returned to Camp Thomas, near Columbus, where the battery was mustered into the United States service. Up to this time, there being no battery organization, Mr. Towler was only a private soldier, but commanded two guns, and was called sergeant. From here the battery was ordered to Camp Nelson, near Nicholasville, Ky., and attached to a brigade under the command of John DeCourcey, colonel of the Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, and assisted in the capture of Cumberland Gap. It was then stationed at the Gap as a part of the garrison. In January, 1864, Sergeant Towler was ordered to accompany the captain of the battery—Henry M. Neil—to Ohio on recruiting service. While thus absent, Captain Neil resigned, and Mr. Towler was commissioned second lieutenant and later promoted to first

lieutenant of the battery. He rejoined his battery, and immediately on arrival was detailed as adjutant of the artillery battalion, formed of the independent batteries manning the forts. Later he was placed in command of his old battery, and with it was ordered to Knoxville, Tenn. Scanty rations and improper diet brought on acute dysentery, but his strong constitution pulled him through though the surgeon had given up hopes. While garrisoned at Knoxville, Lieutenant Towler was detailed on boards of survey to inspect and pass upon the serviceableness of ordnance, quartermaster and commissary stores, and to sit as a member of the general court martial of the District of East Tennessee. He remained on the latter detail until July, 1865, when the battery was ordered to Camp Chase, Ohio, for muster out. Returning home, Lieutenant Towler took a course of instruction in a business college, and then entered upon an active career in the grocery business. His strict attention to business, and his honesty, won the complete confidence of his employers, and eventually brought him success. Up to 1889 he was connected with the grocery business, both retail and wholesale, and for a time was a member of the firm of E. E. Shedd & Co., of Columbus, Ohio. He came to Minneapolis in 1884, under contract with Murray, Warner & Co., wholesale grocers. In 1889, he engaged in the laundry business, which he has conducted ever since under the name of the Minneapolis Steam Laundry. Mr. Towler was appointed president of the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home in 1897, and since then has devoted a large portion of his time in the interests of the old soldiers, winning their respect and esteem. He is a member of John A. Rawlins Post, No. 126, G. A. R., Department of Minnesota, was quartermaster for four years, and has served as Senior Vice Commander and Commander. He was appointed chairman of the General Memorial Day Committee of Minneapolis for 1901. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He is a life member of Magnolia Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and was Worshipful Master in 1874; is a member of

Ark Chapter, R. A. M., and Minneapolis Mounted Commandery, Knights Templar, and president of the Ohio Association of Minneapolis. He is an active member of Park Avenue Congregational church and chairman of its board of trustees. November 21, 1871, he was married to Mary J. Lonnis. Nine children have been born to them: George H., (married to Mary Shepard); Mertie L., (wife of Rev. John G. Briggs); Mary Belle, Henry Lonnis, Lucy, Dora A., Edna E., Robert S. and David Kinsman.

CROSS, Judson Newell.—For original ideas, in and out of his profession, and for fertility of resources in carrying out his plans, Judson N. Cross, a noted leader of the Hennepin county bar for more than twenty-five years, has but few equals in this or any other state. He would have won distinction by his natural gifts, probably, in any other pursuit chosen. He was born at Pogueland, in the town of Philadelphia, Jefferson county, N. Y., January 16, 1838. His father was Gorham Cross, a Congregational minister, at Richville, St. Lawrence county, for fifty-six years, from 1838 to 1895, when he died. He was well known as the "father of Congregationalism" in northern New York. He was a native of New Hampshire. His father, Theodore Cross, a mill owner at S. Weare, moved to Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1818, and built a saw mill at Sterlingville, on the Joseph Bonaparte estate. The family later followed, and he rented the mill and bought a farm near by, on the same estate, when Gorham was thirteen years old. He was sent to school and obtained a good common school and academic education. Gorham was at first a surveyor and a school teacher, and he also studied law at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, but finally settled into the ministry. September 13, 1831, he was married to Sophia Murdock, a native of Wyndham county, Vt. She had come to northern New York, where her three brothers were in practice as physicians, to teach school. She and her four brothers were greatly interested in minerology, then a new science. She was

the daughter of Samuel Murdock, the son of Benjamin Murdock, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Samuel married Lois Temple, a daughter of another soldier, Joseph Temple, the descendant of the first Temple, New England emigrant. Rev. Hollis Read, the first missionary to Bombay and who first translated the Bible into the Indian language, and the author of "India and Its People," "God in History," and other notable books, was a cousin of Mrs. Cross, the mother of Judson N. Cross. Many other progenitors of Mr. Cross, on both sides of his house, have borne conspicuous parts and they are noted in the annals of the country. The Crosses, now in the tenth generation, live in the "rock elm" house built by John Cross, one of his ancestors in direct line, in the town of Methuen, on the north bank of the Merrimac river, just east of Lawrence, Mass., in 1670. His ancestors were the first settlers in Essex county, Mass.; among them was Martha Read Epps, whose sister was the wife of John Winthrop, the younger governor of Connecticut. Her brother, Colonel Read, distinguished himself in the Civil wars in England and was governor of Sterling, Scotland. She married, for her second husband, Deputy Governor Symonds, and she was related to General Dennison, the commander in King Phillip's War, and also to several other colonial governors. Mr. Cross also has for ancestors the celebrated Noyes brothers, of the era 1629, and Lyonel Chute, the first teacher of a German school in America, at Ipswich, Mass. Professor Parker Cleveland, of Bowdoin College, the author of the first work on minerology ever published, was a cousin to his grandmother Cross. He had three great-grandfathers in the Revolutionary War. Great-grandfather Cross, however, died in 1769. When Grandfather Cross, his son, was fourteen years old, he wanted to enlist. His mother said: "I have half a dozen boys in the army already, and you, the youngest, can't go." Joseph Temple, of Dummerston, Vt., the grandfather of Mr. Cross' mother, was the first person who was wounded in the Revolutionary War, and lived. William White, his companion, was killed by his side,



JUDSON N. CROSS.

March 12, 1775, at Westminster, Vt. This ante-dates the battle of Lexington by more than a month. See Hall's "History of Eastern Vermont." Mr. Temple's life was saved by a pewter porringer in a haversack, which hung over his shoulder, and it protected his heart by stopping the musket ball. But he was clubbed with a musket until his skull was broken on the temple, and he was left for dead. Mr. Cross, from the education of his parents and the admirable village and select schools at his home—which were largely attended—was prepared for college. He left, on the day he was seventeen years old, to study at Oberlin College, Ohio, where his eldest sister had preceded him, and where five of his brothers and sisters were also educated. He had clerked some in a store at Richville, and after spending nearly a year at Oberlin, he entered his Uncle John Cross' store at Boonville, N. Y., where he was employed for a year. He then returned to Ohio and taught school and studied at Oberlin until the War of the Rebellion broke out, when, at the first call for troops, the inherited military spirit prompted him to enlist, April 20, 1861. This, of course, cut off his college

course. He was elected first lieutenant of a company of college students who enlisted at Oberlin at a meeting held in the great church that evening. It became Company C, of the noted Seventh Ohio Regiment, which, after going through the campaigns of West Virginia under McClellan, Rosecrans, and Cox, took part in the campaigns of 1862 and 1863 in Virginia, and in the battle of Lookout Mountain under Hooker, and in the subsequent battles under Sherman, losing at Ringgold, in one charge, thirteen officers killed and wounded—including the colonel and lieutenant colonel killed—out of fourteen engaged. Mr. Cross had his left arm, from shoulder to elbow, shattered at the battle of Cross Lanes, W. Va., August 26, 1861, and he was taken prisoner by the forces under Floyd—Buchanan's former secretary of war—and Wise, governor of Virginia, who hanged John Brown. At the battle of Carnifax Ferry, Mr. Cross, and fifteen others, like him, too severely wounded to be taken to Richmond, were re-captured by Major Rutherford B. Hayes, of the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, by gallantly crossing the swift Gunley river on a raft, under severe fire. Mr. Cross' arm was not operated upon until he reached the Marine Hospital at Cincinnati by boat, via Charleston. He was promoted to captain November 25, 1861, and, by slow stages, finally went to his home in northern New York. In the spring of 1862, he was ordered to Cleveland, as recruiting officer for his regiment. At his own urgent request—against the advice of his surgeon—he was ordered to his regiment at Dumfries, Va., being still obliged to carry his arm in a sling. This imprudence nearly cost him his arm, for he caught cold in a severe snow storm, and was obliged to resign, for disability, in March. He then took up the study of law, and entered the Albany Law School until the month of June, 1863, when he was again called to military duty as an officer in the Veteran Reserve Corps, serving in various western cities. He commanded a post of six companies at Madison, Ind., during the winter of 1863-4. In the spring he was made assistant adjutant general of the district of

Indiana, and ordered to Kentucky during Morgan's raid. In July, 1864, he was ordered to Washington, D. C., where he served on the military governor's staff as assistant provost marshal of the department. In December of that year he was ordered to Annapolis, with four other captains—among them J. S. Poland, a major general during the late Spanish War—to muster for pay and exchange 18,000 prisoners from Andersonville and elsewhere. He resigned at the close of the war. In 1865 he resumed his law studies at the Columbia College Law School, but went back to the Albany Law School, where he graduated in 1866. On the 10th of May, in that year, he went to Lyons—now Clinton, Iowa—and began practice in fellowship with Hon. A. R. Cotton, and continued it for nearly ten years; during the last four years of his partnership Mr. Cotton was member of congress. In the spring of 1875 he left Iowa to seek a larger field, and spent the summer in traveling, going to California and other western states. He finally selected Minneapolis, Minn., arriving there on the 9th of October, 1875. On the fourteenth he settled the matter by forming a partnership with Hon. Henry G. Hicks—a college classmate at Oberlin, and a fellow teacher in southern Ohio—under the style of Cross & Hicks, which continued until the spring of 1882, when Frank H. Carleton was associated, and the firm became Cross, Hicks & Carleton, and so remained until 1887, when Colonel Hicks was made district judge of Hennepin county, where he served until 1895. In 1889 Mr. Cross' son, Norton M. Cross, was taken into the partnership, making the style Cross, Carleton & Cross. When Judge Hicks took his place again in the firm it became Cross, Hicks, Carleton & Cross, and was a leading firm at the bar. It had a large share of all important litigation in the city. They numbered among their clients such establishments as the Pillsburys, the Union National Bank, and The Tribune Company. They were in the noted Pinney will case and in all the Harwood cases. As showing the originality of Mr. Cross, it may be mentioned that he suggested to General Grant the use of ex-

plosives from a bellows to blow up forts; to General Fry, the use of photographic records in connection with other data, copyrighted by some one twenty years later. He edited the first paper published by soldiers in the field, July 4, 1861, at Weston, W. Va. He established before the supreme court the legality of "patrol limits" for saloons, against such lawyers as Gordon E. Cole, E. M. Wilson, and P. M. Babcock. As city attorney, he compelled the railroads to sink the tracks and bridge Washington avenue, Third, Fourth, and Fifth streets. In 1891, when a member of the United States Immigration Commission, he was sent to Europe and ferreted out the system by which thousands of "jail birds" were dumped into the United States. Mr. Cross has always been an active Republican. He was mayor of Lyons, Iowa, in 1871. He was a member of the first park board in Minneapolis in 1883; but declined to serve again, as he had been elected city attorney. He has been a member of the Board of Trade, Commercial Club, the Athenæum, the Bar Library Association, Minnesota Forestry Association, of which he was president in 1899 and 1900. He was a charter member of the Congregational Club. He is a member of Plymouth Congregational church. He was married September 11, 1862, to Miss Clara Steele Norton, a graduate of Oberlin, who was one of six young ladies refused admission to Ann Arbor for a classical course on equal terms with men. She is a descendant of John Steele, a leading founder of Connecticut, and of Anthony Hawkins, whose name was on the hidden "Charter Oak" charter, and of Mathew Grant, the ancestor of President Grant. They have had five children—Kate Bird, wife of United States Engineer F. C. Shenehon; Norton M., member of the law firm; Cleve Sophia, deceased in infancy; Nellie Malura, wife of Mr. Theodore McFarlane Knappen, city editor of the Minneapolis Journal, and Clara Amelia, a high school teacher. Mr. Cross suggested and kept before the people by his writings in the Pioneer Press the project of what is now the "Soo" railroad. He also suggested in a letter to President Dole that Hawaii an-

nex itself to the United States, which was practically done. He also made valuable suggestions to Senators Davis and Nelson concerning the Monroe Doctrine as applied to Canada. The letter was placed before the United States and Canada High Joint Commission, at its session in Washington, and was highly commended. This brief outline will serve to indicate in some degree the originality, large grasp of mind and activity which have won for Mr. Cross the eminence he occupies. In G. A. R. matters and in the Loyal Legion—in both of which he is a member—he takes great interest, though he has never been so active as many.

MOREY, Charles Anson.—The school of adversity is a good training for any young man. Through it he learns self-reliance and the value of application. If he possesses talent or skill, and has the energy and determination necessary to fight the battle for preferment, success is sure to crown his efforts. The truth of this is attested in the following biography. Mr. Morey was born at Vershire, Orange county, Vt., August 9, 1851. His father, Royal Morey, was a farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Jeanette Ellen Felton, a native of Vermont, born at Strafford. She is a grand-daughter of Sarah Putnam, a niece of General Israel Putnam, and is still living at Lake City, Minn. Charles attended the country school in Vermont until his tenth year, at which time the family moved to Illinois. After remaining there one summer, they decided to go further westward in search of a healthier climate, and came overland in a covered wagon to Wabasha county, Minn. The boy's early life in the North Star state was one of hardship and toil, with all the privations of farm life on the frontier. He attended the common school at Chester, Wabasha county, where he had excellent teachers. Later, he took a course in the high school at Lake City. In order to secure the means with which to acquire an education, however, the young man was compelled to serve his apprenticeship as a teacher in the country schools. He also



CHARLES A. MOREY.

learned the trade of carpenter and a millwright, and used his skill in those directions to increase his slender resources. He graduated from the Normal School at Winona in 1872, and in September of that year went to Boston and took a course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, preparatory to assuming a position as teacher of sciences in the Winona Normal, which he had been offered, and to which he was appointed in 1874. In 1876 he was elected president of that institution. Mr. Morey had, however, devoted much time for five years to the study of law, and in 1879 he was admitted to the bar, resigned his position as president, and began the practice of law at Winona as a member of the firm of Berry & Morey. He has succeeded in building up an extensive practice, and is regarded as one of the leading attorneys of southern Minnesota. He has also acquired numerous business interests, and is prominently identified with public affairs. He has been president of the Winona Savings Bank for a number of years, secretary of the Winona Building & Loan Association for twenty years, was a member of the city council for four years, and the board of edu-

cation for six years. He is a director of the public library, is the resident director and treasurer of the Winona Normal School, and has been a member of the State Normal Board since 1883. Mr. Morey is a commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States, and was selected by the government authorities to hear the famous Minneapolis census cases in 1890. He is a Republican in politics, has represented his district in nearly all county and state conventions for many years, and was a member of the executive committee of the Republican State Central Committee in the campaign of 1900. His church connections are with the Episcopal denomination. He was married Nov. 28, 1877, to Miss Kate Louise Berry, daughter of Judge C. H. Berry, of Winona, deceased. They have four children, Jeanette, Charles Berry, Frances and Bertha Louise.

COOLEY, Clayton R., is deputy collector of United States customs and custodian of the Federal building at Minneapolis, Minn., to which position he was appointed in 1898. He comes of old New England stock. His father, Warren Cooley, was a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Palma in 1820. He was a mechanic by trade and followed this occupation during his lifetime, attaining a moderate competence. He came to Minnesota in the early 50's and settled in Houston county, but afterwards removed to Iowa. He died in Minneapolis in 1887. His wife, Eleanor F. Morris, was a native of Illinois, and was born at Alton in 1833. Their son, Clayton, was born in Houston county, Minn., October 16, 1859. Shortly after his birth they migrated to Iowa, first locating at Dubuque, afterwards at Cedar Falls and Eldora, in the same state. It was in the public schools of the latter town that Clayton received his early education. He commenced his business career directly upon leaving the public school. While a lad he had earned his first dollar working in Burt's novel factory in East Dubuque. The first business engagement he secured, however, was in a drug store at

Eldora. He did not remain very long at this line of work, but took a position in an abstract and loan office in the same city, acquiring there his first knowledge of the real estate business, which he followed for several years. He held this position until his removal to Minneapolis in 1884. His first employment here was secured in the office of George W. Chowan & Co., but, subsequently, he entered the office of Merrill & Albee, an abstract firm. In September, 1886, Mr. Cooley acquired Mr. Merrill's interest in the firm and the business was conducted under the name of Albee & Cooley. This firm continued until Mr. Cooley's election to the office of county auditor in 1892. Mr. Cooley's political affiliations have always been with the Republican party, and his first vote was cast for James A. Garfield. He has taken an active interest in the affairs of his party, and for his faithful services in local politics was rewarded with the nomination and election to the office of county auditor of Hennepin county. He made a capable and efficient officer, and his valuable services were recognized by a re-election to the same office in 1894. At the expiration of his term, January 1, 1897, he again devoted all his energies to his private business, but gave it up in 1898 to accept his present position as deputy collector of United States customs and custodian of the Federal building at Minneapolis. He has made an enviable record in this office, and is held in high esteem by all who know him. As an aid to him in his private business, Mr. Cooley took a course in the law department of the University of Minnesota, from which he graduated in 1893. He does not intend to take up the legal practice, however. He is prominently identified with a number of fraternal organizations, and is a member of the Masonic order, the Royal Arcanum, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

RHODES, Jeremiah M., the superintendent of the public schools of Windom, Minn., was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, March 1, 1866. Like most other men who have be-



JEREMIAH M. RHODES.

come efficient in the profession of teaching, his school training began in the common school. He early selected his vocation as teacher. After some experience in common school work, he entered the State Normal School at Emporia, Kan., in 1886, and graduated in 1889. He then served as superintendent of the public schools of Council Grove, Kan., and of Hiawatha, of the same state. In 1892 he went to California and attended the Stanford University, remaining there until 1893. The same year he returned east and entered the Indiana University at Bloomington, Ind., where he graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. But this equipment did not seem to satisfy his ambition for scholarship, for, in 1896, he extended his studies at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and in 1898 secured from that institution the degree of Master of Arts. Even this high honor he supplemented by a post-graduate course at Columbia College, New York City, completing it in 1899. His scholarship and ability are shown by the fact that he won prizes in both essay and debate, and became a member of the Phi Delta Theta

college fraternity. In August, 1899, he came to Windom to take charge of the city schools. In politics Mr. Rhodes is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic order, including the degree of Knights Templar. His thorough scholarship and practical experience of a dozen years in teaching in a variety of schools, in widely separate localities, give him advantages in his profession which few men can claim, and as the Cottonwood County Citizen says: "The city can be congratulated upon securing so able an instructor."

MATHEWS, Marvin E.—The task of writing the biographies of the leading representative men of any community is an exceedingly difficult one because of the prevailing modesty of the successful business man, who almost invariably manifests a certain repugnance to anything that partakes of personal notoriety or prominence, and thus discourages even friendly attempts to uncover the secret of his success. Genuine success is not likely to be the result of mere chance or fortune, but is something to be labored for and sought out with consecutive effort. Ours is a utilitarian age, and the life of every successful man bears its lesson, and as told in contemporary narration perhaps is productive of the greatest good. Thus there is a due measure of satisfaction in presenting even a brief review of the life and accomplishments of such a man.

The subject of this sketch is one of the eminent members of the bar of southwestern Minnesota; nor is his reputation limited by the confines of this section. He is one of the popular men of the state, widely known, and his prominence in public and professional life makes him well deserving of biographical honors.

Mr. Mathews was born near Jamestown, N. Y., September 25, 1849; removed with his parents to this state in the spring of 1854, and settled on a farm near Rochester. At that time the Indians and wild animals were sole possessors of this portion of the country, except that here and there a small log cabin marked the coming of civilization.

There were no school laws, school teachers nor schools, and it was several years before a school could be established in that country. At length, when this was accomplished, the school year was of only a few months' duration. The schools were supported by contributions from those in the neighborhood having children to send, and the school house was some claim shanty chosen so as to be as near the center of the settlement as possible. It was furnished with seats and desks made by splitting logs into slabs and placing them on legs at the desired height. The school-room contained no floor save that which nature provided, and was heated by an open fire-place built of stone. No certificate of qualification was required from the teachers, and very little education. Reading, writing, spelling, geography and arithmetic were the only branches taught in those schools, and consequently those desiring a further education were compelled to obtain it by their own unaided exertions. Mr. Mathews studied grammar and other branches while working in the fields, and soon made the contents of such volumes his own. He is a master of the English language, and is considered good authority in many of the higher branches of education.

After leaving the country school he continued his studies in the high school of Rochester. From seventeen years of age he worked as a farm hand by the month, chopped wood in the forest through the coldest winter weather, later taught school, and thus made his way in the world unaided, pushing forward to the goal of success with an ambition that nothing could daunt.

He studied law in the office of the Hon. R. A. Jones, at Rochester, and in 1872 he went to New Ulm, Minn., where he accepted the position of teacher in the high school. While thus engaged he also studied law in the office of George W. Kuhlman until the fall of 1873, at which time he opened a law office and practiced his profession at that place until 1876, when he came to Marshall, where he has continued the practice of law ever since. He is a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan, at

Ann Arbor, and is one of the foremost practitioners of the state, and nearly always connected on one side or the other with the most important litigations in this region. He has an analytical mind which enables him to see and handle all the details of a case, giving to each its proper weight, and at the same time his comprehensive grasp of affairs enables him to master a subject in its entirety. His argument is clear, forcible and logical, and his deductions follow one another in logical sequence. He has labored earnestly, has made his clients' interests as dear to him as his own, and has steadily worked his way upward until he is today enjoying a large and distinctively representative clientage which brings him in a handsome and well deserved income. Mr. Mathews is a life-long Democrat, is a recognized leader in political circles, and is now prominently connected with the several Democratic organizations of the state. He has served as county attorney of his county and also as receiver of public moneys and special disbursing agent of the United States land office at Marshall, Minn. In the campaign of 1900 he was unanimously nominated by both the Democratic and People's parties for member of congress from the Second Minnesota district.

He has never been a candidate for any office, and it was with considerable difficulty that he was persuaded to accept the nomination.

The prosecution of a murder case in Lincoln county and other important legal business during the campaign took up a large portion of his time, but he made a few speeches in his district.

His arguments were plain, logical and impartial, and his speeches were clear statements of facts bearing upon the issues of the campaign, and so intensely loyal and patriotic in their character for good government and good citizenship as to captivate his large audiences and give rise to an increased confidence in his intellectual greatness and his ability to grasp the salient points of the subject and present them so they could not be misunderstood.



MARVIN E. MATHEWS.

Although he ran many votes ahead of his party, he, with all other candidates on his ticket, was defeated.

Mr. Mathews was married in New Ulm to Miss Minnie Boesch. She was educated in New Ulm and St. Paul, and is a lady of culture and refinement, presiding with gracious hospitality over her pleasant home. Four children have been born to their union: Werner B., Logan B., Sidonia A. and Roland M.

Socially Mr. Mathews is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Eastern Star; and in Masonry is connected with the council, the consistory and with the Mystic Shrine at Minneapolis. He is the soul of honor in business life, and in social relations his career is alike blameless. He never regards lightly the duties of citizenship; for his friendship is inviolable, home sacred and family devotion not simply a duty, but the best inspiration and happiness of his life. His home is one of the finest in southwestern Minnesota. It is handsome architecturally, and the lawn is adorned with the devices of the landscape

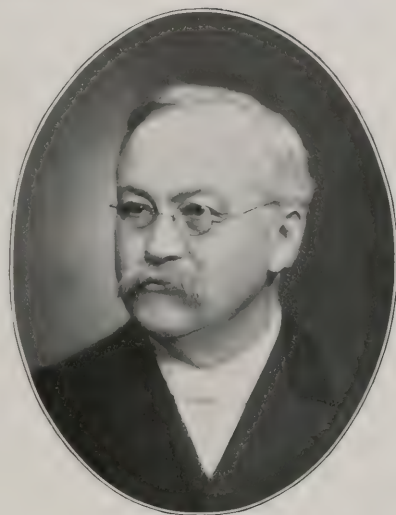
gardener. But the charm of his residence is the true hospitality which abounds within. Mr. Mathews is one of the most popular men in this part of the state. His friends are limited in number only by the circle of his acquaintances, and he has the happy faculty of holding them closer as the years roll by.

NORTHROP, Cyrus.—The great state universities of the Northwest were established reluctantly and with considerable trepidation. Many doubted the ability of a popular government to manage successfully educational institutions of high grade on so extensive a scale as was necessary to carry out the university idea. The charge was openly made that a state institution on the plan proposed could be nothing more than a nest of politicians, always scheming for personal advantage; that legislatures would appropriate funds for maintenance only by fits and starts, controlled by an economical freak at one session, giving inadequate support, while perhaps at the next session the authorized expenditures might be so lavish as to sustain the charge of extravagance; that the teaching staff would be made up of men whose only attainments consisted in ability to influence party managers; that professorships in the institution would be bones of contention among politicians, and therefore subject to such continual changes as to impair the efficiency of the instruction and prevent the engagement of a high grade of competent instructors; and, lastly, that the people would not willingly tax themselves year after year to sustain such an institution, especially, as at best, only a moiety of the population would be directly benefited. These reasons for doubt as to the feasibility of establishing state universities seemed to many cogent and plausible. There were, no doubt, perils in the scheme, as one or two such institutions have suffered at times from some of the causes enumerated as objections. Experience, however, has demonstrated so clearly the wisdom of the system of universities that there is no longer a question of their utility. They have become the pride of the nation.

They are recognized throughout the world as flowers of the highest culture in our civilization. As educational centers they wield a wide, inspiring influence, while the well trained graduates whom they annually send forth become the leaders in thought and action in all parts of the nation, thus serving as a leaven among the people, with an uplift toward better things. This success of state universities comes, chiefly, from one source: the forceful character of the man at the head of the institution. Experience has compelled the recognition of this fact. Lack of executive ability, tact, sound judgment or an attractive personality in the president entails disaster. The defect permeates the administration. The president is largely the university, however ably he may be assisted. The University of Minnesota might be cited to show this fact. When Dr. Cyrus Northrop was called to be its president in 1884, the institution had scarcely a hundred collegiate students. The catalogue was largely made up of the names of pupils in the preparatory department—equivalent to a high school—and of those in detached classes of evening technical studies until nearly three hundred seemed to be present. Three buildings formed the plant of the college. This was apparently sufficient, for there is no dormitory system attached to the university. In 1901 the enrollment is about thirty-four hundred. There are now more than twenty buildings equipped with all the modern appliances required by the most advanced university dealing with all departments of knowledge. So wonderful as this growth has been, it is, perhaps, the least important change which has taken place under Dr. Northrop's administration. From a college teaching only literary courses of the simplest character, the institution has become a true university, embracing all branches of scientific and technical studies. Nor is this all. The standard of scholarship has been so raised that a diploma of the University of Minnesota takes the highest rank in the literary, professional and technical world. The conditions under which President Northrop began his work were in no respect different from those of the

previous decade. Hence, the success and prosperity of the institution must be attributed to the guiding hand and leading spirit of the man responsible for results.

Cyrus Northrop was born at Ridgefield, Conn., in 1834. His father, also named Cyrus, was a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Polly B. Fancher. She was born in New York. Young Northrop began his education in the district school of his native town. When eleven years old he entered the academy of the town. The building in which the school was held has historical interest, being the birth-place of Samuel G. Goodrich, noted as Peter Parley, the author of a multitude of juvenile books which were exceedingly popular for several generations. The teachers of the academy were H. S. Banks and Rev. Chauncey Wilcox, both graduates of Yale. At seventeen years of age he finished his preparation for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., under Principal Josiah Clark, and graduated at the end of the year 1851. He entered Yale as freshman in 1852, but owing to a loss of a year by sickness, he did not graduate until 1857, when he stood third in rank in a class of one hundred and four. While in college he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Alpha Sigma Phi and the Skull and Bones college fraternities. He was also first president of the "Brothers in Unity," a literary society made up of one-half of the students at college. In the fall of 1857 he entered the Yale Law School, intending to pursue the profession of law. He graduated in 1859. While attending to his law studies he taught Latin and Greek in the school of Hon. A. N. Skinner in New Haven, and prepared two classes for Yale College. Upon completing his law course he entered the law office of Hon. Charles Ives, of New Haven. He became interested in political affairs and took an active part in the Lincoln campaign, speaking for the Union, and liberty—as the struggle seemed to him—in both New York and Connecticut during the campaign. He was elected assistant clerk of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1860, and became clerk in the next year. In 1862 he was



CYRUS NORTHROP.

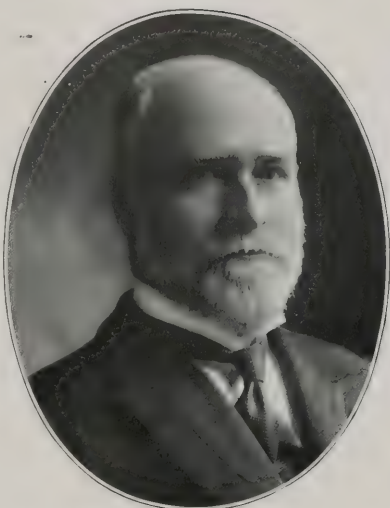
elected clerk of the state senate. He had opened a law office and fully expected to resume his practice at the close of the session of the legislature. He was, however, thwarted in his desire, being called to the management of the New Haven Daily Palladium. The paper was prominent and influential and was therefore compelled to express opinions or publish comments on all subjects of public interest. Mr. Northrop himself wrote all the editorials and attended to the numerous details then common to daily newspapers. It is said that Dr. Northrop now regards the work of that year the hardest toil he has ever undertaken. It seems, however, to have been needed to round out his preparatory experience. In 1863 he was appointed professor of rhetoric and English literature in Yale College. He occupied the chair for twenty-one years, or until 1884, when he was tendered the presidency of the University of Minnesota, a position which came to him unsolicited and unexpectedly, as did the professor's chair at Yale, which changed the current of his life. During the war and "reconstruction" time he also took an active part in public affairs, making many political addresses.

He was induced once to accept a nomination for congress. But since 1876 he has taken no part in politics, except to cast his ballot. During the administrations of Presidents Grant and Hayes he was collector of customs of the port of New Haven. Since Dr. Northrop came to Minnesota, while unceasing in his endeavors to build up the university, he has made many addresses and delivered numerous lectures on a wide range of subjects, which have shown the versatility of his powers. He is said to be easily the best after-dinner speaker in the Northwest. The numerous demands made upon him for platform service forced him finally to decline many invitations, literary as well as social. He is a forceful speaker, singularly successful in holding his audience, no matter what the subject may be, while he makes his points in a manner very effective to the popular ear. He is no less happy in his style of writing, thus contradicting a common saying that "no man can be both a good speaker and a good writer." He is an active and prominent member of the Congregational church, sometimes occupying the pulpit. In 1889 he was moderator of the National Council, held at Worcester, Mass., a distinction rarely accorded to a layman. He was one of the two vice presidents appointed from America by the great International Council of the denomination held in London, in 1891, to which he was a delegate. In 1862 he was married to Miss Anna Elizabeth Warren, of Stamford, Conn. They have had three children. The first born, Minnie, was taken away when only ten years and six months old. Their son, Cyrus Northrop, Jr., is a graduate of the university. The surviving daughter, Elizabeth, was also a student of the institution, but was compelled to give up study because of ill-health, before graduation.

ROBERTS, William Preston.—Some of the most successful men of the Northwest came to this region in search of health, rather than for business purposes, as its bracing and invigorating climate has a wide reputation.

William P. Roberts, twice the representative from Hennepin county in the lower house of the legislature, is one of the number. He is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, in that state, June 16, 1845. His father, Job Roberts, was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and was of Welsh descent. The family came to this country in 1698 from Bala, North Wales, and settled in what is now Gwynedd township—a Welsh name, pronounced as though spelled Gwyneth, with the sound "th" soft, as in "the." His mother was Hannah Pickering. William obtained his early education in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and in Maryland, where he lived three years. The schools of the latter state, at that time, were indifferent, because only partially supported by the state. He afterwards attended the First State Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster county, Pa., from which he graduated in 1867, after the War of the Rebellion, which interrupted his college course. Choosing law for his profession, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, which has supplied the bar with so many brilliant men of the profession. After a full course in this institution he graduated in 1869, and immediately began the practice which he has continued ever since. He first opened a law office in Nebraska, where he practiced for six years—the first two alone, and then was a member of the firm of Cole & Roberts, which was dissolved when he was compelled to leave for Minnesota in search of better health. He settled in Minneapolis in 1874, and practiced alone until 1878, when he formed a partnership with Col. R. C. Benton and his brother, C. H. Benton, first under the style of Benton & Benton, and later as Benton, Benton & Roberts. In December, 1881, this partnership was dissolved and another formed by Mr. Roberts and Colonel Benton, under the style of Benton & Roberts, which later—when Rome G. Brown became associated—was known as Benton, Roberts & Brown, and so continued until 1895, when, by the death of the senior partner, the partnership terminated. Since that time Mr. Roberts has con-

ducted his law practice without an associate. His practice has been general, but his more important work has been connected with the settlement of estates, and with trusteeships. He was active in the preparation and trial of the St. Anthony Falls water power litigation, and with the "railroad crossing" cases in Minneapolis. He enlisted as a private soldier when a school boy, June 16, 1863, in the 47th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served as corporal in Company H. Before the end of the year he was commissioned as second lieutenant in the 45th United States Colored Troops, and served with the Army of the Potomac and with the Army of the James a large part of the time. During the draft disturbances of 1863, he was on duty in the coal regions of Pennsylvania and in West Virginia, but was with Grant in his last campaign, culminating at Appomattox. In May, 1865, the command was sent to the Rio Grande. During the latter part of this service he was in the brigade staff. He was mustered out as first lieutenant in December, 1865. During all the time he held a commission he had, except about one month, command of his company whenever it was in active campaign, except when, at times he was detailed for duty as adjutant, quartermaster, or aide-de-camp. He is a member of the G. A. R., and past post commander of Geo. N. Morgan Post, No. 4, of Minneapolis. He has been judge advocate of the State Department of the Order and a member of its National Council of Administration. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion, and has been the junior vice commander of the Minnesota Department. He has always been a Republican, and shouted for Fremont, in a slave state when a school boy. He had never held office until he was elected to the legislature in 1898. He was re-elected in 1900, and has been one of the active members. He introduced two original bills in his first legislative term which have attained considerable attention—one, to place names of candidates alternately on the official ballot has just become a law; the other, a "primary election law" of general application, gave way to a modified plan now a law. He was president



WILLIAM P. ROBERTS.

of the Union League of Minneapolis in 1895. He is also a member of the Fourth Ward Republican Club, and of the Commercial Club, and a prominent Mason, being past master of Hennepin Lodge, No. 4, and is at present the grand orator of the Grand Lodge. He belongs to the Universalist Church. In 1869 he was married to Anna M. Pugh, who died in 1870, leaving no children. He was married to Agnes Doyle Taggart, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, in 1876, who died in 1895, leaving two sons who served in the late Spanish War in the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers—Horace W., born July 8, 1877, and Roy G., born January 29, 1880.

SARGENT, William C., sheriff of St. Louis county, has had a varied and interesting career—one that demonstrates his sterling worth as a man, and is typical of the sturdy race from which he sprung. The Sargents for several generations back have been residents of New England, where the progenitors of the family settled on coming from England. The late Hon. George Barnard Sargent, of Duluth, Minn., whose biog-



WILLIAM C. SARGENT.

raphy will be found on another page, was the father of our subject. A shrewd financier, a man of energy and great strength of will, he strongly impressed himself upon the small settlement at the head of the lakes, and Duluth owes much to the interest he took in its upbuilding. (He was a native of Massachusetts, born at Boston in 1818.) In 1869, established the banking house of Geo. B. Sargent & Co., at Duluth, acting as western agent for the most prominent financial houses of New York. He died in 1875. Mr. Sargent was married, in 1836, to Mary Perin, the mother of the subject of this sketch. William C. was born at Boston, Mass., December 4, 1859. When four years of age his father located in New York City, and the boy attended the public schools of the metropolis for a time. When ten years of age he became a student in the Faribault Military Institute, subsequently taking a course of instruction at St. John's Seminary, which is situated about twelve miles from Syracuse, N. Y. He came to Minnesota when still in his teens, and though his father was at that time one of Duluth's most successful business men, the lad was endowed with a spirit of indepen-

dence and was prepared to work at whatever task presented itself. His first employment was as a teamster in the logging business. This he followed for a short time, but always kept his eye open for larger opportunities. In 1880 he was appointed superintendent of the Duluth Blast Furnace Company, and in 1886 he was made manager of the Lakeside Land Company, which latter position he held for a period of nine years. Mr. Sargent inherited his father's talent for financiering, and with youth and energy at his command, he succeeded in laying the foundation of a substantial fortune. The financial depression of the early '90s, however, with its accompanying depreciation of real estate, proved very disastrous and swept away the major portion of the property he had accumulated. Thus thwarted, Mr. Sargent turned his activities in another direction—that of the political arena. His enthusiasm and energy in political campaigning had made him a potent force in Republican politics in St. Louis county, and gained recognition in his nomination for sheriff in 1896. He was elected by a handsome majority, and was re-elected in 1898 and 1900. Mr. Sargent has many admirable social qualities which have won for him many warm friends, especially so in connection with the numerous secret organizations to which he belongs. He is prominent in the Masonic body, being a member of all the different orders, and is a member of the Elks and the Foresters. He was married January 13, 1887, to Miss Rhobie L. Peck, at Syracuse, N. Y. Three children have been born to them, one of whom is deceased.

MILLER, Joseph Gustav.—As a telegraph operator at some wayside station in early youth—such has been the modest beginning of many men of prominence in business and the professions. The responsibility resting upon a mere boy at the key for the safety of the traveling public teaches him a self-reliance which is of inestimable value in later life. To the boy of ambitious mind it is a stepping stone which wins for him quick

recognition of his ability and the thrusting upon him of greater responsibility. Joseph G. Miller was but fifteen years of age when he left school and commenced the active duties of life as a railroad telegraph operator. Reward came quick in response for his faithful service. In the eight years following he had successfully served in the responsible positions of train dispatcher, assistant superintendent and assistant master mechanic. Mr. Miller is of German descent. The family on both sides of the house were prominent in mercantile and manufacturing circles in their respective communities in Germany. Anton Miller, Joseph's father, was born in 1833, in Grosherzogthum, Baden. He came to this country in 1859 and engaged in milling. Later he entered into mercantile pursuits, and is now retired. Mr. Miller has an honorable war record. When the war broke out he enlisted as a private in Co. I, 36th Illinois volunteers, serving four years and four months, or until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Pennyville and Murfreesboro, being slightly wounded in the latter contest. He is a member of the Wm. H. Thompson Post, No. 308, G. A. R., at Pawpaw, Ill. The maiden name of Joseph's mother was Hannah Louise Peters. She was born in Germany Sept. 16, 1845, coming to this country at the age of five. She died April 2, 1883. The subject of this sketch was born Sept. 3, 1868, at Oswego, Ill. He attended the schools in that place until 1883, at which time he left the high school to accept a position with the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co. as telegraph operator at Sheridan, Ill. He devoted his whole time to his duties, and earned quick promotion. He has served in nearly all departments of railroad work, for the past six years holding official positions. He resigned June 1, 1900, to accept the nomination of state railroad and warehouse commissioner, to which office he was duly elected in November by a handsome endorsement. Mr. Miller's political affiliations are with the Republican party. He has served as chairman of the Lake county central committee for six consecutive years. In 1896 he was elected to the office of clerk of court of Lake



JOSEPH G. MILLER.

county, an office he has filled very acceptably. He is a member of a number of fraternal societies, and that he is prominent in social life is attested by the fact that he has held offices in all. The orders of which he is a member are: The K. of P., M. W. of A., I. O. F., B. P. O. E., and the Two Harbors Commercial Club. Dec. 18, 1890, Mr. Miller was married to Mary Agnes Roth, of Oconto, Wis. They have three sons: Gregor A., J. Vivian and F. Newman.

WRIGHT, Fred B., so well known throughout the state for his efficient service for two years as the president of the State League of Republican Clubs, was born January 17, 1856, in Coos county, N. H., where it is said that the best product of the state is men and women of the finest grade. The merit of the saying is that it is largely true. He is enthusiastic in his praise of Minnesota, claiming that he came to the state because of the "vast possibilities for a great and wealthy" commonwealth, and to Minneapolis "by reason of its splendid natural location, the loyalty and push of the people, which



FRED B. WRIGHT.

made Minneapolis certain of becoming a large city." His father, Beriah Wright, was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and had a large family. He had a great amount of native ability, and he was held in high esteem in the community. He was named after his grandfather, Beriah Wright, who was a native of Vermont, and a captain in the United States army in the War of 1812. The captain had only one child, a son, Seymour H. Wright, also born in Vermont, and who reared a large family consisting of Solon B., Beriah, the father of the subject of this sketch, Lumon F., William H., Arthur A. and Hosea D. Wright, and four daughters, Sarah, Surepta, Ellen and Alice. These are all living except Sarah, Ellen and Solon. The last lived at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and died there at the age of seventy, after a busy and useful life, having occupied many places of trust and confidence. Lumon is a wealthy and prominent farmer of Linn county, Iowa. Arthur is a prominent physician in the state of New York. Eliza R. Wright, the grandmother of Fred. B. Wright, was also a native of Vermont, and belonged to a leading family. Her brother, Elum, was a leading lawyer at the New York bar for many years.

Mr. Wright obtained his early education in the district schools, and then entered the St. Johnsbury Academy, from which he graduated in the class of 1878. He then taught school until he entered upon his law studies. For this purpose he entered the law office of Hon. George A. Bingham, at Littleton, N. H., and completed his law course at the Boston Law School. In 1883 he came to Minneapolis to practice his profession, and has continued it ever since with marked success, winning a high standing at the bar, which is esteemed the strongest in the Northwest. Mr. Wright's practice has been of a general character, as shown by the History of the Bench and Bar, where many interesting details are noted. Mr. Wright has always been an active, public-spirited citizen. In politics he is an unmistakable Republican. For two years he was the president of that most aggressive Republican organization, the State League of Republican Clubs. Mr. Wright's vitality gave it much of its success. He has held no other political office. He is a Mason of high degree, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, and to the Commandery. He was married to Helen M. Conant, of Greensboro, Vt., August 27, 1884. They have four children: Ralph C., Fred B. Wright, Jr., Barbara, Helen and Donald Orr Wright.

GREER, John N., principal of the Central High School, Minneapolis, Minn., is a native of Iowa, and was born in Scott county, April 17, 1858. His father, Nathan Greer, was a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Logan McGrew. In his early youth, Professor Greer was passionately fond of the wild animals of the prairies and lost no opportunity to study them and their habits, thus acquiring that taste for natural history and that habit of close observation which are now so characteristic of him. Farm life, however, had its restraints, and the lad's natural inclinations were smothered somewhat through being compelled to assist in labor on the farm when only ten years of age. Two years later his father died, leaving

him in charge of the farm; but the boy proved equal to the arduous task and for three years successfully carried on the farm work. He attended the district school during the winters until fifteen years of age, then, desiring to obtain further advancement, entered the public schools of Davenport, Iowa. Five years afterward he was graduated from the high school, having mastered in three years the full four years' course, and was valedictorian of the class. The following year he taught at Blue Grass, in his home county. In September, 1879, he entered Iowa College, and was graduated in 1882. His rapid advance through the classical course, paralleled by special work in the sciences, secured for him in this short time the two degrees of A. B. and B. S., an honor bestowed upon only one other student in the history of the college. This was a deserving tribute to his close application to his studies. In 1885 he was honored by his Alma Mater with the degree of M. A. While at college he took an active interest in athletics and was always foremost in all kinds of sports. He was also an active member of the Chrestomathian Literary Society, receiving through it a training that proved of much practical value. Soon after leaving college, Professor Greer entered the law office of Cook & Dodge, in Davenport. After about a year with this firm, during which time he had almost prepared himself for admission to the bar, he accepted a responsible position with a telephone company, which had its headquarters at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. A year later he accepted the appointment of principal of School No. 2, of Davenport. He resigned this position in January, 1889, to become principal of the North Side High School in Minneapolis; and in August, 1892, he exchanged this position for the corresponding one at the Central High. Though succeeding a most popular man—Professor Crombie—and placed in a position calling for much tact and executive ability, Professor Greer has achieved a great success. He at once secured the respect and admiration of both teachers and pupils, and now enjoys such a degree of popularity as is seldom the reward of one in his position. A



JOHN N. GREER.

man of kindly nature, in complete sympathy with youth, his influence has been of inestimable value in inspiring the students of his school with a love for the higher and nobler things of this life, and stimulating them to more strenuous efforts for advancement. In 1884 Professor Greer was married to Sarah Elizabeth Russell, daughter of Hon. Edward Russell, of Davenport, Iowa. A son, E. Russell, and two daughters, Marguerite R. and Abby E., complete the membership of his family.

ESCH, John Jacob, of La Crosse, Wis., is a member of congress from the Seventh district of Wisconsin. He is descended from old German families, as his ancestors on both sides came from the old country. His mother, Mathilda (Menn) Esch, was a daughter of one of the earliest settlers in Monroe county, Wis. His father, Henry Esch, was in early life a minister. He settled in Monroe county in the territorial days of Wisconsin, and cleared a farm in the forest. He was one of the pioneer ministers of that time and traveled a circuit.



JOHN J. ESCH.

John J. Esch was born on a farm near Norwalk, Monroe county, Wis., March 20, 1861. His education has been secured in the schools of Wisconsin and he is essentially a product of the Badger state. He received a very thorough preparatory course in the high school at Sparta, graduating in 1878, and entered the University of Wisconsin, taking up the work of the Modern Classical Course, and was graduated in 1882. He took a prominent part in college life and was especially interested in debating, and was a joint debater in one of the annual debates. He was class prophet at commencement and was also a commencement orator. During his senior year he was managing editor of the college weekly. In 1882 he began teaching school at Sparta, Wis., which position he left in 1886 to enter the law department of the state university. He had been studying law while teaching and declined an offer of the principalship that he might become a lawyer. He completed the course in 1887 and located in La Crosse, becoming a member of the firm of Winter, Esch & Winter, and has been engaged in many of the more important cases in that locality. Mr. Esch has always been interested in mil-

itary affairs and while in Sparta was one of the organizers of the Sparta Rifles, a company in the Third Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard. He served four years as captain of the company. He also organized Company M of the Third Regiment, at La Crosse and was captain of this company for some time. In 1894 he was appointed judge advocate general, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Gov. Upham, but declined a reappointment. Mr. Esch has always been an active Republican. His first office was that of city treasurer at Sparta, in 1884. In 1896 he was temporary and permanent chairman of the state convention which nominated delegates at large to the national Republican convention at St. Louis. He has also been prominent in several state conventions. He was elected to congress in 1898 by a plurality of over eight thousand votes. He has secured the passage of several measures of great importance to his district and is identified with several measures now before congress. He was re-elected to congress in 1900 by a largely increased plurality. Mr. Esch is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Hamilton and Nineteenth Century clubs—both literary societies—at La Crosse. He is a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Esch was married, December 24, 1889, to Miss Anna Herbst, of Sparta, and has five children, Paul, Irene, Helen, Marie and Ruth.

ANDREWS, John Wesley, is a physician and surgeon, practicing his profession at Mankato, Minn. His father, John R. Andrews, was a Methodist minister, and one of the pioneer messengers of the gospel in southwestern Minnesota. John R. Andrews and his wife, Delilah (Armstrong) Andrews, came to Minnesota from Illinois in the autumn of 1856, and located first near St. Peter, but the following spring Mr. Andrews pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of what is known as the big woods. The business depression of 1857 came on, and for the next two years the Andrews family, in common

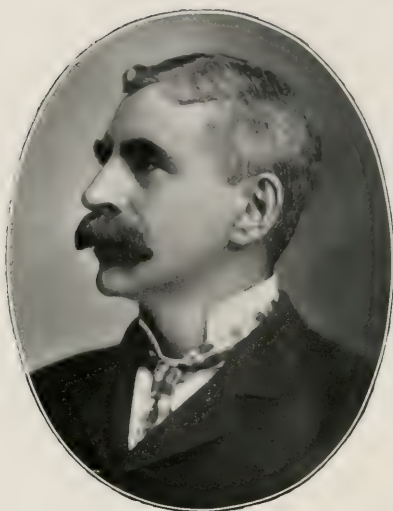
with their neighbors, endured great privations. Flour was \$9.00 a barrel, and had it not been for the high price of ginseng and the abundance of that root in their region, many would have suffered for food. The Andrews family is of English descent, the father of John R. being an English sea captain. The subject of this sketch was born at Russellville, Lawrence county, Ill., April 6, 1849. The country district schools of that time were poorly equipped, and the educational advantages he enjoyed were of a very insufficient and limited character. After completing the course afforded by the public schools, he entered the State Normal School at Mankato, but at the end of his course and before graduation he was taken sick with typhoid fever and was not able to return. He became a teacher in the high school at St. Peter, where he was engaged for three years, when he took up the study of medicine, and prosecuted it as diligently as his means would permit. He attended the medical department of the University of Michigan, and later Rush Medical College, where he graduated in February, 1877. After practicing in Minnesota for about two years he went to New York and entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he took the regular course in medicine and surgery and the allied branches of study and was graduated in March, 1880. He again returned to the practice of his profession, which he continued until the summer of 1886, when he went to Europe for a year of study in Berlin and Vienna. Upon his return to Mankato he resumed his professional work, and continued it up to the present time, with intervals of six weeks or two months spent every two or three years in study and observation in some of the larger cities, for the purpose of familiarizing himself with any new discoveries or methods which may have been adopted in his profession. Dr. Andrews is a member of the Minnesota Medical Society, of the Minnesota Valley Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, and of other medical organizations. He has taken very little interest in politics, although he was nominated for mayor of Mankato in 1893 and came within



JOHN W. ANDREWS.

seven votes of being elected. In the spring of 1895 he was induced to take a seat in the council as a representative of the Fourth Ward of that city. Dr. Andrews is at present devoting himself largely to the practice of surgery, and but few physicians in the state enjoy a larger or more lucrative practice. He has always been a Republican and identified with that party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and was for two years senior warden, and then for four consecutive years master, of the Blue Lodge, Mankato, No. 12. He is a member of the Mankato Board of Trade, and of the Social Science Club of Mankato. He was reared in the Methodist church and became a member of that society when about twenty years of age. He was married, April 4, 1877, to Miss Jennie French, formerly of Wellsville, N. Y., but at the time of her marriage residing in Marshall, Minn. They have one child, Roy N. Andrews.

BROPHY, Patrick Jerome, of Butte, Mont., is regarded as one of the leading wholesale merchants in the state. He is quiet and unassuming, but his success as a mer-



PATRICK J. BROPHY.

chant has shown to the people that he is a man of sterling worth and strict integrity. He came to Montana in February, 1881, when the state was a territory and practically undeveloped, and when the stage was the only means of transportation to Butte. P. J. Brophy was born in 1855, in Carlow county, Ireland. His mother, Johanna Barry Welsh, was a native of Wexford county, and his father, Thomas Brophy, was a well-to-do farmer in Carlow county. Their son was given the education provided by the commissioners of National education. The schools were of good quality, with a fine influence on the scholars. Young Brophy served a four years' apprenticeship, without pay, in a large establishment near his home. He then went to Dublin and to Liverpool and gained valuable experience. He decided that the opportunities available afforded better prospects in America, and came to the United States. Mr. Brophy lived in Chicago for a few years before going further west. He then went to Wyoming, locating at Evanston. He very soon heard of the possibilities of Montana, and, in company with Mr. George H. Casey, came to Butte, arriving in 1881, and started

in business. The firm carried a general mercantile line and built up a profitable business in a few years. Mr. Casey desiring to change his work, Mr. Brophy bought his interest in 1888, and has since continued the business under the name of P. J. Brophy & Company, working into wholesale and retail groceries, and is now one of the largest dealers in that line in the state. Mr. Brophy, while a believer in the principles of the old line Democracy, is not a politician, in the ordinary acceptance of that term. He has, however, always taken an active interest in local affairs. He served for two terms as school trustee, with much credit to himself and benefit to the public schools of the then infant mining camp. He was, also, chairman of the board of police commissioners for two years, during the entire period that this method of police government was provided by Montana's municipal laws. Mr. Brophy is an attendant of the Roman Catholic church, and is a prominent member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He is also a member of the Silver Bow Club, at Butte. Mr. Brophy was married in 1893 to Marguerite Gertrude D'Arcy, at Joliet, Ill., and has a family of three fine boys, Thomas D'Arcy, John Anthony and Patrick Joseph.

DEAN, William J., is one of the substantial business men of Minneapolis, Minn. He was born July 19, 1843, near Port Hope, Ontario. His father, Matthew Dean, was a pioneer in the North Star state, having settled on a farm in Scott county, near Shakopee, in 1855. Though he did not hold any position of particular prominence, Mr. Dean was an honest, upright man in all his dealings, and was esteemed and respected by his neighbors. He was born in Ireland, as was his wife, Ann Longmoor, and on coming to America first settled in Ontario. The parents were unable to give their children the advantages of a very liberal education. There were very few schools in the state of Minnesota in those days, the school term in most cases not extending over sixty days at one time, and the subject of this sketch did not

attend school a whole year in his life. He helped his father to break up the prairie, cut off the timber and open up the farm, and remained at home until August 22, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company I, Ninth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers. He served for three years, and was engaged in the battles of Guntown, Miss.; Nashville, Tenn., and Mobile, Ala.; also participated in a number of skirmishes. For a short time he was detailed as company clerk, and then promoted to corporal. When mustered out, he returned home and resumed work on the farm. Later, he took a two months' course in a business college for the purpose of acquiring a business education. Mr. Dean came to Minneapolis in 1877 and engaged in business as a dealer in agricultural implements, and his firm was the first to engage in the wholesale implement business in Minneapolis. He had but a limited amount of capital, yet with great pluck and the exhibition of a remarkable business capacity he has built up probably the largest business in this line in that city. He is held in high esteem for his business integrity, and for the deep interest he takes in all matters of public welfare. Mr. Dean was one of the first business men in Minneapolis to advocate the introduction of a profit-sharing system among employes, and has had this system in practical operation for a number of years, a fact which has won for Mr. Dean and his firm the unusual loyalty of their numerous employes. When the valuable property of the Y. M. C. A. in Minneapolis was sold under foreclosure about five years ago, Mr. Dean was induced to take charge of the finances of that institution. Under his conservative management a debt of \$25,000 has been paid, the property redeemed, and the association placed on a sound financial footing. He is still president of its board of directors. He was, also, a member of the board of charities and corrections for four years, and performed valuable services in that connection, saving the city a considerable sum of money by the introduction of practical business methods in the management of the various charitable institutions under its charge. Mr. Dean's political affili-



WILLIAM J. DEAN.

ations were with the Republican party until 1886, since which time he has been a Prohibitionist. He was twice the nominee of that party for the office of governor of the state. In 1900, at the earnest solicitation of a large number of business men, he ran as an independent candidate for the office of mayor of Minneapolis, but failed of election. Mr. Dean has been an active member of the Methodist church since 1866, and has been honored with every office in the church to which a layman is eligible. December 25, 1867, he was married to Cordelia Rebecca Pond. Four children were born: Janette C., Arthur J., Anabelle Ireland and Irene Rebecca.

LIBBEY, Elias David, is adjutant general of the state of Minnesota, having been appointed to that office by Governor Van Sant, January 24, 1901. This appointment was a fitting recognition of a capable and efficient officer, and of a military career in which any soldier might take more than a passing pride. General Libbey has been an active worker in the cause of the National Guard of Minnesota since his first connection with it in 1888. But his military record is not con-



ELIAS D. LIBBEY.

fined to the annals of the citizen soldiery. He enjoys the distinction of ranking among the first in the number of engagements participated in during the Civil War, though one of the youngest veterans. He was born at Stockton, Me., June 14, 1844, the son of John C. Libbey, a ship-builder, and Angeline E. (Steele) Libbey. His early education was limited to an attendance at the common schools of his native town. He had not yet reached the age of eighteen when he enlisted in the services of his country as a volunteer. His military ability was so marked that it attracted the notice of his superiors, and he was steadily advanced through the list of non-commissioned officers, and six months before his majority was commissioned lieutenant of the Sixth Battery, Maine Light Artillery. He was honorably discharged June 17, 1865. He participated in the engagement at Cedar Mountain, the second battle of Bull Run, and the battles at Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and numerous others, of more or less importance, both in Virginia and the South. Mr. Libbey came west in 1873, and settled at St. Paul,

Minn., where he has resided ever since. For a number of years he has occupied a high position in commercial and manufacturing circles as a member of the Libbey-Scribner Company, of which he was one of the founders. In 1888, he was commissioned aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor McGill, with the rank of captain, and in 1890 was elected major of the First Battalion of Artillery, Minnesota National Guard, and commissioned October 3 of that year. For nearly a decade he has guided the destinies of the battalion and won the admiration and the esteem of officers and men alike. He has been a leader in all efforts to secure needed legislation in the interests of the National Guard, and was one of the officers who drew up the present state military code. He also had the honor of being placed in command of the state troops at the time of the Indian outbreak at Leech Lake in 1898. General Libbey enjoys almost universal popularity, not only in national guard, but business circles as well. In 1866 he was married to Lizzie G. Staples. Two children have been born: Allen S. and Fanstina H.

SCOTT, Hugh Ralph.—The county auditor of the city of Minneapolis, Hugh R. Scott, was born in Minneapolis, June 6, 1863. His father was Charles Scott, the senior member of the firm of Scott & Morgan, noted in local annals for building the first foundry and machine shop in the city of Minneapolis, in 1858, at the Falls of St. Anthony. They cast the first iron in their foundry January 1, 1859. Besides this interesting achievement, Mr. Scott's personal experience made him a man of considerable note. His progenitors came to America with the distinguished Roger Williams, of religious liberty fame. His grandfather, also named Charles Scott, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and was wounded during General Sullivan's expedition to Rhode Island. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, while he himself was a veteran of the Mexican War. He served on the United States ship Constitution. He was wounded in an engagement during

Commodore Stockton's expedition to California, and received a medal from congress for gallant and distinguished service. He died in 1864. His wife, the mother of the county auditor, was Margaret Hamilton, of Dexter, Me. Her ancestors were early Scotch-Irish people. Young Hugh obtained his early education in the schools of Hennepin county, Minn. This was followed by a course at the high school at Stillwater, Minn., which prepared him for the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where his school training was completed. While at the university he became a member of the Phi Chi college fraternity. He then returned to Stillwater and learned the drug business, which he followed until 1891, when he entered the city engineer's office, at Minneapolis. In 1897 he was appointed second deputy county auditor, which position he held at the breaking out of the Spanish War, when, true to the military spirit of his lineage, he accepted the position of second lieutenant of Company L, 13th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and went with that organization to Manila, P. I., where he participated in the native uprising at Manila, February 22, 1899; battle of Salacot, capture of San Miguel; of San Rogue; of San Isidro; of Cabiou; of Aryat, and the skirmish near the latter place. He was mustered out with his regiment at San Francisco, October 3, 1899. When he returned home he was employed in the county treasurer's office. At the first election under the new "Primary Law," September 18, 1900, he was chosen as the Republican nominee for the office of county auditor of Hennepin county, Minn., and was elected on the ensuing 6th of November, by a majority of 8,631 over his Democratic competitor. He assumed the office January 1, 1901. He has always been a Republican. In 1896 he was a member of the party campaign committee. He is a member of the Masonic order; of the Royal Arcanum; of the A. O. U. W., and of the Spanish War Veterans. In 1894 he was High Priest of the Masonic Royal Arch Ark Chapter, and in 1896 the Master of Ark Lodge, No. 176. He is a member of the Westminster Presbyterian church of Minneapolis. He was married,



HUGH R. SCOTT.

June 27, 1888, to Mary Alice Graves, of Stillwater, and they have two daughters: Mary Alice, born March 16, 1891, and Jeanette Hamilton, born May 22, 1892.

SHEEHAN, Timothy J., the Commander of Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, during the Sioux Massacre of 1862, is one of the best known men in the state. He was born in the County Cork, Ireland, December 21, 1835. He was the son of Jeremiah and Ann McCarthy Sheehan, who lived on a farm in that county. Both his parents died in 1836 when he was but three years old, and he was reared almost from infancy to young manhood by his parental grandfather. He was given the rudiments of education in the national schools of his native land, being kept at his studies until he was fourteen years of age.

In 1850 he came to the United States, landing in New York City in the month of November, and going thence directly to Glen's Falls, N. Y., where he again attended school for some time, and where for two years he was engaged as a mechanic's ap-

prentice. In 1855 he went to Dixon, Ill., where he remained two years, at work in a saw mill in the summer and attending school in the winter.

In the spring of 1857 he came to the then Territory of Minnesota, arriving May 3 at Albert Lea, then a frontier village only a year old, and Minnesota has ever since been his home. On Lake Albert Lea, three miles from the village, he made a homestead and for some years worked his claim. In 1860 he was elected clerk of the township of Albert Lea, was re-elected in 1861, and held the office until he resigned to enter the Union army.

On October 11, 1861, when the war of the rebellion was fairly on, he left his home at Albert Lea and enlisted as a private in Company F, 4th Minnesota Infantry Volunteers. He was made a corporal and soon became so proficient in the duties of a soldier and evidenced such fitness generally, that General John B. Sanborn recommended him for a commission. Feb. 15, 1862, at Fort Snelling, he was discharged from the 4th Regiment by order of Major General Hallock to accept promotion, and three days later, on February 18, was commissioned by Governor Ramsey 1st lieutenant of Company C of the 5th Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, then being organized. His company was made up very largely of men from Freeborn county and Lieutenant Sheehan recruited sixty-five men for the company among his neighbors and friends. After this his military experience was a very notable one throughout.

Upon the organization of the 5th Regiment, March 20, 1862, Company C—Lieut. Sheehan's company—was ordered to Fort Ripley, Minn. Lieut. Sheehan's services in Minnesota in 1862, meritorious, conspicuous and valuable as they were to the state, are so fully set forth in the pages of other authentic histories that they need not here be described in detail, and only certain incidents connected therewith may be adverted to.

On June 18, 1862, Lieut. Sheehan was ordered with fifty men of his company to

march overland from Fort Ripley to Fort Ridgely, a distance by the route marched of nearly two hundred miles. He arrived with his detachment on the 28th, and the next day was ordered with the portion of his company present and fifty men of Company B, under Lieut. Thos. P. Gere, to the Yellow Medicine Indian Agency, forty-five miles distant up the Minnesota River, to report to Agent Galbraith, for the purpose of preserving order and protecting United States property during the time of the annuity payment which was expected to take place in a few days. He was placed in command of the force consisting of one hundred men and took with him one cannon, a twelve pound mountain howitzer.

On the 27th of July, while in service at Yellow Medicine, Lieut. Sheehan with fourteen of his soldiers, four citizens, and an Indian guide named Wasu-Ho-Washte (or Good Voiced Hail) made an expedition from the agency to the Dakota line west of Lake Benton, after the bloody and merciless Ink-padoo-ta, the leader of the Indians in the Spirit Lake and Springfield massacres of 1857. The lieutenant set out on the morning of July 28, before daylight, and for a week was engaged in an unsuccessful search for the wicked but wily marauder, who, warned of his danger, had fled swiftly, far into South Dakota.

The troublous times at Yellow Medicine during the month of July and first part of August, 1862, are described in other volumes. It must suffice here to say that the agency was almost constantly threatened by several thousand wild, turbulent and hungry Indians, who were ready for any desperate undertaking because of the protracted and inexplicable delay of the annual payment. Nothing saved the agency, its property and its white occupants at this time but the presence and the brave and intelligent conduct of Lieut. Sheehan and his soldiers, who now had two pieces of artillery. When on August 4, about eight hundred armed warriors came upon the agency, broke in the door of the government warehouse, and began plundering it of its stores, there was

no faltering in this gallant band. A mountain howitzer was promptly trained on the broken doorway by Lieut. Gere. The Indians at once fell away from the range of the cannon, and through the avenue thus formed Lieut. Sheehan and Sergeant Prescott, with sixteen men, marched straight to the warehouse and drove out every plundering Indian. Lieut. Sheehan kept his men well in hand. If under the great provocation a single musket had been fired, not a soldier would have lived to tell the story. A dreadful slaughter was further prevented by Lieut. Sheehan's success in inducing Agent Galbraith to give the Indians a moderate supply of provisions; and when the savages again became insolent and menacing, he put his men into position and his guns "in battery" in front of the warehouse and then the Indians withdrew. The impending storm of carnage and rapine had, however, only been checked for the time.

But it was in the gallant defense of Fort Ridgely when and where Lieut. Sheehan so greatly distinguished himself and rendered such invaluable service on the evening of August 12, 1862. The lieutenant returned to Fort Ridgely from Yellow Medicine with his command; all prospect of trouble with the Sioux Indians in that quarter had disappeared. On the 17th he was ordered to march with his detachment back to Fort Ripley, and he set out in the early morning of the next day—August 18. The Sioux had broken out at the Redwood Agency and had commenced one of the most horrid massacres recorded in the pages of American history, indiscriminately murdering and scalping men, women and children, and burning and destroying all property in the surrounding country. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon the news of the outbreak reached Captain Marsh at Fort Ridgely and he at once determined to move to the scene of the trouble with the larger portion of his company. At the same time he dispatched a messenger, Corporal McLean, with the following order to Lieut. Sheehan, who was then on his way to Fort Ripley:

"Headquarters, Fort Ridgely,
August 18, 1862.

Lieutenant Sheehan:—

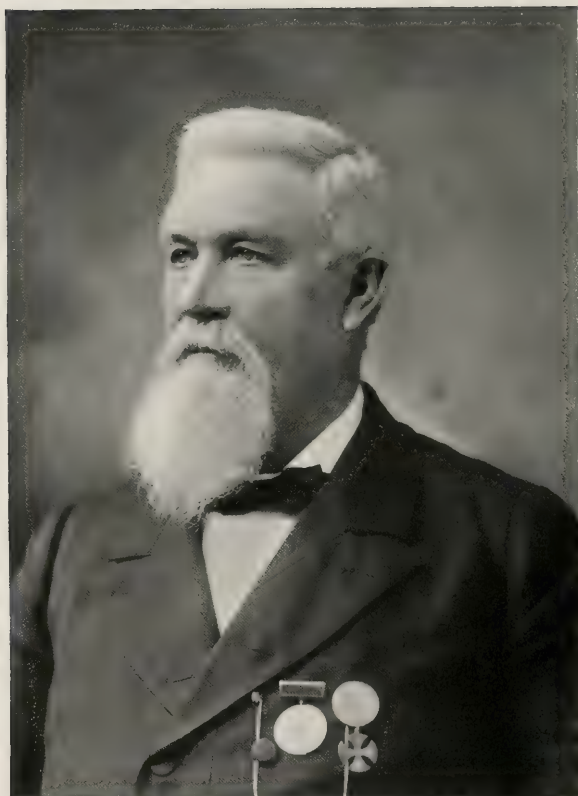
It is absolutely necessary that you should return with your command immediately to this post. The Indians are raising hell at the Lower Agency. Return as soon as possible.

JOHN S. MARSH,
Captain Commanding Post."

Corporal McLean did not overtake Lieut. Sheehan's detachment until evening, when it was in camp near Glencoe, forty-two miles from Fort Ridgely. The men had marched twenty-five miles that hot day and were going into bivouac for the night, but the lieutenant at once ordered them to "about face" and they obeyed cheerfully, and the return march was begun.

Meantime Capt. Marsh and twenty-three of his men had perished in the deadly Indian ambushade at the Redwood Ferry. Fort Ridgely was being filled with citizen refugees—men, women and children—many of them wounded and all destitute and terror stricken. The prairies, the roads, and the little farms were strewn with mangled bodies; murder and rapine were in the air; the glare of burning buildings illuminated the sky. The savages had beset the fort and the surrounding country. The fort was merely a military post, a collection of buildings about a square with not a stone in place as a fortification, not a spadeful of earth thrown up as a breastwork. As a garrison to defend the place, there were but twenty-nine men with muskets, under Lieut. Gere, a young officer only nineteen years of age. Following is an extract from Lieut. Gere's account of the situation at this time:

"The Indians, hilarious at the desolation they had wrought during the day, were at the agency, celebrating in mad orgies their successes, and neglected their opportunity to capture what proved to be the barrier to the devastation of the Minnesota Valley. Tuesday morning dawned on mingled hope and apprehension for the coming hours, and when sunlight shone upon the prairies,



TIMOTHY J. SHEEHAN.

every quarter was closely scanned from the roof of the highest building through the powerful telescope fortunately at hand. At about 9 o'clock Indians began congregating on the prairie some two miles west of the fort, mounted, on foot and in wagons, where, in plain view of the fort, a council was held. This council was addressed by Little Crow and their movements for the day decided upon. While this was in progress, cheers of welcome announced the arrival at the fort of Lieut. Sheehan with his fifty men of Company C. The courier dispatched by Capt. Marsh on the previous day had reached this command at evening soon after it had gone into camp, forty-two miles from Fort Ridgely, between New Auburn and Glencoe. Promptly obeying the order for his return, Lieut. Sheehan at once struck tents, and the command commenced its forced march, covering during the night the entire distance traversed in the two preceding days, arriving the first to the rescue and meriting high praise. Lieut. Sheehan now took command at Fort Ridgely."

The lieutenant and his men reached the fort in the nick of time, at ten minutes of nine a. m., on Tuesday morning, having marched forty-two miles in ten hours and seventy miles in twenty-two hours. There is no parallel to this great endeavor in the official records of the war department, and no account of its having been surpassed is mentioned in history.

Reaching the fort, he found the place thronged with weeping and sorrowful people; illy supplied with food, water and ammunition; without protection even against the Indians' bullets; with but few arms save those of the soldiers, and no prospect of reinforcement or relief of any sort. But when the Renville Rangers arrived, he had then one hundred and fifty brave and resolute men in his command, three good cannon, and a great interest at stake, and he determined to defend the post and its helpless occupants to the last.

He knew, too, that Fort Ridgely was the gateway to the lower Minnesota valley, and that if it were forced by the savages, not

only would there be one of the greatest and bloodiest butcheries in history, but the entire beautiful valley would be desolated with fire and gun and tomahawk. The Indians were present in vastly superior numbers and were eager to attack him, confident of success.

Of the defense of Fort Ridgely during its eight full days of siege and investment by a very largely superior force, history speaks; but of the responsibilities upon the young commander, his trying experiences, his great exertions, there can be no adequate description. He was greatly aided and supported by his gallant and faithful subordinate, Lieut. T. P. Gere, and by every soldier and also by the citizen defenders, whom he organized into a company, with Hon. B. H. Randall as their captain.

The first formidable and concerted attack on the fort by Little Crow and his chiefs, with about six hundred braves and warriors, on August 20, began about two o'clock p. m., and did not cease until dark. It was met and repulsed at every quarter, for the commander was prepared for it. He had placed his artillery, had built breast-works, and distributed his men to the best advantage and the result was all that could be desired. In a desperate fight during the afternoon, the Indians were whipped and driven off.

The heaviest and most desperate attack was made on Fort Ridgely on August 22. Little Crow, believing that if Fort Ridgely were taken his path to the Mississippi would be comparatively clear, resolved to make one more desperate attempt at its capture, his numbers having been increased to 1,200 or 1,500 warriors. The second and most furious attack was made at about one o'clock p. m. With demoniac yells the savages surrounded the fort and at once commenced a heavy musketry fire. The garrison returned the fire with equal vigor and with great effect on the yelling demons. Early in the fight, Little Crow, with his warriors, took possession of the government stables, the sutler's store and all outside buildings, and in order to dislodge the Indians from

those buildings. Lieut. Sheehan ordered them set on fire. Then on came the painted, yelling warriors, firing volley after volley, as they charged on the garrison. The heroic defenders opened an all-around fire from the artillery and musketry, which paralyzed the Indians and drove them back. Thus, after six hours of continuous blazing conflict, alternately lit up by the flames of burning buildings and darkened by whirling clouds of smoke, terminated the second and last attack on Fort Ridgely. Up to this time more than 1,000 innocent people were slaughtered, scalped and otherwise mutilated by the savages.

Four more days and nights of suspense ensued until, on the morning of the 27th of August, the fort was relieved by the advance of General Sibley's force, consisting of 175 mounted men, mostly from Minneapolis, commanded by Capt. Anson Northrop.

Before the fight the following message was received from Hon. C. E. Flandrau, commanding at New Ulm:

"New Ulm, August 20.

Commander, Fort Ridgely:—

Send me 100 men and guns if possible. We are surrounded by Indians and fighting every hour. Twelve whites killed and many wounded.

C. E. FLANDRAU,
Commanding New Ulm."

Flandrau's message was most discouraging, for it showed the general situation at New Ulm and the surrounding country. But the young lieutenant rose to the occasion with the address of a veteran, although this was his maiden battle. He assumed charge of everything and directed the defense in every detail.

On August 31, 1862, he was promoted to captain of his company. He continued in command of Fort Ridgely until September 18, when he was ordered with his company to Fort Ripley. After the Sioux massacre in November, Companies B and C were sent to the South to join the main portion of their regiment, from which they had been separated since its organization, and

reached it near Oxford, Mississippi, December 12, 1862.

Capt. Sheehan served at the head of his company in the south during the war of the rebellion from December, 1862, to September, 1865. He participated in several important campaigns and was engaged in a number of battles and skirmishes, prominent among which were the siege of and assault on Vicksburg; the battle of Tupelo, Mississippi, where he was in command of the portions of the Fifth Minnesota and Eighth Wisconsin present, and other detachments, in all three hundred men; the action at Abbeysville; the long and arduous campaign through Arkansas and Missouri, known as the Price campaign; the battles about Nashville, notably that of December 16, 1864, and the siege of Mobile in the spring of 1865. He was discharged from the service at Demopolis, Ala., September 6, 1865. He was frequently mentioned in orders and on many occasions distinguished himself. In the gallant charge of Gen. Hubbard's brigade at Nashville, which swept away a part of Hood's strongest line, Capt. Sheehan was among the foremost. His was the "color company" of the regiment. Five color bearers were shot down. Capt. Sheehan seized the colors and charged with his company over the breastworks, commanding the Confederates to surrender to the flag. For his conduct on this occasion, he was especially mentioned in the reports.

On the first day of September, 1865, Capt. Sheehan was commissioned by Gov. Miller, lieutenant colonel of his regiment.

The fine substantial monument erected by the state in 1896 on the former site of Fort Ridgely, to commemorate its defense in 1862, bears upon it a brief history of the memorable engagement and a life-size, bronze medallion of Lieut. Sheehan, the commander, as he appeared at the time. The dedicatory inscription reads, "In memory of the fallen, in recognition of the living, and for the emulation of future generations," and altogether the monument is a most befitting and appropriate structure.

After his return from the army to his old

home at Albert Lea, Minnesota, Col. Sheehan re-engaged in his former occupation, that of farming. In 1871 he was elected sheriff of Freeborn county and at subsequent elections was re-elected five times, holding the office, in all, six terms or twelve years. In that position he showed great activity, adroitness and expedition in arresting criminals of various kinds, and was a popular county officer.

February 25, 1885, Col. Sheehan was appointed, by President Arthur, agent for the Chippewa Indians of the White Earth Agency of Minnesota. This office he held, for more than four years, or until June, 1889. His service was of great value and importance, and acceptable both to the government and the Indians. He took a prominent part in making what was known as the Bishop Whipple treaty of 1886, and the Henry M. Rice treaty of 1889, with the Chippewa of Minnesota.

In May, 1890, he was appointed deputy United States marshal, by Col. J. C. Donahower. He has held the position ever since, under all the changes of administration, including the present Republican incumbent, Hon. W. H. Grimshaw. Col. Sheehan himself has always been a Republican. He has made a most efficient and valuable officer, has often been entrusted with matters of large responsibility and has always discharged his entire duties with intelligence and satisfaction.

While in service as deputy marshal under Marshal O'Connor, in October, 1898, Col. Sheehan took a prominent and an active part in the incidents connected with the battle with the Chippewa Indians at Sugar Point, which is described elsewhere in this volume. His intimate acquaintance with the Leech Lake Indians—having for four years been their agent—and his thorough knowledge of Indian character generally, enabled him to be of great service on this occasion. He was first sent up to Leech Lake to arrest the turbulent Indians who had resisted and who were still defying the authorities and the law. He accompanied the

force under General Bacon and Marshal O'Connor that went from Walker to Sugar Point, and it was Col. Sheehan in person who arrested the first of the lawless Bear Islanders for whom warrants had been issued. When the battle began he at once became a participant and fought as he did at Ridgely. During the fight he was wounded three times—in the right arm, in the hip, and severely across the abdomen—yet he never left the field. The wounds he received at Sugar Point made seven given him in battle—two at Ridgely, two at Nashville and three at Sugar Point.

In the opinion of the best informed a piece of work performed by Col. Sheehan in the battle of Sugar Point contributed very largely to saving the white forces from utter defeat, if not from annihilation. This was his charge with a platoon of soldiers and deputy marshals on the Indian left flank which was being pushed around and threatened to envelop Gen. Bacon and his entire command. Mr. Will H. Brill, of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, who has written and published the standard account of the Sugar Point affair, says:

"Meanwhile Col. Sheehan had taken charge of the fighting on the right of the flank, and he did wonders with the green men that composed his command. He also refused to take shelter, but kept on walking up and down the line, encouraging his men and imploring them to keep cool. After the first two or three volleys he ordered his men to charge the fence on the right, under cover of which the Indians were pouring in a cross fire. The charge was successful and the Indians were driven off. In this charge twelve of his detachment of twenty men were killed and wounded."

Col. Sheehan's conduct in the Sugar Point fight was the theme of admiring comment from the public press of the state and the nation and he received numerous letters of congratulation from friends and associates. Ex-Governor McGill wrote him as follows:

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

"St. Paul, October 12, 1898.

Dear Col. Sheehan:—

I congratulate you on the gallant part you played in the recent battle at Leech Lake with the hostile Indians, and I am profoundly grateful that your life was spared. In your case the hero of '62 has become the hero of '98. It has been thirty-six years since your famous tussle with the red men at Fort Ridgely. The lapse of time seems neither to cool your blood nor modify your courage. You are the same gallant officer you were when I first met you at St. Peter, after the siege of Fort Ridgely. I did not meet you personally then, but saw you, and have always since that time carried you in my mind and heart as one of Minnesota's most gallant soldiers and bravest men. God bless you, Colonel, for all you have done and endured. But don't do so any more. You have won the right to refrain from further Indian fighting. Let the younger men do the rest of it. We want you with us as long as the rest of us live. Poor Major Wilkinson! How sincerely I mourn his death. It was simply the chance of war that his life was taken while yours was spared. Again congratulating you on your courage and never-failing grit, and again admonishing you to stop fighting, I am sincerely,

Your friend,
A. R. McGILL."

Col. Sheehan was married in November, 1866, to Miss Jennie Judge, who was also born in Ireland. They have three sons now grown to manhood and named Jeremiah, George W., and Edward Sheehan. Mrs. Sheehan is an accomplished and most estimable lady and a worthy companion for her husband. She is prominent in church work and other beneficent movements and a well known member of the best social circles. One of the state historians, who has long and intimately known Col. Sheehan, says:

"All the world admires a hero. And when he has been brave and imperiled himself in a right cause and the fruit of his courage is a substantial benefit to his fellow men, he is to be honored for all time. With true courage come the other qualities and

elements which constitute right manhood and make a man worthy of right distinction. As one who fills this measure—as one who has fought the battles of his state and his country and by his invincible courage and fidelity saved hundreds of valuable lives and a great area of territory from destruction, and as one who, as a citizen, soldier, and public official has made an unblemished record, Col. Sheehan well merits his place among Minnesota's most honorable and distinguished men. And it is gratifying and good to say that, with the blessings of Providence, there are many more years of distinction and usefulness before him. Well does Col. Sheehan deserve the gold and bronze medals which adorn his breast."

The fine, substantial monument erected at Fort Ridgely to commemorate the defense of the fort against the Sioux Indians during the massacre of 1862, is 52½ feet in height from its foundation, with a base of 14 feet square, and composed of Minnesota granite from the Rockville quarries near St. Cloud.

The inscriptions are on white bronze tablets, securely fastened to the granite dies. Upon the east side of the main shaft, above the dies, is a life-sized bronze medallion of Lieut. T. J. Sheehan, cast at Philadelphia from a photograph taken near the time he was in command. The monument was completed and set during the month of September, 1896. It stands on the exact site of the former flag staff of the fort in the center of the parade ground. The inscriptions are as follows:

IN MEMORY OF THE FALLEN;
IN RECOGNITION OF THE LIVING;
AND FOR THE EMULATION OF
FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Erected A. D. 1896, by the State of Minnesota, to preserve the sight of Fort Ridgely, a United States military post established in 1853, and especially to perpetuate the names and commemorate the heroism of the soldiers and citizens of the State, who successfully defended the Fort during nine days of siege and investment, August 18–27, 1862, and who gallantly resisted two formidable

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST

and protracted assaults upon it, made Aug. 20 and 22, 1862, by a vastly superior force of Sioux Indians under command of Little Crow and other noted Indian leaders and warriors.

August 18, 1862, the Sioux Indians of the Upper Minnesota River, in violation of their treaties, broke into open rebellion, and within a few days thereafter massacred about one thousand citizens in the southwestern part of the state, and destroyed property of the value of millions of dollars. Many men, women and children fled to Fort Ridgely and were under its protection during the siege. The successful defense of the fort by its garrison, consisting of parts of Companies B and C, Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, the "Renville Rangers," and citizens and refugees, was very largely instrumental in saving other portions of Minnesota from ravage and devastation, and greatly contributed to the ultimate defeat of the Indians and their expulsion from the State.

During the entire siege of Fort Ridgely the garrison was skillfully commanded by Lieut. Timothy J. Sheehan, of Co. C, 5th Regiment, Minnesota Infantry. He was ably assisted by Lieut. Norman K. Culver, Co. B, of the same regiment, Acting Post Quartermaster and Commissary, in charge of detachments; Lieut. Thos. P. Gere, Co. B, 5th Minnesota Infantry, in command of the portion of his company present (Capt. John F. March and 23 men of that company, and Peter Quinn, U. S. Interpreter, having been killed by the Indians at Redwood Ferry, Aug. 18, 1862); Lieut. James Gorman, in command of the Renville Rangers; Hon. Benj. H. Randall, in charge of armed citizens; Ordnance Sergeant John Jones, of the Regular Army, in general charge of the artillery, with Sergt. James G. McGrew, Co. B, 5th Minnesota Infantry, and Mr. John C. Whipple, each in charge of a gun. Dr. Alfred Muller, Post Surgeon. The names of

the other defenders of the Fort appear elsewhere on this monument and are as follows:

CO. B, 5TH MINN. INF'TY.

1st Lieut. N. K. Culver, Post Quartermaster and Commissary.
2d Lieut. Thos. P. Gere, Commanding his Company.
Sergts. Jas. G. McGrew, A. C. Ellis, Jno. F. Bishop.
Corpls. W. E. Winslow, T. D. Huntley, C. H. Hawley, Michael Pfremer, Arthur McAllister, Allen Smith, J. C. McLean.
Drummer, Chas. M. Culver; Wagoner, Elias Hoyt.

PRIVATES.

Geo. M. Annis,	Jas. Murray,
Jas. M. Atkins,	E. F. Hebrhood,
Chas. H. Baker,	Thos. Parsley,
Chas. Beecher,	W. J. Perrington,
Wm. H. Blodgett,	H. F. Pray,
Christ Boyer,	Antoine Rebenski,
John Brennan,	Heber Robinson,
L. M. Carr,	Andrew Rufridge (w'd),
W. H. H. Chase,	Lauren Scripture,
James Dunn,	John Serfling,
Caleb Elphee,	R. J. Spornitz (w'd),
A. J. Fauver,	Sam'l Steward,
J. W. Foster,	Wm. J. Sturgis,
Columbia French,	Wm. A. Sutherland,
Ambrose Gardner,	Ole Svendsen,
Wm. Good (w'd),	M. J. Tanner,
W. B. Hutchinson,	J. F. Taylor,
L. W. Ives,	J. A. Underwood,
J. W. Lester,	Stephen Van Buren,
Isaac Lindsey,	Eli Wait,
Henry Martin,	O. G. Wall,
J. L. McGill (w'd),	A. W. Williamson,
John McGowan,	M. H. Wilson.
J. M. Munday,	

CO. C, 5TH INF'TY.

1st Lieut. T. J. Sheehan, Commanding (w'd).
Sergts. John P. Hicks, F. A. Blackmer (w'd),
John C. Ross.
Corpls. M. A. Chamberlain, Z. C. Butler,
Wm. Young, Dennis Porter (w'd).

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

PRIVATES.

S. P. Beighley,	L. C. Jones (w'd),
E. D. Brooks,	N. I. Lowthian,
J. M. Brown,	A. J. Luther (w'd),
J. L. Bullock,	John Malachy,
Chas. E. Chapel,	John McCall,
Zachariah Chute,	Orlando McFall,
L. H. Decker,	F. M. McReynolds,
Chas. Dills,	J. H. Mead,
Chas. H. Dills,	J. B. Miller,
Daniel Dills,	Dennis Morean,
S. W. Dogan,	Peter Nisson,
L. A. Eggleston,	Andrew Peterson,
Halvor Elefson,	J. M. Rice,
Martin Ellingson,	Chas. A. Rose,
C. J. Grandy,	B. F. Ross,
Mark M. Greer (killed),	Edward Roth,
J. P. Green,	C. O. Russell,
A. K. Grout,	W. S. Russell,
Andrew Gulbranson,	Isaac Shortledge (w'd),
Peter E. Harris (w'd),	Josiah Weakley,
Philo Henry,	G. H. Wiggins,
Jamas Honan,	J. M. Ybright,
D. N. Hunt,	James Young.

RENVILLE RANGERS.

1st Lieut. James Gorman, Commanding (wounded).
Sergts. Theophile Richter, John McCole, Warren Carey.
Corpls. Louis Arner, Dieudonne Sylvestre, Roufer Burger.

PRIVATES.

Urgel Amiot,	B. H. Goodell,
Joseph Auge,	R. L. Hoback,
Geo. Bakerman,	Geo. La Batte,
Rocque Berthiaume,	Fred La Croix,
Ed. Ribeau,	Joseph La Tour,
John Bourcier,	Cyprian Le Claire (w'd),
Pierre Boyer,	Medard Lucier,
Sam'l Brunelle,	Moses Mireau,
David Carpenter,	Theophile Morin,
Antoine Chose,	A. B. Murch,
Geo. Dagenais,	Ernest Paul,
Fred Denzer,	Henry Pfaume,
Henry Denzer,	Henry Pierce,
Alexis Demerce,	Joseph Pereau,
Francois Demerce,	Thos. T. Quinn,
Carlton Dickinson,	Magloire Robidoux,
James Delaney,	Joseph Robinette (w'd),
Louis Demeule,	Chas. Robert,
Joseph Fortier (w'd),	Francois Stay.

ARMED CITIZENS.

B. H. Randall, Commanding.	
Wm. Anderson,	Victor Rieke,
Robt. Baker (killed),	Louis Robert,
Werner Boesch,	Louis Sharon,
Louis Brisbois,	Chris. Schlumberger,
Wm. Butler,	Gustav Stafford,
Clement Cardinal,	Joshua Sweet,
M. A. Dailey,	Louis Thiele,
J. W. De Camp,	Nikolas Thinnas,
Frank Diepolder,	O. Vanasse (killed),
Henry Dufpolder,	A. J. Van Voorhes,
Alfred Dufrene,	John Walter,
J. C. Fenske (w'd),	J. C. Whipple,
Jo. Jack Frazer,	C. G. Wykoff,
T. J. Galbraith,	Xavier Zolner.
E. A. C. Hatch,	John Meyer,
Patrick Heffron,	John Nairn,
Geo. P. Hicks,	Dennis O'Shea,
Keran Horan,	Joseph Overbaugh,
John Hose,	B. F. Pratt,
Joseph Kochler,	J. C. Ramsey,
Louis La Croix,	John Resoff,
James B. Magner,	Adam Rieke,
John Magner,	August Rieke,
Oliver Martelle,	Geo. Rieke,
Pierre Martelle,	Heinrich Rieke (died),

A number of women cheerfully and bravely assisted in the defense of the Fort. The following named rendered especially valuable services. They were detailed by Lieutenant Sheehan to cast bullets and cook for the men during the siege:

Anna Boesch,	Mrs. E. Picard,
Kenney Bradford,	Mrs. E. Pereau,
Elizabeth M. Dunn,	Wilhelmina Randall,
Margaret King Hern,	Valencia J. Reynolds,
Mary A. Heffron,	Mary Rieke,
Eliza Muller,	Mrs. R. Schmahl,
Juliette McAllister,	Mrs. Spencer,
Mary D. Overbaugh,	Julia Sweet,
Agnes Overbaugh,	Emily J. West.
Julia Peterson,	

The historian of this volume will say that the honors of this great defense belong to all those who participated in it, but the young Irish lieutenant who inspired his men to such deeds of heroic valor and marched his company forty-two miles in ten hours

to the defense of Fort Ridgely; took command of the fort, and directed its defense with consummate skill, deserves to go down to history along with those of the most honored commanders in all the years of border warfare. His name should be written side by side with those of Forsyth, Crooks, Wayne and Jackson. He held the fort and saved the lives of three hundred women and children and gave time for the people of the state to rally to its defense.

May his well-won laurels ever be green, and his name, indelible on the scroll of fame, never receive ambition's taint, but like the burnished gold be reflecting more glory when children's children shall recount with pride the valor and achievements of Timothy J. Sheehan.



ALEXANDER F. IRWIN.

IRWIN, Alexander Francis, is one of the most prominent of the younger physicians of the city of Minneapolis. He has been assistant city physician of Minneapolis since 1893, and in that position has become favorably known among all classes of the people. Dr. Irwin was born in Chatham, Ontario, Can. His mother was formerly a Miss Margaret Campbell and his father is Thomas Irwin, a well-to-do farmer and a university regent from his district. The early education of young Irwin was obtained in the schools of Canada and this was supplemented by courses at the University of Toronto, and the University of Michigan, from which institution he was graduated with honor in 1889. He was honor graduate in natural science and a gold medalist in ancient history. He had early decided to become a physician and his college work had been preparatory for a medical course and considerable of it had been completed when he entered the medical department of McGill University, at Montreal, from which university he was graduated with honors in 1890. Dr. Irwin decided to locate in the middle west and came to Minneapolis in 1890, where he soon became well known as a careful and successful physician. In 1893 he was appointed assistant city

physician, and the experience gained in this position has been invaluable to him. Dr. Irwin is a member of the Hennepin County Medical Association, and has served as its secretary. He also belongs to the State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Dr. Irwin has traveled quite extensively, as ill-health in 1896 caused him to spend the winter in the South, when he toured through Texas and Mexico. In the winter of 1897 he again went South and on this trip toured Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and part of South America, going as far south as Buenos Ayres. He returned to Minneapolis in the summer of 1898 and resumed his practice. Dr. Irwin is an adherent to the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of several fraternal societies, among them the Royal Arcanum and the Masonic order. He is not married.

NORTON, Aretus K., M. D., one of the best known physicians and surgeons of Minneapolis, was born at Byron, Ill., August 13, 1850. His father, Hamilton Norton, a member of one of the oldest families of the state of New York, came from Rome, Oneida coun-



ARETUS K. NORTON.

ty of that state, to Galena, Ill., in 1835 as a colporteur of the American Tract Society. He labored in that field for two years, and then moved to Byron and engaged in farming. In 1854 he removed to Polo, Ill., and engaged for a time in the grain and lumber business. He was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, and served in that capacity during the administrations of Lincoln, Johnson and Grant. He was a Republican from the organization of the party. He died in 1877 at the age of sixty-seven. The Norton family has an honorable position in the early history of New York. B. F. Thompson's "History of Long Island" has an extensive sketch of one member, of whom Dr. Norton is a direct descendant. Nathaniel Norton, the history says, was a native of Long Island, born at Brookhaven in 1742. At the breaking out of the French War in 1756, he is recorded as having volunteered as a private in the Provincial Corps commanded by Major General Bradstreet. In the year 1760 he was stationed at Osewgo, N. Y., and "displayed on all occasions the characteristics of a brave and prudent soldier." In the War of the Revolution he took the patriotic

side, and accepted a commission in 1776 as a lieutenant of the Fourth New York Continental Regiment, commanded by Col. Henry B. Livingston, with which he was connected until 1781. He participated in the battle of Monmouth, June 26, 1778, serving the artillery in the organization known as the "Corps de Reserve." He afterwards accompanied General Sullivan in the expedition against the Six Nations Indians in the western part of New York. He was prevented by sickness from taking part in the battles of Bemis Heights and Stillwater, which led to the surrender of Burgoyne and his army. When the five New York regiments were consolidated, he was left without army command, but was commissioned the same year, by the governor of the state, to raise money for the cause, among the Whigs of Long Island and New York. It was a secret commission, and the better to conceal the matter, Captain Norton was put in command of a small vessel called the "Suffolk." He was very successful and discharged the duty with conspicuous fidelity. Owing to his important services, congress, by a special resolution, continued him in rank, pay and enrollment until the close of the war. At the close of the war he retired to his farm at Brookhaven. He was gifted as a public speaker, and eventually became a minister of the Baptist church. He served as pastor in Connecticut and at Herkimer, N. Y. Owing to the disabilities of age, he relinquished the ministry and lived in retirement on the liberal pension granted him by the government, and died, full of honors, while on a visit to New York City, October 7, 1837. He was buried according to his desire, at Brookhaven, his old home, and rests in the Baptist church burial ground at Carum, having been escorted hither by his old comrades of the Cincinnati, of which he was the senior member. Dr. Norton's mother was Ann J. Allyn, a native of Vermont, born at Bennington, of early Colonial and Revolutionary War ancestry. She was a descendant of the noted Captain "Sam" Robinson and of Stephen Dewey, one of Admiral Dewey's ancestors. She is still living. The young doctor obtained his academic education in

the public schools. Having chosen the profession of medicine, he began his study in the office of Dr. W. W. Barns, at Polo, Ill. In 1868 he entered the Chicago Medical College—which was the medical department of the Northwestern University—from which he graduated March 12, 1872. He was immediately appointed physician with the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, the “great fire” organization, in which service he remained for two years. The next two years were spent in the practice of medicine at Savana, Ill., removing thence to New Milford, and then to Rockford, Ill. In 1882, mainly on account of his wife’s health, he removed to Minnesota, and settled at Detroit City, Becker county, where he remained nine years and established a large practice. To secure the advantages of a large city for his family, he then removed to Minneapolis. In 1892 he was appointed medical inspector of the City Health Department, and served in this capacity until 1898, when he was made health commissioner, and occupied this position until January 8, 1901. Dr. Norton in politics has always been a Republican. He is interested in fraternal societies, being a Mason of high degree, including the Scottish Rite and Shrine. He is also a past grand master of Odd Fellows, and has served as grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He is likewise a member of the Commercial Club. In religion he is a Congregationalist. December 27, 1875, he was married to Mary Lilla McArthur, daughter of the late Dr. Alonzo McArthur, surgeon of the Civil War Examining Board. They have three children: Clinton McArthur Norton, William Hamilton Norton and Allyn Kent Norton.

SARGENT, George B., an early resident and capitalist of Duluth, Minn., now deceased, was of old New England stock, his ancestors having come to this country from England in early Colonial days. He was born at Boston, Mass., in 1818. His advantages in early life were limited, and what schooling he received was only elementary in its character, yet it proved sufficient as a



GEORGE B. SARGENT.

basis for the broad, practical education later acquired by self-culture. He chose civil engineering as his vocation in life, and being industrious and economical in his habits by his eighteenth year had laid by a considerable sum of money. He left his native state in 1836 and came west, locating at Davenport, Iowa, where he engaged in the banking business. He met with considerable success as a banker, and continued in that line of business for about sixteen years, when he was appointed surveyor general for the district comprising the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa. In 1857 he was elected mayor of the city of Davenport, and served for a term of two years. He then resumed his financial operations at Davenport, with connections, also, in Boston. In 1863 he removed, with his family, to New York City, and for six years was engaged as a banker and broker in Wall street. He returned west in 1869, locating at Duluth, where he organized the banking house of Geo. B. Sargent & Co., which acted as western agent for Jay Cooke & Co., of New York, and other prominent banking houses in the East. In 1870, Mr. Sargent was appointed financial agent for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and

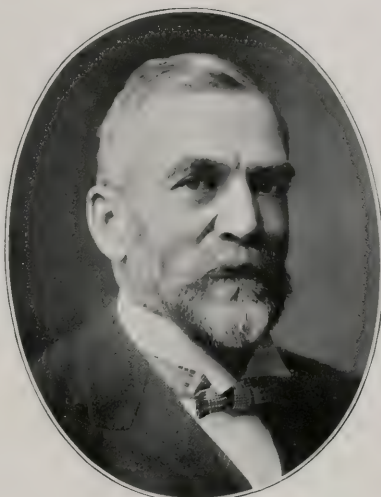
the same year made a trip to Europe in the interests of that company, transacting for it many important deals. Duluth owes much to Mr. Sargent's aggressive spirit and his deep interest in the development of the Northwest. More than ten years before he took up his residence at the head of the Great Lakes, he appreciated its strategic position and foresaw its commercial importance when the vast resources of the country to the west were developed, and so expressed himself in a lecture delivered before the Chamber of Commerce at Tremont Temple, Boston, February 24, 1858. He was a man of exceptional ability, and his long experiences in the handling of finances made him a potent force in the financial world. With the co-operation of such strong institutions as Jay Cooke & Co., Dodge & Co. and J. S. Morgan & Co., of Wall street, he was able to do much toward laying the foundations for the Northwest's future greatness. Duluth had no citizen more devoted to its interests than Mr. Sargent. Many of its early improvements received their first impulse from him, and it was largely due to his tireless energy that they were successfully consummated. He encouraged the erection of substantial buildings and progressive enterprise generally, often to the extent of contributing from his individual capital; he laid out the London addition to the city of Duluth, which is now a beautiful suburban section, and was instrumental in attracting immigration toward that city in the early 70's. Mr. Sargent was married in 1836 to Mary Perin. To them were born ten children, only two of whom are living: William C., whose biography appears elsewhere in this work, and Mrs. F. W. Paine, now living in Duluth. Mr. Sargent died in 1875.

BEADLE, William Henry Harrison.—It is doubtful if any single person in the state has been more influential in moulding the policy and institutions of South Dakota than General W. H. H. Beadle, president of the State Normal School at Madison, S. D. Coming to the Territory of Dakota April 30, 1879,

when it was scarcely more than a paper organization, he has been a continuous, intelligent, uplifting force in the development and progress of the commonwealth from its crude, inchoate condition, to its present proud position of mature statehood. He has put his impress especially upon the public school system of the state, by securing the establishment of the township school corporations, and by his labors for the preservation of the school lands and school funds. His services as secretary of the commission to codify the general laws of the territory were likewise far-reaching in their results.

General Beadle was born January 1, 1838, in Liberty township, Parke county, Ind., in a tidy, hewn-log house built by his father in 1837, and which is still standing. His father, James Ward Beadle, was born in Kentucky, although his father, the grandfather of General Beadle, was a native of Virginia. The Beadle American ancestors came from England and settled in New York about the time of the first English occupation of the province. James Ward Beadle was one of seven sons. His mother was of Scotch-Dutch extraction, a woman of remarkable industry and excellence of character. She educated her own children, and made them honorable and successful men. Some of the English ancestors were Liberals and preachers of the Nonconformist churches. James, however, was a farmer and a merchant, dealing in provisions. He packed pork and made eighteen voyages to New Orleans in his own boats, loaded with produce. Later he became a land owner in good financial circumstances. The maiden name of General Beadle's mother was Elizabeth Bright. She was the daughter of Captain John Bright and Elizabeth Burroughs, of Maryland, where she lived until 1816, when the family removed to Kentucky. When a child she saw the burning of Washington by the British in the War of 1812. Some of the troops landed on her father's farm to get water from a great spring on the place. Not long after, at the call of their mother that "Washington was burning," the children climbed up a ladder to the top of the house and watched the fire during the

evening. On their journey to Kentucky the family crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, then kept by Harper and his son-in-law, Schwartz. Elizabeth was on horseback and Harper advised and helped her to dismount, for crossing the river, and then helped her to remount. Her maternal grandmother was Margaret Harrison, a native of England, and, through ancestors, a relative of Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Collaterally Elizabeth was related to John Hanson, the Maryland patriot. Otherwise she was of pure Scotch origin, and had the virtue and industrial efficiency of the women of that stock. She remembered some Scotch songs taught her by her grandfather, James Bright, and she could speak the Scotch dialect a little, and a few phrases were frequently on her tongue through life. She had a twin sister, Ann. Both lived to be nearly eighty-eight years of age. Captain John Bright, and his wife, lived to the age of ninety-four, and lacked only from December to May of having lived sixty-five years as husband and wife. He was the oldest soldier in Parke county, Ind., and the G. A. R. keeps a flag over his grave every day in the year. The early education of young William was begun in the "subscription school," taught by a traveling master, in a log school house, surrounded by forests full of mystery. He saw a panther before he was eight years old. His mother, however, was a better teacher. His first book was "Peter Parley's America"; the second, "Robinson Crusoe." His maternal uncle had a considerable library. He read the "Vicar of Wakefield" at ten, and Burns' poems at twelve years of age. He holds in honored remembrance Miss Lavina Tucker, the first woman teacher in that region. She had attended for a year the Quaker Academy at Bloomingdale, eleven miles distant, and she greatly advanced the education of the neighborhood. In the fall of 1849 his father became sheriff of the county. This gave the embryo general an opportunity to attend the Rockville county seat school, where he took an advanced standing, and while living upon a farm near Rockville, he prepared for col-



WILLIAM H. H. BEADLE.

lege. His father, one day, told him to look forward to the ownership of the farm of 240 acres. But William declared that he would not get married for a long time yet, and that he wanted to go to college. After many weeks of debate the father concluded to keep the farm and to advance enough money to give William a college education. He attributes his energy to his father, what industry he has to his mother, and many of his best incentives to both, as well as to Miss Tucker, his first woman teacher. Anti-slavery sentiment was then rising. His father and mother and all their ancestry were anti-slavery in principle and practice. Miss Tucker, from the Quaker school, added her gentle influence to the paternal trend. A fugitive slave was one day reported captured north of his home. He and five other boys went over to see him. They saw two men on horseback ahead, one of whom was leading a horse on which the bareheaded, barefooted slave was tied by the feet. Two more men rode behind. The four white men were armed. This composed what one of the boys called afterwards "the procession of slavery." It made a deep impression on the lads, and of the six boys three lie in soldiers' graves in the South. In the fall

of 1857, Mr. Beadle entered the University of Michigan, and, taking the classical course, graduated in 1861, in a class strong in numbers and ability. The first year in college he secured a high standing. He was one of the charter members in 1858 of the Zeta Psi college fraternity; he was also one of the orators chosen for the "Junior Exhibition," then a prominent function in the college course. During the first semester of the senior year he was unanimously elected president of the Alpha Nu—the leading literary society of the university. Among his classmates were the late President Edward Searing, of the Minnesota Mankato Normal School; President Charles K. Adams, of the Wisconsin University; General Byron M. Cutcheon and Jonas H. McGowan, members of congress; late Walter S. Perry, Charles H. Denison, General Isaac H. Elliott, of Illinois; James J. Hagerman, of Colorado, and others of note in education and other professions. The same institution bestowed upon him the degree of Master of Arts. In 1867 he graduated in the law department of the same university. A college publication mentions him as a "successful man of affairs, and a credit to the university." He began his practice at Evansville, Ind., and later continued it in partnership with Hon. George C. Hazelton, at Boscobel, Grant county, Wis. In the full tide of success, by reason of his long army service, his health gave way. In the spring of 1869 he accepted, at the hands of President Grant, the position of surveyor general of the Territory of Dakota, and established his residence at Yankton, where he made his home for twenty years. While in this service, he became, from personal observation in his travels, thoroughly familiar with the extent and excellence of the lands of the great territory, and appreciated the vast heritage of school lands granted by congress. It was double the amount given to the older states. He knew how the school lands had been frittered away—if not squandered—in the states of Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and other states, and believed that the school lands of Dakota might be more productive to the school fund. It became almost a passion

with him to bring about this result. He labored year after year by personal interviews, correspondence, lectures and in the constitutional convention, to this end. He was for nearly twelve years a member of the board of education of Yankton and part of the time its president. In 1878 Hon. William A. Howard, of Michigan, was appointed governor of the territory. He selected General Beadle as his private secretary. This gave him an advantage in promoting his plans for the cause of education. In 1879 he was appointed superintendent of public instruction, and held that office over six years in succession. When asked to accept he made known his desires to save the school lands and to organize the school districts on the township plan. In 1883 he secured the passage of a complete school law. In 1885 he drafted the school article of the state constitution according to his views. Although mutilated to some extent by his successors, the school law remains today in most of its important points as General Beadle designed it. If persistent efforts and faithful service crowned with success is worthy of recognition, General Beadle may well be called the "father of the school system of the state." Congress afterwards embodied his principles as to school lands in the enabling acts of North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Washington. In 1876 he was appointed secretary of the commission to codify the laws of the territory. His work was very highly praised. Chief Justice Shannon declared the result when he said that General Beadle "had a most scientific knowledge of law." When the commission made its report he was elected, in 1877, a member of the legislature from Yankton county. He declined in a caucus, the nomination for speaker, and was appointed chairman of the judiciary committee, which had charge of the codes. His work then has been deemed one of the most valuable ever rendered to the territory or state. After graduating in June, 1861, General Beadle soon enlisted in the Union army, in the "Wabash Riflemen," a company organized at Montezuma, Parke county, Ind. The University of Michigan added voluntary military drill to

athletics. When Sumter was fired upon, a company of students offered their services, but the men were persuaded to remain in school until after graduation. The drill continued more assiduously, each student taking turns as captain and drilling squads for practice. An officer of the noted "Detroit Light Guards" superintended the matter. When the "Wabash Riflemen" became Company A, of the Thirty-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, General Beadle was commissioned first lieutenant of that company. Frederick Arn, a Swiss and a college classmate, was made captain. He was made major and Lieutenant Beadle was commissioned captain Nov. 9, 1861, while in the field in Kentucky. The regiment was in a brigade attached to General Grant's command for the movement on Forts Henry and Donelson, and continued in that relation until the capture of Corinth, in which Captain Beadle took so conspicuous a part that his company was granted the place of honor at the head of the column which first entered the city, May 30, 1862. In the summer, Governor Austin Blair, of Michigan, who favored university men of merit, appointed Captain Beadle lieutenant colonel of the First Regiment of Michigan Sharpshooters, with which he served until June, 1864, when he was disabled. He was then transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps and reported at Washington, D. C. He served in the defense of Washington against Early's raid under the eye of President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and other distinguished men. His regiment was placed in the defenses south of the Potomac. Here for a time he was in command of the Third Brigade of De Russy's Division, with headquarters at Fort Richardson. One day they heard the cannonading of the battle of Winchester, famous for "Sheridan's Ride." Early in the winter his regiment, for the excellence of its discipline and faithful service, was ordered to duty at the old Capital and the Carroll Prison, and at the Washington arsenal and the navy yard. The commanders of regiments and other field officers were made "officers of the day for all camps and commands throughout the city," and enjoined

ed to make the rounds of the posts once after midnight. About one o'clock on a morning about the middle of February, 1865, on approaching the Executive Mansion with a guard taken from the regiment in its rear, the guard was challenged by the guard at the portico. At the command to "halt" given to the "grand rounds," there was a rattle of arms. President Lincoln immediately came out of the door, somewhat startled at the sound, and asked: "What is this?" Colonel Beadle replied, "Its all right, Mr. President. It is only the inspection of the guard," offering his services to the president. They were accepted, and he accompanied the chief magistrate to the war office, where Secretaries Stanton and Seward, with an adjutant and clerks, were waiting for the latest news from Grant, Thomas, and others. Colonel Beadle remained and returned with the president. The faithful duty of his regiment, the Third Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, made such a reputation that Colonel Beadle was ordered to select three hundred men as a guard at the Capitol during the second inauguration of President Lincoln. Colonel Beadle, on duty, stood within fifteen feet of the president during the exercises. A few days later Colonel Beadle was ordered to go to Utica, N. Y., to relieve the provost marshal there. One of Colonel Beadle's reports was the basis of the first parliamentary "quarrel" between James G. Blaine and Roscoe Conklin, which led to a committee of investigation, and later, to far-reaching political consequences. In the muster out of troops, he served at Brattleboro, Vt. On returning, he was sent on duty to Richmond, Va., and to Raleigh, N. C., and finally to Wilmington, N. C., where he commanded the Southern District of North Carolina for some months. The war being over, he offered his resignation, but it was refused on the statement of General Howard that "the services of such men could not be spared." He, however, sent in another, through the senators from Michigan, and they secured its acceptance, so that he was honorably discharged March 26, 1866. During his service of over four years he was once wounded, and receiv-

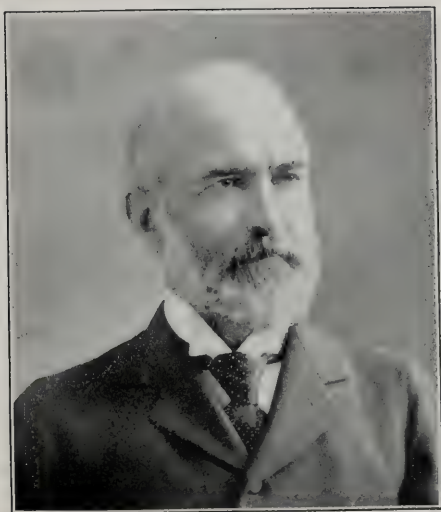
ed three brevets, the last being that of brigadier general, "for gallant meritorious services during the war."

General Beadle's work has been mainly in educational lines. He held temporarily the position of superintendent of the Harrison Institute, an Indian industrial school near Salem, Ore. He was, for some time, a member of the governing boards of the Territorial University and Normal Schools. In July, 1889, he was called to the presidency of the State Normal School at Madison, S. D.—the position which he now holds. He is given great credit for the upbuilding of this institution, which takes high rank among teacher-training colleges. He knows what is needed, and has the scholarship, experience and aptitude for teaching necessary to make such an institution effective and successful. Among fraternal societies he has adhered to the Masonic order, and has taken all the strictly Masonic degrees, including the Thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite, Southern jurisdiction, in which he was for years deputy general inspector. He is master of the Oriental Consistory, No. 1, Yankton, S. D. He is a companion of the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion. His church relations have been for many years with the Congregational church. On the 18th of May, 1863, he was married to Ellen S. Chapman, who died July 21, 1897. Their only child, Mae Beadle Frink, is the wife of Fred. G. Frink, a student, engineer and university professor.

General Beadle is a man of fine presence and engaging manners. He is a forcible writer and an effective public speaker, but a severe attack of pneumonia, while a soldier, created a bronchial trouble which limits the exercise of his oratorical powers. Of his many addresses, that delivered in 1888 at Yankton, at the dedication of the monument to Rev. Joseph Ward, D. D., a close friend and co-laborer in the educational field, is one of his best. In 1888 he wrote a work for school use, entitled "The Geography, History and Resources of Dakota Territory." In connection with A. F. Bartlett, he wrote "The Natural System of Teaching Geography." His report for 1882-3-4, sketched very fully

the history of the territory, and discussed every phase of the school system, while giving its history. He has seen the state grow rich without sharing to any considerable extent in its wealth. In one business enterprise, the Yankton Packing Company, he lost all he had, but paid every penny of his obligations. He retains, with wonderful vigor, the firmness, industry and Scotch persistence which have made him such a power in the state. He holds the respect of the people of the state and the confidence of all who know him—students and associates. The state superintendent of public instruction, E. E. Collins, in view of the success achieved, calls General Beadle the "Grant of the state's educational campaigns."

DEAN, William B., of the wholesale iron house of Nicols & Dean, of St. Paul, Minn., is one of the leading business men of that city, and for the past forty years has been prominently identified with its commercial and financial interests. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born at Pittsburg in 1838, the son of William and Aurelia (Butler) Dean. He comes from old Colonial stock, and is a lineal descendant of soldiers of the Revolutionary War on both sides of the house. His early education was received in the public schools of Pittsburg, and later he attended Bolmar's Academy, West Chester, Pa. In 1856, he came west and located at St. Paul, and for some time was engaged as a bookkeeper for the hardware firm of Nicols & Berkey, successors to the late ex-Governor W. R. Marshall, who established the house in 1855. In 1860, Mr. Dean acquired Mr. Berkey's interest, and the firm became Nicols & Dean, by which style it has ever since been known. On the death of Mr. Nicols, in 1873, Mr. Dean associated with himself his brother-in-law, Mr. J. R. Nichols. This firm is the oldest, operating under the same name, in the state of Minnesota. It enjoys an extensive patronage and has a valuable reputation. A man of strong character, and possessing the confidence of the public in a high degree, Mr. Dean has taken a prominent position in pub-



WILLIAM B. DEAN.

lic life. In politics, he is a Republican, and, in 1894, was one of the Minnesota presidential electors on the Blaine and Logan ticket. In 1890, he was elected a member of the upper house of the legislature, but declined a re-election in 1894. Mr. Dean assumed a prominent position in that body. He secured important amendments to the St. Paul city charter, and was influential in securing the passage of the bill for the erection of the new State Capitol building. For many years Mr. Dean has been interested in the subject of sound finance. In 1897 he was a delegate from the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce to the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, and upon its organization was elected a member of the executive committee. He was also honored by being made a member of the Monetary Commission, although this distinction came against his earnest protest. The report of this commission is now accepted as a standard authority on the subjects of standards, currency and banking. When the Northern Pacific was under construction in Idaho, Mr. Dean was appointed a special examining commissioner for that portion of the line by the president. He has been a member of the St. Paul Board of Education, and of the boards of fire and water commissions. He is a director of the Second National and the State Savings Banks, of St. Paul, and is also a director in the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Jobbers' Union, of St. Paul, and is a trustee of Oakland Cemetery. He also belongs to the Minnesota and the Commercial Clubs, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1860, he was married to Miss Mary C. Nicols, a daughter of John Nicols, his former business partner. To them have been born eight children, six daughters and two sons.

LOUNSBERRY, Clement A.—To Colonel Clement A. Lounsberry, of Fargo, N. D., is due the credit of establishing the first newspaper in North Dakota. As early as 1870 he had arranged for the establishment of a newspaper at the crossing of the Missouri

river by the Northern Pacific, when it should reach that point, and with that in view disposed of his newspaper property at Wells, Minn., and took temporary employment on the Minneapolis Tribune, where he was recognized as a strong writer on topics pertaining to the development of the city and state, predicting the marvelous development that has come to Minneapolis and the state. During the campaign of 1872 he was assigned to aid Hugh Green in the editorial management of the Minneapolis Times, an evening paper which passed into other hands and finally became merged into what is now The Journal. It was here that his versatility as an editorial writer was most noticeable, for his editorials for the Times were quite as widely copied and commented on by the papers of the state and the leading papers of the country as were those for The Tribune, taking the opposite view of the opposing political forces. Both being under assignment he was not open to the charge of carrying water on both shoulders, however. No man is more competent than Colonel Lounsberry to go to the bottom of a subject and bring out the various shades, or develop the weak points. He is a quick and ready writer, clean cut and forcible in expression, generous in criticism and always just and reasonable. He conducted the Bismarck Tribune for thirteen years and since then has been connected with various newspapers as a writer, and is now publishing The Record, an historical and literary magazine at Fargo. Colonel Lounsberry is well known as a legislative reporter, having reported thirteen legislative sessions in Minnesota and North Dakota, several terms for the Associated Press. He was the correspondent who compiled and telegraphed the New York Herald its masterly report of the Custer massacre, one of the greatest scoops on earth. He held the wires until the Herald received fourteen columns of nonpareil, but to cover contingencies filed a copy of the New Testament for the operator to use in case he ran out of copy. But he did not run out. The first report covered every detail, the list of dead and wounded, details of the battle so far as they

have ever been known, of the facts leading up to it, interviews with the survivors, guides, guards, camp followers, steamboat captains, mates and roustabouts. Much of the matter had, of course, been prepared for him on the field and on the way down the river, and his own correspondent, outfitted and equipped by him, Mark Kellogg, claimed by the Herald by his permission, had prepared considerable matter before he fell with the other victims, which was gathered up by General Brisbin and forwarded to him, together with his own notes. This gave him time to interview General Terry, Dr. Porter, Grant Marsh, Fred Girard and all of the notable characters among those who came down on that sad but flying trip of The Far West, and to arrange and prepare the report.

Colonel Lounsberry was born of New York and New England ancestry in DeKalb county, Ind., March 27, 1843. His father's people settled previous to 1660 among the Dutch on the Hudson, and the Lounsberry farm, known as such in 1660, is still so known. They went from the Hudson to Stamford, Conn., and have long been known as one of the leading families in New England. His mother's people, Weeks, came to New England with Winthrop in 1635. His father's mother was of the Eli Whitney family. Every branch of his family and families related have a record in the Colonial, Revolutionary and other wars of the republic.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out Colonel Lounsberry was a homeless boy working on a farm in Michigan for wages in summer and doing chores for board in winter. He was without a relative in the state and without acquaintance excepting in the two neighborhoods where he had worked. He enlisted as a private and was at Alexandria the morning Ellsworth was killed, was with Grant in his last campaign, commanded his regiment on the Grand Review at Washington, and was mustered out as its commanding officer.

On page 875 of a volume published in 1879 by the state of Michigan, entitled "Michigan in the War," we find the following record of Colonel Lounsberry:



CLEMENT A. LOUNSBERRY.

(Photo, at 24 years of age when Captain in 20th. Michigan Volunteers.)

"Lounsberry, Clement A., Marengo, entered service May 1st, 1861, as a private, company I, first (three months) infantry; wounded and then taken prisoner July 21st, 1861; exchanged and mustered out July 1st, 1862; enlisted, sergeant, company I, Twentieth Michigan infantry, August 9th, 1862; second lieutenant, Jan. 26th, 1863; wounded and taken prisoner, May 9th, 1863; rescued May 30th, 1863; first lieutenant, Nov. 19th, 1863; captain, May 12th, 1864; wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12th, 1864; brevet major U. S. volunteers, Dec. 2d, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service during the present campaign before Richmond, Va.; lieutenant colonel, Dec. 20th, 1864; colonel, March 11th, 1865; mustered out and honorably discharged May 30th, 1865."

His regiment is recorded as having met the enemy at Fredericksburg December 12, 13 and 14, 1862; Horse Shoe Bend, Ky., May 10, 1863; siege of Vicksburg, June 22 to July 4, 1863; Blue Springs, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1863; London, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863; Lenoir Station, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1863; Campbell Station, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863; siege of Knoxville, Nov. 17 to Dec. 5, 1863; Fort Sanders, Tenn., Nov.

29, 1863; Thurley's Ford, Dec. 5, 1863; Strawberry Plains, Jan. 22, 1864; Chucky Bend, March 14, 1864; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6 and 7, 1864; Ny river, May 9, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 11 and 12, 1864; North Anna, Va., May 24 and 25, 1864; Bethesda church, Va., June 2 and 3, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 17 and 18, 1864; The Crater, Va., July 30, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19 and 21, 1864; Reams Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; Poplar Springs church, Sept. 30; Pegram's Farm, Oct. 2; Boydton road, Oct. 18; Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27 and 28, 1864; Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; capture of Petersburg, April 3, 1865; and siege of Petersburg, from June 17, 1864, to April 3, 1865.

Colonel Lounsberry commanded the two regiments, First Michigan sharpshooters and Second Michigan infantry, which occupied Petersburg April 3, 1865, and caused the flag to be raised on the court house and custom house in that city hours before the arrival of any other troops, and captured about 3,000 prisoners.

On page 1188, Chap. 63, War of the Rebellion, Series I., Vol. 51, Part I., will be found a letter from John G. Parke, commanding 9th A. C., recommending among others Colonel, then Captain, Lounsberry for promotion. The name appears in the list as follows: "Captain C. A. Lounsberry, Twentieth Michigan Volunteers, for gallantry in the actions of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania; wounded May 12, 1864, being the third wound received during the war."

Colonel Lounsberry before this recommendation had been promoted from first lieutenant to captain, the recommendation having been made immediately after May 12, and on December 2, Secretary Stanton informed him that President Lincoln had appointed him "for gallant and meritorious services during the present campaign before Richmond, Va., a major of volunteers by brevet." He was then acting assistant adjutant general of Ely's brigade of the First Division of the Ninth Army Corps, and soon afterwards, having been promoted to lieutenant colonel,

took command of his own regiment, and was later appointed colonel. The wound received at Spottsylvania was really the fourth received during the war, the first two being at First Bull Run, the third at Horseshoe Bend, Ky., when Morgan attempted to cross the Cumberland on a raid into Ohio, and the fourth at the time mentioned by General Parke. The last wound has troubled the colonel through life, and in 1887 his leg was broken as a result of it. He spent one year in Confederate prisons, the last time escaping rather romantically through the aid of two young girls and the wife of a Rebel lieutenant who had had the care of him, being too badly wounded to be carried away. He had been left in their care by General Morgan.

In civil life Colonel Lounsberry was four years county auditor of Martin county, Minn., a justice of the peace later at Wells, Minn., ten years postmaster at Bismarek, N. D., four years a director in the penitentiary board at Bismarek, and eight years a special agent of the general land office, a position now held by him. In recommending him for his present position, General B. M. Cutcheon said: "Colonel Lounsberry served under me as a private, a sergeant, a second lieutenant, a captain, as aide, and as assistant adjutant general and chief of my staff, and finally succeeded me as colonel, and I feel that I can say that I think he was the bravest man I ever knew." General Noble, then secretary of the interior, refused to read a single endorsement or hear another word, but made the appointment on the spot. Three years later the commissioner of the general land office wrote him that he had advanced the work of the department ten years. He was sent from North Dakota to Nebraska, thence back to South Dakota, and again to North Dakota, and thence to Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and then to Oregon and Washington, and back again to Minnesota, having charge of as high as twelve special agents, cleaning up and organizing the work of cleaning up the muss that Sparks had made in connection with the administration of the public lands department.

He was reinstated upon the request of Senator Hansbrough and Representative Johnson under the civil service rules in 1897, having been dropped by President Cleveland. In whatever position Colonel Lounsberry has been placed he has had the reputation of having done his duty fearlessly. He is a communicant in the Episcopal church, a Knight Templar in Masonry, and his private life has been without reproach.

Colonel Lounsberry has four sons, Wells Lounsberry, of St. Paul; George, Fred and William, of Duluth, and one daughter, Hattie, wife of C. E. V. Draper, of Mandan.



JOHN W. OLSEN.

OLSEN, John Wayenblaz.—The present state superintendent of public instruction came from Denmark to Minnesota when a child seven years old, with his parents, who settled in Freeborn county, in 1871. He was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, April 28, 1864. His father was Nels Olsen, a farmer of Danish birth, who came to this country with but little means. His mother was also of the same nationality. Young John began his education in the district schools of Freeborn county. He then went to the Albert Lea high school, and from there to the Normal College a Valparaiso, Ind., where he graduated in 1887, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Afterwards he did college work and taught in country schools. In 1886-7 he was principal of the schools at Alden, Minn. He then went to Kansas and was principal at Holton, Kan. In 1889-90 he read law with Lovely & Morgan at Albert Lea. In 1890 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Freeborn county. His success in this field was very marked. He was elected to this position for six successive terms and made a wide reputation for his superior administration of the schools of the county, and by his efficiency secured an extended acquaintance with the teachers of the state. In 1896 he was elected president of the County Superintendents' State Association. In 1899 he was made president of the Minnesota Teachers' Reading Circle. In 1900 he was supported by a strong representation of the teachers in

the state for the position of state superintendent of public instruction, and was appointed to the position by Governor Van Sant—an office which he now holds. Mr. Olsen has always been a Republican. For the last ten years he has taken an active part, being many times a delegate to the district, county, and state conventions of his party. In 1900 he was the chairman of the County Republican Committee of Freeborn County. In religion Mr. Olsen is a Methodist, and is the secretary of the Board of Trustees of the First Methodist church of Albert Lea, and is the superintendent of its Sunday school. He was married July 21, 1891, to Carrie L. Naylor. They have three children—Olive M., Florence M. and Carroll B. Olsen.

WIRTH, Carl.—Among the physicians and surgeons of the Northwest, who have become conspicuous for their surgical skill and success in their profession, the name of Dr. Carl Wirth, the well known surgeon and physician of St. Paul, must stand in the front rank. He is a native of Germany, having been born in Rhein-Hessen, in 1845. He received his literary training in the public and



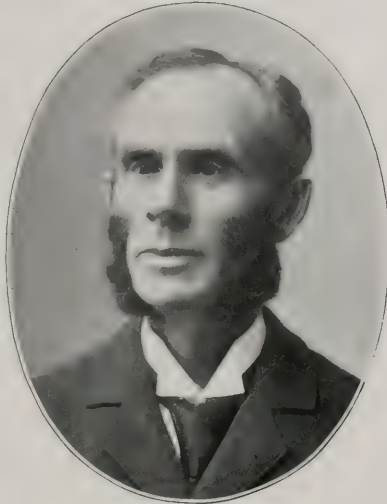
CARL WIRTH.

private schools and gymnasia of his native country. In the seventies he came to the United States and at once entered into the spirit of a true citizen of his adopted country. He chose medicine for a profession. Having a sound preliminary basis on which to build, he attended the Chicago Medical College at once, beginning in 1870, and graduated in 1873. He then, after the thorough manner characteristic of German scholars, took a post-graduate course at the celebrated Rush Medical College of the same city. He was now more than commonly equipped for his work. He began his regular practice at Plymouth, Wis., where he met with immediate success in establishing a large practice. This work he continued for nine years. He then left Plymouth, to pursue his studies still further in Germany, where he attended some of the best medical colleges and hospitals. On his return, in 1885, he settled in St. Paul, to have a larger field for his advanced skill. The result has justified his expectations. He has lived there ever since, and has secured a very extensive and lucrative practice. For the past seven years he has made a specialty of treating tuberculosis of the lungs by a system of hypodermic in-

jection which has met with very gratifying success. He has always taken an interest in public affairs, and has been prominent in the Republican party, of which he is a member. He was chosen for a presidential elector in 1900 from the Fourth district of the state. He is likewise active in educational and literary matters, and was a member of the St. Paul Library Board. His friends are very numerous, and he is held in great esteem by them, not only for his professional skill, but for his qualities as a citizen, neighbor, and an upright man.

SHAW, Thomas, Professor of Animal Husbandry in the University of Minnesota, and special lecturer on agriculture and live stock to the Farmers' Institutes of that state, is well known throughout the Northwest. He is regarded as one of the highest authorities on the science of agriculture and has few, if any, equals in this country. Professor Shaw was born at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Can., January 3, 1843. His father, Robert Shaw, emigrated to Canada from Ayrshire, Scotland, soon after attaining his majority, and labored for many years at his trade, that of a carpenter. The latter decades of his life were spent on a farm near Hamilton, Ont. His wife, Margaret Carnachan, was also a native of Ayrshire, Scotland. She reared a family of five sons and four daughters; two of the sons are now deceased, though the aged mother is still living. Both father and mother were plain, God-fearing people of the stock of the old Covenanters, the ancestors of Mr. Shaw having been shepherds for several generations. Thomas attended the common district schools until his sixteenth year, the summers being spent in work on the farm. During that time, however, he had access to an old Association library in the village of Woodburn, near his home, and here found his inspiration for a higher learning. He thus qualified himself as a teacher and began teaching in the district school when only sixteen years of age, and though his earnings were small, soon saved sufficient money to make the purchase

of a hundred acres of land, and, later on, of a second hundred. During the ten years he taught school he was constantly engaged in farm work, and succeeded so well that in the course of a few years he was owner of five hundred acres. In 1882, Mr. Shaw began the publication of the "Stock-Raisers' Journal" to advocate his ideas as to successful stock raising and dairying. Later the name of the paper was changed to "The Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal." It was a success from the start and is regarded as a leading exponent of the live stock industry in the Dominion. Mr. Shaw sold his publication in 1888 to accept the appointment of Professor of Agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College and superintendent of the experiment farm, located at Guelph. His work in connection with that institution gave him a wide reputation. He assisted in organizing the Central Farmers' Institute at Toronto in 1887 and was its first secretary. For six successive years he competed for and won the prize offered by the Agricultural and Arts Association, of Ontario, for the best and most useful essay on some farm topic. In 1888, at the request of the Minister of Education, he prepared a text-book on elementary agriculture for use in the schools of Ontario, which was adopted and is in general use in the Dominion and in different parts of the United States. Professor Shaw took the chair of Animal Husbandry in the University of Minnesota in the fall of 1893. His services in that connection have been invaluable to the agriculturists of the state. He was the first to advocate the growing of the rape plant in the United States, and five million head of sheep and lambs are fattened on it annually; was the first to fight the battle in favor of the dual purpose cow, and was the first to advocate growing the bacon type of pig, a controversy which is still in progress. He is a constant contributor to "The Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal," and a frequent contributor to "The Breeders' Gazette," of Chicago; "The National Stockman," of Pittsburg; "The Ohio Farmer," of Cleveland, and "The Live Stock Report," of Chicago. Among others, he has also written the following books: "Weeds and Meth-



THOMAS SHAW.

ods of Eradicating Them"; "Forage Crops Other Than Grasses"; "Soiling Crops and The Silo"; "The Study of Breeds," and "Animal Breeding," several of which are used as standard text-books in all or nearly all of the agricultural colleges of this country. Mr. Shaw is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has taught Bible classes almost uninterruptedly for forty years. July 4, 1865, he was married to Mary Janet Sidey, and four children have been born. Robert Sidey, the eldest, is Professor of Agriculture at the Montana Experiment Station; William Thomas is assistant in the entomological department of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station; May Isabella is married to Dr. M. H. Reynolds, Professor of Veterinary Science at the University of Minnesota, and Florence Williams, the youngest, lives with her parents.

PAINTER, Jonathan Ellsworth.—The desirability of the introduction of manual training into the public schools a few years ago was a matter for serious debate. Now its cost is considered as legitimate an item of public expense as that of any of the tradition-



JONATHAN E. PAINTER.

al subjects. Experience has demonstrated that the pupils are the better for it, physically as well as mentally. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the superintendence of such instruction should be in the hands of thoroughly competent men. Such a man is Prof. Jonathan E. Painter, supervisor of manual training in the public schools of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Painter was born November 29, 1862, near Newark, Licking county, Ohio. His father, William Painter, followed the occupation of a teacher in early manhood, and throughout his whole life was an active promoter of all matters which were calculated to benefit the educational interests of his own community. He was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, serving as sergeant of Company F, 135th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Juliana Latta Robinson, the mother of our subject, was a teacher also before her marriage. A Christian woman of great strength and sweetness of character, she impressed herself strongly upon her children and inspired in them an ambition to live fruitful, industrious lives, and do well what was allotted them to do. She was a native of the Buckeye state, as was her husband,

her parents having migrated to that state from Virginia. The remote ancestry of the Painter family was Scotch-Irish. Jonathan's early life was spent on the farm, and the only instruction received was that afforded by the country school. He taught in the country schools for a number of years, later entering the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, and graduated in the class of 1891. He then went to Boston and studied one year in the Sloyd Training School of that city, teaching at the Liverridge Institute of Industry while pursuing this course. He received a certificate for one year's work in the Boston Art School night classes. He also taught one term in the North Bennett Street Industrial School. In September, 1893, he came to Minneapolis to take up the work of his present position. His services in that connection have been eminently satisfactory. Manual training in the Minneapolis schools has been brought to a high state of perfection, and this has been largely due to Mr. Painter's untiring industry and devotion to his work. Mr. Painter is a Republican in politics, but does not take an active interest in political affairs. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church, of which he is a member. June 12, 1895, he was married to Fannie Fernald Barbour. To them have been born two children: Flemming Winfield and Fernald Ellsworth.

HALVORSEN, Marcellus, editor and proprietor of the "Enterprise," Albert Lea, Minn., was born in Egersund, Norway, February 24, 1855. His father, Rasmus Halvorsen, was engaged in the mercantile business in Norway for many years. In June, 1863, he came to the United States with his family, living for a short time at Chicago, then in Racine and Vernon counties, Wis. In the fall of 1864 they removed to Newburg, Fillmore county, Minn., remaining here until the spring of 1866, when they moved to Forest City, Iowa. In the old country Mr. Halvorsen was connected with the Lutheran church, but when he came to America joined the Norwegian-Danish M. E. church, and was a member of the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa

conferences of that denomination and a minister of the gospel for a number of years. His wife's maiden name was Mechaline Christine Madland. Marcellus attended a private school in Norway, but after coming to America his education was limited to attendance at the public schools. In early youth he worked at farming, and when about fourteen years of age entered the Winnebago Press office, at Forest City, as an apprentice. He worked in that office for two years, learning the printer's trade, at the end of which time, in company with another, he purchased the plant. In the summer of 1871 he became the sole owner of the entire outfit, and was the youngest editor and publisher in the state of Iowa. He continued in the printing business at Forest City until the fall of 1874, when he sold out and removed to Lake Mills, Iowa, where he started the Independent Herald. This he sold the following August, when he purchased the Enterprise at Albert Lea, Minn. The plant was in a run-down condition, but the youthful editor took hold with great vigor, added new type and other facilities, and advanced the price of the paper from one to two dollars per year. Instead of losing, it gained new subscribers, was placed on a paying basis, and the following spring was enlarged to a six-column quarto. In 1878 the Enterprise moved into new offices, and Mr. Halvorsen purchased a power cylinder press, the first brought to Albert Lea. In 1883 he formed a partnership with Clint L. Luce, which was continued until 1897, when he bought out Mr. Luce's interest and became sole owner. In 1899 he moved the plant to a large two-story brick building on Clark street, and has associated with himself his son, A. S. Halvorsen. The Enterprise enjoys the largest actual and paid circulation of any paper published in Freeborn county. In politics Mr. Halvorsen is a Republican. He was a delegate to the Republican state convention of Iowa when only seventeen years of age. In 1886 he was elected state senator by a thousand majority over Dr. Ballard and D. N. Gates, opposition candidates, both older and highly esteemed men. He made an excellent record in the senate,



MARCELLUS HALVORSEN.

serving on the judiciary, public lands, printing, road and bridge and engrossed bills committees. He introduced several important measures, and succeeded in getting through a resolution dismissing sixteen senate employees. He could easily have been renominated in 1890, and elected, if he had taken any personal interest in his own campaign. Mr. Halvorsen is a member of the I. O. O. F., the M. W. A. and the M. B. A. August 15, 1876, he was married to Mildred A. Salsich, at Hartland, Wis. Three children were born to them: Alexander S., associated with his father, and Hope, attending the public schools. One, a son, is dead.

WILLIAMS, Erastus A., U. S. Surveyor General of North Dakota, came to Yankton, Dakota Territory—now South Dakota—in May, 1871, and came to the settlement then without name and now Bismarck, the capital city of North Dakota, by wagon train in 1872. It was largely through the efforts of General Williams that the town was finally given its present name. He was born at Mystic River, Conn., October 13, 1850. His



ERASTUS A. WILLIAMS.

father, Daniel R. Williams, was a lumber manufacturer in Wisconsin. He was a man full of energy and enterprise. He was in California in an early day, but finally settled in the lumber regions of Wisconsin. General Williams' mother's maiden name was Matilda Appleman. Like her husband, she was of old New England ancestry. Erastus was nine years old when his parents moved to Wisconsin, and his early years were spent in lumber camp surroundings, where he gained a knowledge of men and things while obtaining his school education. He went to Illinois to study law, and in 1871 was admitted to practice at Freeport, where, eleven years later, he married his wife. Immediately after his admission to the bar he struck out for the west, and landed at Yankton, as mentioned. His first employment at Bismarck was with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and soon afterward he entered the employ of the Lake Superior & Puget Sound Land Company. In 1872 he was elected to the lower house of the territorial legislative assembly. In 1874 and 1875 he served as assistant United States attorney, under Col. William Pound. In 1874 and 1875 he was a member of the territorial council. In the fall of 1882

he was again elected to the legislature of 1883, and chosen speaker of the house. In 1885 he was re-elected member of the house and again in 1887. Preparatory to the formation of the state of North Dakota he was elected to the constitutional convention. He was then elected a member of the first legislature of the state. In all these positions General Williams proved himself to be a man of sound judgment and of marked ability. In 1890 President Harrison appointed him U. S. Surveyor General, a position which he held for four years. In 1896 he was again elected to the legislature, and was a second time made speaker of the house. In 1898 he was again appointed U. S. Surveyor General—this time by President McKinley—a position he still holds, with his home at Bismarck, of which city he has been a resident since it was settled. General Williams is a Republican, and has been one of the most prominent and influential men of the state. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and prominent in political and social affairs. In 1882 he was married at Freeport, Ill., to Jennie E. Hettinger, who died in 1894. They had five children: Eva E., Matilda A., Alice J., Erastus H. and Odessa Williams.

REYNOLDS, George H., was born at Lamont, Mich., January 26, 1852. His father, Judge Reuben Reynolds, was a native of Genesee county, N. Y. He was educated for the ministry, regularly ordained as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, and preached for several years in that connection. Removing to Lamont, Mich., he married Lucia Aurora Tucker. Mr. Reynolds became alienated from his denomination in theology and preached for several years as a Unitarian. In 1854 he removed to Rochester, Minn., where he made his home for fifteen years, and was highly esteemed. He served one term as the clerk of the district court, and two terms as judge of probate of Olmsted county. During the war he held a United States office in connection with the provost marshal's department. In 1870 he went to Alexandria and associated with

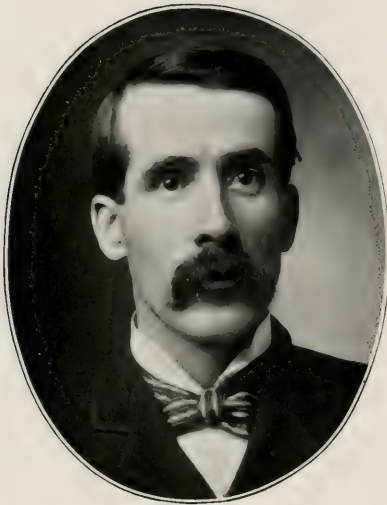
Knute Nelson in the practice of law, and was largely instrumental in securing Mr. Nelson's election to his first term as congressman, for Mr. Reynolds was a very efficient campaigner. In 1872 he was appointed receiver of the United States land office. In 1876 he removed to Minneapolis and practiced law, being also a special judge of the municipal court. In 1879 he was appointed clerk of the court of Polk county, at Crookston, where he made his home until his death in 1889, during his service as judge of the district court to which he had been promoted. Mrs. Reynolds was the mother of eight children, two sons and two daughters only living to mature age. George H. Reynolds obtained his literary education in the public schools of Rochester, Minn. For his professional training he entered the law school of the University of Michigan, and graduated in 1875. He immediately formed a partnership with Knute Nelson—now United States senator—and commenced practice at Alexandria, Douglas county, Minn. Mr. Reynolds practiced in this relation, through three separate partnership agreements, most of the time until 1886, when he settled at St. Cloud, Minn., where he has since made his home. For the first year at this place he was in partnership with D. W. Bruckart, and then, with George W. Stewart, formed the firm of Reynolds & Stewart, succeeding to the business of Hon. D. B. Searle, appointed district judge. This firm continued until 1890, when Mr. Reynolds took up his practice alone, continuing thus until 1898, when the present firm of Reynolds & Roeser was formed. While Mr. Reynolds has had a large general practice, corporation law has had special prominence in his business. Since 1889 he has been the local attorney of the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the "Soo" railways at St. Cloud, Minn. In politics he is a stalwart and outspoken Republican, too busy with his profession to hold office, but he has been an active participant in the presidential campaigns of the party to which he has rendered valuable service. Mr. Reynolds, like his father, has always been interested in literary matters, and in literary societies of the



GEORGE H. REYNOLDS.

towns where he has resided. He is the president of the Unity Club of St. Cloud, the only literary society in the city holding meetings open to the public. He has been also an active member of the Unitarian church since its organization in 1889. Mr. Reynolds has been twice married: In 1877 to Mary J. Cowing, of Alexandria, who died without issue, and on the 30th of October, 1889, to May R. Lynall, of Los Angeles, Cal.

BLANCH, Henry G., is a teacher by profession. He is a native of Minnesota, having been born on the farm near Mantorville, July 5, 1864. He is of mixed English-German descent. His father was born in Kent county, England, July 5, 1829. When nineteen years of age he came to this country and settled at Rome, N. Y., where he lived for six years. In 1854 he came to Minnesota, where he remained until 1858, when he returned to Rome. In 1863 he again came to Minnesota, with his family, and settled on a farm near Mantorville, and became a well-to-do citizen, rearing a large family. He died on his homestead March 2, 1899. His wife,



HENRY G. BLANCH.

Louisa M. Getbahet, was born in Germany December 26, 1841, and came to Rome, N. Y., in 1846, where she was reared and educated. She was married to Henry Blanch November 6, 1860, and came to Minnesota with her husband and little family in 1863. She was a woman of great force of character. She is the mother of ten children, all of whom are living. Young Henry obtained his early education in the district schools near his Mantorville farm home. The school house was built of logs, and was the first one in District No. 25, Mantorville township. He then attended the Mantorville high school, from which he graduated in 1886. This training was supplemented by a course at Chicago and at the State University of Minnesota. He chose a teacher's profession for his life work, and taught his first school at Argo, Brookings county, S. D. He then returned to Minnesota and taught in Dodge county, at the schools of Hayfield, Concord and Claremont. He was then elected principal of the graded schools at Dover, Olmsted county, Minn., where he remained three years. For one year he served as superintendent of the Windom high school, and subsequently en-

gaged as superintendent of the Lake Crystal high school, where he served for three years previous to his engagement at Kenyon, his present home. In 1895 Mr. Blanch was employed in the Bank of Mantorville, and during the year he and his brother, L. M. Blanch, purchased the institution, Henry becoming president of the bank, and his brother cashier. It was afterwards sold to T. S. Slingerland & Company, L. M. Blanch remaining as cashier, while Henry returned to his profession, which he has since followed. In politics Mr. Blanch is a Republican. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge at Kenyon. In religion he is a Congregationalist, being a member of the Congregational church at Mantorville. In 1891 he was married to Sara V. Hook, of Mantorville, an educated woman, and an exceptionally good teacher. Since their marriage Mrs. Blanch has always been associated with her husband in teaching.

JOHNSON, Gustavus.—One of the most prominent institutions in the Northwest for the teaching of music and the dramatical art is "The Johnson School of Music, Oratory and Dramatic Art," located at Minneapolis, of which Gustavus Johnson is director. Mr. Johnson is not only one of the foremost teachers of music in the Northwest, but he has achieved considerable renown as a composer. He established "The Johnson Piano School" in Minneapolis in 1898, meeting with such success that the scope of the school was enlarged the following year and oratory and dramatic art included in the curriculum, the name being changed to its present title. In 1900, having outgrown the old quarters in the Century Building, the school was moved to its present quarters in a beautiful new building which was erected for its exclusive use, and is now one of the best equipped conservatories in the country. Mr. Johnson's ancestry, on the maternal side, dates back to William the Conqueror. His maternal grandfather was Admiral Lewis Hole, who, at the time of his death, aged ninety-two, was the oldest admiral in the British navy, having served for 75 years under her majes-

ty's flag. Admiral Hole was a lieutenant at Trafalgar and fought on the same ship on which Nelson was killed. On the paternal side, Mr. Johnson is of Swedish descent. His father, Peter Johnson, was a native of Sweden. When seventeen years of age he crossed over to England and for twenty-five years conducted a successful business in that country. He was married here to Henrietta Hole, daughter of Admiral Hole. In 1860, he returned with his family to the country of his birth and engaged in business as a merchant at Stockholm, which he continued up to the time of his death in 1887. The English equivalent of Johanson is Johnson, and this surname has naturally clung to the subject of this sketch ever since his arrival in America. Gustavus was born November 2, 1856, at Hull, England. He was only three years of age when his family removed to Sweden. He received the advantages of a liberal education, attending the best schools in Stockholm, and taking a course in the new Elementary School established there at that time. He also attended the Schartau Business College, graduating from this institution in 1874. The training he received there has proven of great value to him in the conduct of his present enterprise. During this time he also pursued the study of music in the Royal Conservatory of Music, under the best masters in Stockholm. His principal teachers were: Lindstrom, Mankell and Nordquist, in piano; Mankell and Winge, in theory, and Hackanson, in singing. In September, 1875, he came to this country, and, after a six months' stay at Providence, R. I., came west and located at Minneapolis. He taught music in the Twin Cities for nearly a year, then moved to Wisconsin and pursued his profession as a teacher in that state. He returned to Minneapolis in 1880, and has resided here since that time. For several years he taught music privately, and with considerable success. He has produced scores of excellent players who have become noted artists. It was in order to enlarge his field of activity and afford an opportunity for the expansion of his method of teaching among the greatest number that he opened a school.



GUSTAVUS JOHNSON.

His success in that direction has already been outlined. Through careful study and close application, Prof. Johnson has gradually advanced to his present position as teacher and pianist, having achieved especial distinction as a performer and for his general theoretical knowledge of his art. His compositions include numerous pieces for the piano, songs, quartettes, and a concerto for piano and orchestra. He is a Republican in politics. He was married, in 1882, to Caroline Frances Winslow, of Royalton, Vt. Mrs. Johnson is a direct descendant of Edward Winslow, one of the early Colonial governors of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one child, Laura Louise.

CHOATE, Augustus B., was born in Wayne county, Ohio. His father, Isaiah Madison Choate, was educated for the ministry, taught school, and in 1856 came to Minnesota and engaged in farming and stock raising. The maiden name of his wife, the mother of Augustus, was Minerva Bell. The Choate family is among the most distinguished in New England. It is said to have origi-



AUGUSTUS B. CHOATE.

nated in Holland, and to have come to England at an early day. The founder in this country was John Choate, who came from England and settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1643. He was the ancestor of Rufus Choate, the celebrated lawyer of Boston. Joseph C. Choate, of New York, now minister to Great Britain; Judge George Francis Choate, and Judge William Gardner Choate, of the United States circuit court. Many other members of the family have been prominent in professional and literary circles, as lawyers, physicians, and writers. The subject of this sketch obtained his early schooling in a country district school, and at high school at Spring Valley, Minn. He then entered the State Normal School at Winona, and graduated in 1878. Choosing law for a profession, he entered the Union College of Law at Chicago, and graduated in 1883, thus supplementing his law study of two years with Benton & Roberts at Minneapolis. In 1883 he was admitted to the bar by the district court at Minneapolis, and immediately entered upon his practice without a partner, and so continued until 1891, when he formed a partnership with Mr. A. Y. Merrill, under the

style of Choate & Merrill. This firm continued until 1898, since which time Mr. Choate has practiced alone. While having no specialty in his profession, it being a general practice, incidentally probate law and real estate have received more attention than other branches, except perhaps the law of highways. Mr. Choate is one of the lecturers at the law school of the University of Minnesota and has "Easements and Highways" for his subject. Mr. Choate was a Republican and always affiliated with that party until 1896. He is greatly interested in the constitutional questions arising out of the Spanish War, and holds the same views thereon as those recently presented by the late ex-President Harrison. Mr. Choate has made several addresses maintaining his position, and he now affiliates with the Democratic party. He has never held or sought a political office, except the nomination for judge of the district court under the primary election law of 1900. He takes an interest in the Masonic order, and is a member of the Blue Lodge, the Royal Arch Chapter, the Minneapolis Mounted Commandery, the Zuhrah Temple Shrine, and the Eastern Star.

SMITH, Washington.—The patriotic surname of Mr. Smith is undoubtedly an indication of the patriotism and intense Americanism of his father, Andrew M. Smith, the former being transmitted through a long line of ancestors, and the latter through the active service of the father in behalf of his adopted country. Washington Smith was born in Philadelphia, Pa., but his father and mother are both of Danish descent, running back for several centuries and which can be traced for at least nine hundred years. All the male members of the family have been officers in the army or navy of Denmark, Germany or France, and almost since these nations were formed. The father, who is now a wealthy wholesale wine merchant, served in the expedition to Paraguay and afterwards in the Civil War in both the army and navy through four enlistments and from beginning to end of the contest.

His wife's maiden name was Botilla Elberg.

The son, Washington Smith, born in Philadelphia, as stated, received his first schooling in the popular public schools of that city. Subsequently he attended the schools in Chicago and Minneapolis. He then studied at Swathmore college, near Philadelphia, well known for its thorough curriculum. Afterwards he went to the noted St. John's Military school at Manlius, N. Y., for a course of study and training which would fit him to enter the army. This school is famous for its military and educational training, being second to none in the United States. He graduated at the University of Minnesota in the class of '96. This course, supplemented by an extensive tour of travel through Europe, South America and the United States, has given Mr. Smith an equipment rarely found in young men of the West. He had an opportunity to put his ability somewhat to the test by filling the position of assistant instructor and commandant at the school of his early training, St. John's military school. Mr. Smith read law in the office of John Day Smith of Minneapolis (who, however, is no relative of his), one of the most distinguished lawyers in the Northwest. In June, 1896, Mr. Smith was admitted to practice in the courts of Minnesota and later in the courts of the state of New York. His practice embraces all branches of his profession, with, perhaps, the strongest leaning towards real estate law and practice in the probate courts. Mr. Smith is trustee of several estates and guardian of several wards with estates in Minnesota, Illinois and New York. He has always been a Republican, but has never accepted an official position. He is active in social and fraternal society circles, being a member of the Lafayette club, Minnetonka ice yacht club, Minnesota Lodge, No. 224, A. F. & A. M.; Ark Chapter, No. 53, R. A.; Minneapolis Mounted Commandery, No. 23, K. T.; besides being a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, Flour City Camp, No. 630, M. W. A.; Minnesota Camp, No. 1, W. O. W., and K. & L. of S., Council No. 793.

In October, 1898, he organized a company



WASHINGTON SMITH.

of the national guard and was elected its captain. This company was assigned to the 4th regiment as company "D," but on the reorganization of the 1st regiment, his company was transferred to that regiment and is now known as company "F."

He has recently been made president of the Northwestern Chemical Manufacturing company of this city. His religious associations are with the Episcopalians. He was married to Miss Lillian Stacey of Geneva, N. Y., in December, 1896. A daughter was born to them in December, 1897, who died a year later. No young man's prospects seem to be more promising of permanent success in his chosen career.

ANDERSON, John D., one of Minneapolis' leading physicians, is a Canadian by birth, and first saw life in the county of Victoria, Ont., June 29, 1855. His paternal grandfather was a captain in the British army, and emigrated to Canada in 1832. Within five hours of his arrival at Montreal both he and his wife died of Asiatic cholera. Their son, John, who was born in Perth, Scotland, survived them. He became one of the



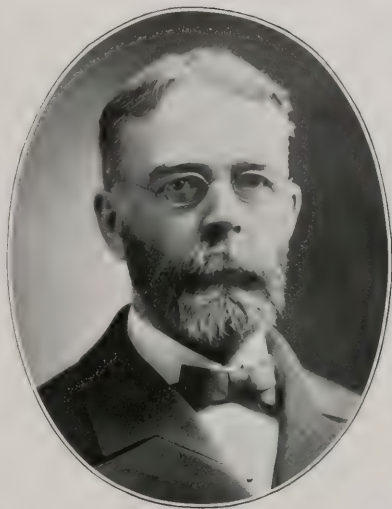
JOHN D. ANDERSON.

pioneers of Ontario and succeeded in building up a large competence, living to the advanced age of ninety years. His wife, Janet McLaren, was also a native of Scotland, born in Calendar. She came with her parents to Ontario in 1832, her father engaging in the banking business. Their son, John D., the subject of this sketch, was given the advantage of a liberal education. He attended the public schools, then entered the Oakwood high schools, and was graduated in 1872. He received a teacher's certificate, and, without solicitation on his part, was appointed assistant teacher in the high school. Desiring, however, to take up the study of medicine, he entered Trinity Medical School, at Toronto, in 1875, and was graduated in 1879. That he was an assiduous student is evidenced by the fact that the same year he also graduated from the medical department of Toronto University, Trinity College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After taking a short rest at home the young medical student started for Scotland, where, in May, 1879, he entered the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh. He passed the examination for licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians after a hard summer's study, and had the honor of being

graded one hundred per cent. in both oral and clinical examinations, therefore standing at the head of his class, which included graduates of all the leading medical colleges of Europe. Dr. Anderson came to Minneapolis January 12, 1883, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. A man of eminent abilities, he has taken a high rank in his profession, and a large and successful practice has rewarded his efforts. He is a member of the British Medical Association, American Medical Association, the Minnesota State Medical Society, and the Hennepin County Medical Society. While living in Ontario he was an active worker in the Reform party. Since his residence in the United States he has affiliated with the Republican party and is a staunch advocate of Republican principles. He also belongs to the Caledonia Society. His church affiliations are with the Presbyterian denomination. In 1881 he was married to Mary Miller, daughter of Dr. D. Gillespie Carmington, of Ontario. Dr. Anderson removed to Minneapolis on account of his wife's health; but the change did not prove permanently beneficial, and she died six months afterward. In January, 1896, he was married to Jessie C. MacGregor, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, and eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. MacGregor, of Minneapolis.

SMITH, Lyndon Ambrose, Lieutenant Governor of Minnesota, is a native of New Hampshire. He was born July 15, 1854, in the little village of Boscawen, in the same house where it is said Daniel Webster began to fit for college. His father, Ambrose Smith, was a clergyman, and was pastor of the Congregational church at Boscawen from 1852 until his death in 1862. Cynthia M. Egerton, his wife, was a descendant of Governor Bradford, of the Plymouth colony, and of Jeremiah Mason, the father of the eminent lawyer of that name. Justin H. Smith, a brother of our subject, is professor of Modern History and Diplomacy at Dartmouth College,

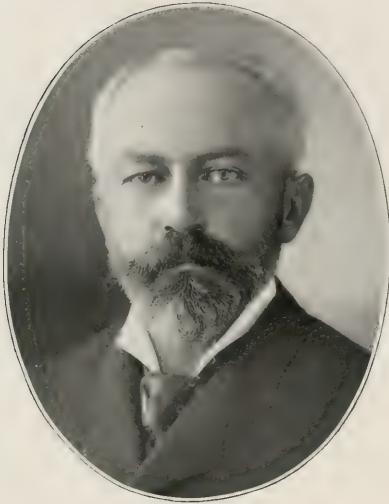
and is the author of "The Troubadours at Home." Lyndon A. attended the district schools at Boscawen and Pembroke, N. H., and academies at Pembroke, and Norwich, Vt. Later he entered Dartmouth College and graduated with the class of 1880. He was valedictorian of his class, and took first prizes in Latin and mathematics. He was a member of Psi Upsilon college fraternity. From 1876 to 1880, Mr. Smith served as town superintendent of schools in Norwich, Vt., at the same time keeping up his studies at Dartmouth. After graduating he went to Washington, D. C., and was assistant to the National Commissioner of Education from 1880 to 1885. During this time he prepared, among other documents, a volume on school law, and one on agricultural colleges. In 1884-5 he was superintendent of the educational department of the Cotton Centennial Exposition. His leisure moments were spent in the study of law, taking a three years' course in the College of Law of Georgetown University, and one year in the law department of the National University. In 1885 he came west, and, after spending a few months in St. Paul, selected Montevideo, Chippewa county, Minn., as his future home, where he has ever since resided. He here began the practice of law, in which he has been eminently successful. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics, and an active worker in the interests of his party. He served as county attorney of Chippewa county from 1888 to 1890. In 1898 he was nominated lieutenant governor and elected, though the head of the ticket failed of election. He was renominated in 1900, and again elected. The lieutenant governor is, by virtue of his office, presiding officer of the upper house of the state legislature. Governor Smith has made one of the best officers the Minnesota senate has ever had. He has been uniformly fair and impartial in his rulings, and his tact and skillful diplomacy have won for him many encomiums, as well as the respect and esteem of all the members. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been the master of his local lodge. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W. He is an active



LYNDON A. SMITH.

member of the Congregational church, and a trustee of Windom Institute, at Montevideo, and Carleton College, at Northfield. He was moderator of the State Congregational Association in 1899, and a delegate to the last International Congregational Council. In 1886 he was married to Dora Rogers, of Kittery, Me., a graduate of the Farmington, Me., Normal School, and before her marriage a teacher at Calais, Me., and Washington, D. C. They have one child, Charlotte, born August 10, 1888.

LEUTZ, Ferdinand.—One of the most active and successful business men in North Dakota is Ferd. Leutz, now insurance commissioner of the state, with official residence at the capital, Bismarck, but whose home is at Hebron. He was born at Eberbach, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, June 24, 1854. His father, John W. Leutz, was a merchant in comfortable circumstances, who married Marie Lucie Clorer. Ferdinand obtained his early education in the Eberbach public schools, and in the higher citizens' school. His academic education was received at the



FERDINAND LEUTZ.

college at Stuttgart. He was a good student and won several prizes—one of especial honor was the silver medal of the institution. He graduated in 1870. He then entered a wholesale mercantile house in northern Germany. In 1874 he entered the German army as a volunteer and, before discharge, was promoted to a non-commissioned officer. In 1876 and 1878 he again served in the army, for short terms, as lieutenant in reserve. He came to Dakota Territory, now North Dakota, in 1883, and settled at Hebron, forming a partnership with Charles Krauth, under the style of Krauth & Leutz. The business was that of general merchandise, but included machinery, real estate, cattle and sheep. In 1897 this firm was dissolved, and Mr. Leutz became interested, as special partner, in the firm of Leutz & McClure, at Taylor, and in the firm of Koeseel & Company, doing business at Richardston, Antelope and Gladstone. He is also a stockholder and president of the Mercer County Land Company, besides being interested in the sheep and cattle business, operating a large cattle ranch north of Hebron. Mr. Leutz has affiliated with the Republican party ever since he landed in the United States, but became so occu-

pied in his business that he could take no active part in politics until 1900, when he accepted the position of chairman of the Republican committee. He was elected a delegate to the National Republican convention at Philadelphia, and there received the honor of being made one of the committee to give President McKinley official notice of his renomination. Subsequently Mr. Leutz was honored by being elected a delegate to the convention of his party, held at Fargo, and at Grand Forks, November 6, 1900, he was elected insurance commissioner of the state, for two years, a position which he now holds. In religion he is a member of the Evangelical church. In 1886 he was married to Anna Leutz. They have had eight children, only four of whom survive, two boys and two girls—Charlotte, Fritz, Annie and Hans Leutz.

WASHBURN, William D.—It is the privilege of few citizens of any commonwealth to exercise as wide an influence upon its affairs, and to touch its life at so many points, as has William Drew Washburn in his more than forty years' residence in Minnesota. Coming here as a pioneer, before statehood had been attained, he has been a part of the wonderful development of four decades—has seen the state change from a mere scattered group of frontier settlements to a well-peopled community holding a leading position in agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and the village in which he made his home, in 1857, become the chief city of the state. Through this period of evolution Mr. Washburn has been a forceful influence in most of these lines of endeavor which have made the state so conspicuously successful. He was early identified with the improvement of the water power which became the nucleus of the manufacturing greatness of Minneapolis, and no one was more influential in fostering and promoting the manufactures of the new state both by wise encouragement and by example.

Later he became interested, also, in other lines of business, and took a most prominent part, through railroad construction, in opening the lines of commerce. During his long

business career he has had a part in the financial and investment interests of the city and state, and in the later manufacturing enterprises. Organized public work has found in him a leader and supporter at all times. Mr. Washburn's activity in the promotion of public interests had much to do with his political successes, and in political life he has been peculiarly fortunate in supplementing his other labors by giving to the northwest some of its most important public works.

In the course of his public career Mr. Washburn has been a factor in local, state and national politics—affecting Minnesota life from every possible political standpoint. And while the state has felt his influence in all these diverse directions, his own city has been aware of his presence as a constant leader in social questions; in such matters as public and private charities, education, the church, the improvement of the city, the maintenance of lofty stands in those things which make for the higher life of the community. In democratic America, where ancestry counts for but little as a factor in success, there is still a just cause for worthy pride in descent from those who made American conditions possible, or in family relation with men who have been conspicuous in the service of the nation. As a descendant of old Pilgrim stock, and as one of a group of brothers who constituted perhaps the most distinguished family contemporaneously in public life in the United States, Mr. Washburn might be pardoned for a large degree of family pride. The first Washburns in America were John Washburn, secretary of the council of Plymouth, and his son John, who came to this country with him. The latter married Elizabeth Mitchell, the daughter of Experience Mitchell and Jane Cook, and granddaughter of Francis Cook, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. The family had originally lived, probably for many generations, in the village of Evesham, not far from Stratford on Avon, in one of the most beautiful parts of England. Israel Washburn, born in 1784, was directly descended from these

Puritan ancestors. His father served in the Revolution, as did the father of his wife, Martha Benjamin, whom he married in 1812. Mrs. Washburn's father was Lieut. Samuel Benjamin, a patriot of whose valor and persistence in his country's cause it need only be said that he participated in the Battle of Lexington and fought through the whole war to Yorktown, where he was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Few of the soldiers who fought for American independence saw, as did Lieut. Benjamin, the first and last battles of the great struggle. Israel and Martha Washburn made their home on a farm in Livermore, Maine, and it was here that their large family was reared. To the parents' influence, to the stern training of farm life in the Maine "back woods," to the inheritance of patriotism and love of achievement, and to their own steadfast endeavor, is due in very large measure the wonderful success of the group of boys born in this Maine farm home. There was little of material advantage to be found surrounding these boys during their early life. The father was no more successful than the average New England farmer, but he was an alert, intelligent man, a reader, a man of hard common sense and with the largest ambitions to give to his sons every opportunity for success. Of the mother it is said that she "was a practical housekeeper, industrious, frugal, sagacious, stimulating to the children's consciences, sincerely religious withal, and hence gave those under her precious charge an unalterable bent towards pure and lofty ends." It was in such a home that eleven children were born, of whom the seven sons have achieved worthy prominence in public life. In his "Triumphant Democracy" Andrew Carnegie says of this group of men:

"Their career is typically American. The Washburns are a family indeed, seven sons, and all of them men of mark. Several of them have distinguished themselves so greatly as to become a part of their country's history. The family record includes a secretary of state, two governors, four members of congress, a major general in the

army and another second in command in the navy. Two served as foreign ministers, two as state legislators, and one as surveyor general. As all these services were performed during the Civil war, there were Washburns in nearly every department of state, laboring camp and council for the republic, at the sacrifice of great personal interests."

As the youngest child in the family, William D. Washburn had, in addition to the influence of his parents, the stimulation of the example of his brothers who were already entering public life while he was a school boy. Israel Washburn, Jr., was elected to congress in 1850, when William, who was born in 1831, was but nineteen years of age. The young men had already become prominent in Maine state politics, and Israel, after serving four terms in congress, was elected war governor of his native state.

Elihu B. Washburn served as congressman from Illinois from 1853 to 1869, when he was appointed secretary of state by President Grant. During the Franco-Prussian war he was minister plenipotentiary to France. Cadwallader C. Washburn was in congress both before and after the war, was a general in the Union army, and in 1871 was elected governor of Wisconsin. Charles A. Washburn was minister to Paraguay; Samuel B. Washburn was a distinguished officer in the navy. Beyond what has been said of his early influences there was little that was distinctive about the boyhood of Mr. Washburn. It was the common experience of the son of a New England farmer—the district school in the winter and farm work in the summer. As he grew old enough to take a heavier part in the farming, the school months of the year became fewer. Short terms at a village "high school" and neighboring academies supplemented the district school experiences, and finally at Farmington Academy he was able to prepare for college. In the year 1850, when he was nineteen, he entered Bowdoin College—that honored Alma Mater of such men as Hawthorne, Longfellow,

William P. Fessenden, President Franklin Pierce, Chief Justice Fuller, Senator John P. Hale, General O. O. Howard and Thomas B. Reed—and graduated four years later with the bachelor's degree, after completing a full classical course. The succeeding three years were devoted to the study of law in the office of his brother, Israel Washburn, Jr., and with Judge John A. Peters, now and for many years past chief justice of the supreme court of Maine. During this period he spent part of his time in Washington performing the duties of a clerk in the house of representatives, where he obtained his first acquaintance with the affairs of congress and with the public men of that time. Two of Mr. Washburn's brothers had already made their home in the west, and upon completing his law studies he determined to follow their example. It was not difficult to decide upon a location. Livermore had already sent men to the Falls of St. Anthony, and his brothers, Elihu and Cadwallader, had acquired interests there and elsewhere in Minnesota. It seemed a place with a greater future than any other western settlement. The young man believed that he saw in it a field worthy of his energies; but it is hardly probable that his highest flights of fancy pictured the Minneapolis of to-day as a possibility during his own lifetime.

On May 1, 1857, Mr. Washburn reached Minneapolis and shortly after opened a law office. The contrast between the town in which he settled and the city of to-day is striking. The population was then perhaps 2,000 as compared with over 200,000 in 1899; there were about two hundred buildings of all kinds in the village, and few of them were worth more than \$1,000. There were no railroads, and the great manufacturing industries of the present time were represented by one or two small mills. Into this scattered collection of frame buildings there was pouring, however, a stream of immigrants, and speculation and building were keeping the people busy. There seemed every prospect of coming prosperity. But that stability necessary for security during

financial difficulties had not been attained, and the same summer saw such reverses as to make the outlook very dismal. Mr. Washburn arrived just in time to experience, with the town of his choice, all the troubles of the panic of 1857. There was little law business to be had and soon after his arrival he became the secretary and agent of the Minneapolis Mill Company—the corporation controlling the west side power at the Falls of St. Anthony. This was a most fortunate appointment for Minneapolis as well as Mr. Washburn. It brought into immediate exercise in behalf of the village those extraordinary executive faculties which have ever since been so continuously devoted to the interests of the city. To Mr. Washburn it gave the opportunity for familiarizing himself with the possibilities of manufacturing at the falls, which was the basis of his future success. Later generations in Minneapolis are entirely unfamiliar with the extent of the debt of the city to Mr. Washburn, incurred during these early days. With that characteristic energy and determination which has since become so well known to the people of the city, he commenced the improvement of the power controlled by his company. During 1857 the original dam on the west side was built—this in the midst of great financial embarrassments. It was a tremendous struggle, a great load to be laid on the shoulders of a man then but twenty-six years of age. But dam and raceway were finally completed. The young agent shrewdly guessed, however, that his battle was only half won. On the east side of the river there was a better power with more eligible mill sites; but the policy of its managers discouraged new enterprises. Mr. Washburn decided that the west side works must have mills, and he at once adopted a liberal policy and leased mill powers, now commanding a yearly rental of \$1,500, as low as \$133 per annum, to persons who would establish mills. The plan worked admirably. Everyone knows now how the flour mills gathered about the west side raceway until there was built up the greatest group in the whole world. Un-

til the industries at the falls were put upon a firm foundation, Mr. Washburn remained the agent of the company and he has always maintained a large interest in it. He has never been out of touch with the manufacturing interests of the state since that first summer's work at the Falls of St. Anthony. Receiving, in 1861, the appointment of surveyor general at the hands of President Lincoln, it became necessary for Mr. Washburn to remove to St. Paul for a time. It was while in this office that his friends acquired the habit of prefixing the title "General" to his name; a custom so well established that it has continued through all the various offices which he has held. While surveyor general, Mr. Washburn became familiar with the timber resources of the state, and, purchasing considerable tracts, afterwards engaged extensively in the lumber business. He formed the firm of W. D. Washburn & Co., built a saw mill at the falls, and later one at Anoka, and until 1899 carried on a very large lumber business.

In 1873 he entered flour milling, and speedily became an important factor in the production of that Minneapolis staple. His interests in flour manufacturing were through the original firm of W. D. Washburn & Co. and Washburn, Crosby & Co. The firm of W. D. Washburn & Co. subsequently, in 1884, was merged in the Washburn Mill Company, and in 1889 the flour milling division of this business was consolidated with the Pillsbury interests in the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, forming the largest flour milling corporation in the world. At this time there were large accessions of English capital, but Mr. Washburn retained—as he does at this time—a large interest, and has been continuously one of the board of American directors of the properties. The Minneapolis Mill Company was also consolidated with the new corporation which afterwards completed the work of harnessing the power of St. Anthony Falls by the construction of a new dam and power house a short distance below the main falls. This rapid sketching of what would seem a life work for any man,



WILLIAM D. WASHBURN.

gives, however, but one side of the business activities of Mr. Washburn—his interest in developing the two leading industries of Minnesota. It has been said of one of the greatest of Englishmen that while many men "think in parishes" and a few "think in nations," he "thinks in continents." Applying this thought to business, it might be said that while many men think in single lines of trade, a few think in the broad lines of general manufacturing or jobbing, while only a very limited number think through the whole question of producing, distributing, financing and transporting. To the latter class Mr. Washburn belongs. He has, from time to time, and very much of the time, had considerable interest in the financial institutions of Minneapolis, in wholesale trade, in real estate. But aside from his influence in the development of manufacturing his most conspicuous undertakings, and those in which the public has been most interested, have been the great railroad projects which he has successfully consummated. The early railroad system of the state had developed along such lines that Mr. Washburn, with other Minneapolis business men, felt the need of a railroad running towards the south, which would afford transportation direct to Minneapolis, and which should be controlled in the interests of Minneapolis. The result was the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, carried through, during the seventies, very largely by the efforts of Mr. Washburn, who was its president for some time. The end desired having been accomplished, he retired from the management, and early in the eighties commenced to agitate the subject of a line direct to tide-water and completely independent of the domination of Chicago interests. The project was a startling one—fascinating by its very audacity; to build five hundred miles through an unsettled wilderness to a connection with a foreign railroad—to do this to free the city from the detrimental effects of combinations in the interests of competitors! To be financially successful the projected railroad must depend largely upon its through business, and that class of business must be mostly export flour and

wheat—and Minneapolis flour exporting had then but partially developed. But there was a Washburn behind the plan—and it went through. The road was built in five years—the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie. And, since, it has been extended westward through Minnesota and North Dakota to another connection with the Canadian Pacific, thus giving Minneapolis another trans-continental line. Mr. Washburn was president of the "Soo" line during its construction and until his election to the senate. He still retains large interests and has been continuously a director. In fact, the Soo line without Mr. Washburn would be, to use the familiar simile, like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. After a dozen years of the enjoyment of the benefits derived from the Soo-Canadian connection with the east, the people of Minnesota have come, perhaps, to accept it unthinkingly and without remembering the tremendous difficulties which its construction involved, or the splendid energy and ability with which its chief promoter carried out the project. General Washburn's commercial activities continue, his penchant for pioneering finding abundant scope just now in the development of a tract of some 115,000 acres of land in North Dakota through which he is building a railroad. Those qualities in Mr. Washburn which have made him a successful railroad builder, a great manufacturer and a shrewd developer of new country, have contributed in large measure to his success in political life. The ability to "think in continents" marks the successful man in public life, as certainly as it does the winner in business. A broad conception of the commercial needs of the Northwest and a well developed creative faculty, together with those qualities of mind and manner which aid in controlling and winning men, made Mr. Washburn unusually successful in his public service to the state and nation. He was first called to hold office in 1858, when he was elected to the Minnesota legislature, then a newcomer in the state and but twenty-seven years of age. Three years later he received from President Lincoln the appointment of surveyor general

of Minnesota. In 1866 he was chosen to the school board of Minneapolis, and assisted in the early development of the school system so prized by the people of the city. The year 1871 again found him in the state legislature, using his rapidly-growing influence in the support of legislation looking to state supervision and control of railroads. By this time it was conceded that he was to take a foremost position in Minnesota politics, and in 1873 his friends nearly secured his nomination for governor of the state. After the decisive vote in the convention it was claimed by Mr. Washburn's friends that two ballots had not been counted. These would have changed the result, but Mr. Washburn refused to contest the nomination. In 1878 he commenced six years of continuous service in congress, terminating only when he declined renomination for the fourth term on account of his intention to concentrate his attention upon the Soo railroad project, which he had just then commenced. The completion of the Soo line in 1888 made it possible for him to withdraw from executive management of the enterprise and become a candidate for the United States senate, to which office he was chosen in the following year. Again, in 1895, he was a candidate, but was not elected. Trusting in the very positive assurances of even those who afterwards opposed him, that there would be no opposition to his candidacy, he had confidently expected re-election, and frankly admitted his disappointment. He would, under no circumstances, have reappeared as a candidate had he known of the opposition which was to develop. In this as in all cases where he had not been "on top" in a political struggle, Mr. Washburn quietly accepted the situation; he had never been a "sore head" or posed as a disgruntled politician. When Mr. Washburn went into congress in 1878, he was equipped for service as no other northwestern representative had ever been. To a wide acquaintance with public men and a familiarity with methods and usages at Washington, he added a thorough knowledge of the country which he was to repre-

sent—not only a political knowledge, but also a comprehensive view of its commercial needs. As has been said, he had been largely instrumental in developing the two great manufacturing industries of the state, and, with twenty years of study, was familiar, in the minutest details, with their requirements in the way of transportation, development of power and supply of raw materials. It had been his pleasure as well as a necessity of his business to study agricultural conditions. He saw the interdependence of all the interests of the Northwest, and grasped the great principles which have since been generally recognized as underlying the permanent prosperity of Minnesota and the neighboring states. In congress he set about working out the fulfillment of ideas which had been gradually taking form, and the accomplishments of the twenty years since he entered that body have been prolific in the fruit of the score of years of earlier experience and study. As far back as 1869 Mr. Washburn had conceived the plan of impounding the flood waters of the upper Mississippi river in great reservoirs near the headwaters. It was an adaptation of the plan in use on the Merrimac river in New England. But it was far more comprehensive in form and had four purposes in view, where the New England scheme had but one. Mr. Washburn had observed the destructive work of the floods in the Mississippi and the contrast afforded by the periods of extreme low water, when navigation was seriously impeded. To mitigate the floods and at the same time save the surplus of water for use in seasons of drouth was the central thought. But all the results were not for the benefit of navigation and the protection of farmers along the river banks. There was a large traffic in logs on the river. The navigation of the Mississippi by the common saw log was quite as important as that of the steamer. To save the logs from being swept away by floods or "hung up" on sand bars in low water was an important part of the impounding scheme. Again, the water of the Mississippi was used for power at Minne-

apolis and other points. In flood times vast quantities of water went to waste; in low-water seasons the volume was not sufficient for the needs of the mills. An equalization of the flow was thus of the greatest importance to navigation, the farmers, the loggers, and the manufacturers. Having the project in mind as one sure to be realized some day, Mr. Washburn, in 1869, purchased of the government the forty acres at Pokegama Falls, on the upper Mississippi river, which his judgment told him would be required for the key of the system. When the project was finally approved and entered upon, Mr. Washburn conveyed this land to the government without charge. It was ten years after his conception of the plan that Mr. Washburn commenced his campaign in congress. Like all projects calling for large appropriations, it required persistent endeavor; but finally he had the satisfaction of seeing the system of dams and reservoirs completed—a system which has been of untold benefit to the interests above mentioned. Early in his congressional career he also commenced to give careful attention to the needs of navigation upon the Mississippi from the standpoint of direct improvements of the channel, and secured many appropriations for the work on the upper river. He laid the foundations for the appropriations for the locks and dams immediately below Minneapolis, which, when completed, will give Minneapolis direct navigation to the gulf and all the great tributaries of the Mississippi. But there were still broader questions under consideration. Mr. Washburn had a keen appreciation of the relations of the Great Lakes to the commercial development of the Northwest. He saw distinctly that this great water route to and from the seaboard was the key to the commercial problem of his state. Cheap transportation would make possible such a development of farming and manufacturing as had never been conceived of. To secure the cheapest transportation, however, there must be free and unobstructed channels through the lake system of such depth that vessels of modern

build might pass without detention. And so, as a member of the committee of commerce, Mr. Washburn secured the first appropriation for the improvement of the Hay Lake channel in the Sault Ste Marie river—the beginning of the great “twenty-foot” project which has since made possible the navigation of the lakes by a fleet of vessels carrying a commerce unequaled on any waterway in the world. While these great projects received much of Mr. Washburn’s thought while in the house, he was by no means unmindful of the special needs of his district; his success in looking after its interests being amply testified to by the frequent renominations which came to him. Among the most important items of his special work for Minneapolis was the bill for a public building, which he successfully promoted early in the eighties. These material matters, important and engrossing as they were, did not interfere with Mr. Washburn’s participation in all national questions which came before congress during his terms of office. He had always been a student of public affairs. Though a life-long and consistent Republican, he has a vein of independence in his make-up which has been perhaps developed through a settled habit of looking at things in their broader aspects rather than from the point of view of the politician who sees only the immediate political effects. This habit of thought has brought him from time to time into apparent variance with his party; but it has usually been acknowledged, afterwards, that he was right. Perhaps the best example of this political characteristic of Mr. Washburn was his opposition to the so-called “force bill” while in the senate. It will be remembered that the Lodge bill received the support of the Republican senators—excepting about half a dozen “Silver Republicans,” who had formed a combination with the Democrats—and that Mr. Washburn was the only senator on that side of the house who opposed the measure. Believing that it was wrong in principle, and that it would not accomplish what it aimed to do, he voted against it—and received un-

stinted criticism from the party press for his independence of thought and action. The years which have passed since this episode have served to show that Mr. Washburn was right. There are probably few men in the Republican party to-day who would favor such a measure as that proposed by Senator Lodge. Mr. Washburn does not pretend to flowery oratorical powers; he relies upon plain and earnest statements and sound logic and reasoning. And in presenting a question in this way he is very successful. And so, while not among the congressmen whose voices are heard on every topic, he has been heard with the greatest respect when he has spoken on the floor of the house or senate chamber. During his senatorial term he made two very elaborate speeches, which would have given him a very wide reputation had he never taken any other part in congressional debates. One of these efforts was in support of the anti-option bill, the championship of which measure made Senator Washburn for a time the most conspicuous figure in the senate. Believing profoundly in the principle that the buying and selling of that which did not exist was contrary to the laws of economics, and in practice injurious to business and morals, while it worked enormous detriment to the agricultural interests of the country, Mr. Washburn threw himself into the fight for the measure with a whole-souled energy which could have but one result. For four months the bill was the unfinished business in the senate. It was a battle royal with enormous monied interests to contend with; but the victory was finally won. Senator Washburn's principal speech in support of this bill attracted wide attention in this country and abroad. The bill was throttled in the house and Mr. Washburn believes there has been a loss of hundreds of millions to the country, for which the leaders of the house, who prevented the votes, are responsible. By far the most elaborate and carefully prepared speech which Mr. Washburn delivered while in the senate was that upon the revenue bill of 1894, when he argued against

the repeal of the reciprocity provisions secured by Mr. Blaine in 1890. This speech—on "Reciprocity and New Markets"—was one of the most comprehensive discussions of the reciprocity principle, the development of the commerce of the United States during its two years of trial, and the future possibilities of the system, which was ever made in congress. While bringing statistics to show the trade relations with all American nations, Mr. Washburn gave special attention to Cuba, showing the wonderful increase in trade with that island under the reciprocal treaty with Spain. It was, of course, a foregone conclusion that the Democratic congress would repeal the reciprocity agreements, but Mr. Washburn's speech revealed in all its baldness the certain result of such action—results which followed speedily and surely. Prolonged absence at times from his home city have not prevented Mr. Washburn and his family from filling a large place in the social life of Minneapolis. As soon as he had established himself in his new home, Mr. Washburn returned to Maine, where, April 19, 1859, he was married to Miss Lizzie Muzzy, daughter of the Hon. Franklin Muzzy, a Bangor manufacturer and a man prominent in the political life of the state. A modest home was established in Minneapolis, and here their children, four sons and two daughters, passed their early childhood. Realizing that increasing fortune brought with it increased obligation, Mr. Washburn some years ago purchased a beautiful tract of land and erected a mansion surrounded by most attractive grounds. This home, which was named "Fair Oaks," has become not only a center of social attraction, but an object of pride in a city where beauty of surroundings and the refinements of life are most highly appreciated. October 24, 1859, a meeting was held in the village of Minneapolis for the purpose of organizing a Universalist church. On this occasion Mr. Washburn occupied the chair, and his connection with the Church of the Redeemer dates from that meeting. It was at first a struggling society; it is now one of the leading churches

of the denomination in the country. In its early vicissitudes and its later prosperity it has continually had reason to remember Mr. Washburn's constant generosity, for in his church connection, as in all other matters, he has been liberal in his contributions where there has been evidence of need and worthy object to be accomplished. Of Mr. Washburn's religious beliefs there could be no better testimony than this, from one in a position to know whereof he speaks:

"Mr. Washburn is modest and sparing in his religious professions, but deep-rooted in his religious convictions. His father and mother were earnest Universalists, and he inherited their faith. To this he has been as loyal as to the other parental examples. His creed is pretty well summed up in the words, 'Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man.' The broad spirit he shows elsewhere blossoms in his thoughts on spiritual matters. His daily prayer must be, in substance, that all men may one day be good, pure republicans of this world and saints in the next. Freedom for all and Heaven for all are his mottoes."

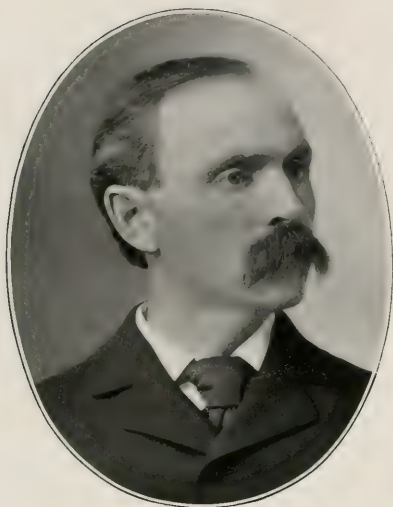
The same excellent authority describes his friend in these words:

"In personal appearance Mr. Washburn may be considered a very elegant gentleman. Neat and fashionable in his attire, symmetrical in form, inclining to slimness, erect, of more than medium height, clear-cut features, and bright, earnest eyes, graceful in movement, correct in speech, he impresses one even at first as a person who has had always the best surroundings. He is dignified in manner, and is not indifferent to style in whatever pertains to him. If on any occasion he shows abruptness of language and is slightly overbearing, difficult to be approached, by strangers especially, it is owing generally and chiefly to the thorns of business he feels at the moment pricking him or to want of time to be himself. Hurry sometimes trips politics."

The latter part of this estimate seems at present inaccurate, however true it may have been when written—at a time when Mr. Washburn was carrying vast loads of

care, both commercial and political. It may be that the progress of years has softened a manner which still retains, however, all its characteristic dignity. Mr. Washburn has traveled much. It is almost a necessity to a man of his temperament to see what is going on in the world outside the limits of his home city or state. He has from time to time visited every part of the United States, Mexico, Cuba and Canada. Six times he has visited Europe, on one of these pilgrimages extending his journeyings to Egypt and the Nile, and on another seeing Norway and Sweden—the "Land of the Midnight Sun"—and Russia. Three years ago he spent six months in China, Japan and other oriental countries, and would have completed the "round the world" tour had it not been for the prevalence of the plague in India. In travel Mr. Washburn finds that continued education and those broadening influences which every intelligent man welcomes throughout his life. He has also found such rest from the cares of a life of much more than ordinary activity and responsibility that he is, at the age of sixty-eight, still in his prime, and bears himself with the air of a man much his junior. He is to-day, as he has always been, a growing man. His interest in public affairs is unabated, and the attention which is paid to his views was very recently evidenced, when an interview, in which he denounced the trust evil, was quoted and commented upon from one end of the English-speaking world to the other.

RUSSELL, Henry.—The part played by the modest editor of the country weekly in the work of development is not often taken into consideration; indeed, seldom receives mention. Right-thinking people, however, will concede that he deserves a great deal more credit than he is usually accorded. In addition to the news of the world in condensed form, the country weekly covers all local doings and happenings, and as such is of value to the community in which it is published. Its existence, however, is dependent



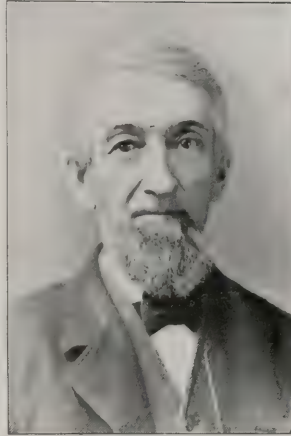
HENRY RUSSELL.

upon the promotion of the best interests of that community, and it acts as the medium for the advocacy of every enterprise which promises to help upbuild. Its influence, therefore, is determined by the quality of the man who conducts it. If he be a man of brains and character, clear and out-spoken in his utterances, he becomes a potent force in his own community, and his influence cannot be lightly estimated. The subject of this sketch is the editor and publisher of "The Vidette," of Spring Valley, Minn., one of the most successful weeklies published in the North Star state. Mr. Russell is a native of New York state, and was born at Little Valley, Cattaraugus county, November 19, 1857. His father died when he was only two years of age. His mother, whose maiden name was Amanda Shurtliff, was a second cousin of the well known surgeon, Dr. Frank Hamilton, of New York. She was directly connected with the Adams family, whose members were so intimately associated with the founding of the republic. She is now living at Money Creek, Minn. The subject of our sketch received a common school education. In 1872 he came west and settled at Rushford, Minn.,

where he engaged in farming. Later he became a teacher and taught in the public schools of the North Star state for a period of twelve years. Afterwards he became interested in the newspaper business, and has been an editor of country papers for the past nine years. In 1899, he took charge of the Spring Valley Vidette, one of the oldest papers in Minnesota, established in 1867. Under his able editorship the Vidette has greatly increased its circulation and become one of the leading and influential weeklies of southern Minnesota. Mr. Russell has always affiliated with the Republican party, and has performed valiant service in its interests as an editor. He is an earnest advocate of temperance principles, though not a prohibitionist in any sense. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1880, he was married to Miss Mary Van Sickle. Their union has been blessed with seven children: Ona L., Pearl E., Edna M., Rollin, Stanley A., Harold and Bulah.

RUSSELL, John, the president of the First National Bank of Valley City, is one of the earliest pioneer settlers in North Dakota, having made his first visit there in 1878, when it was yet a part of the Territory of Dakota. He was born in Genesee county—in that portion now Wyoming county—New York, February 4, 1828. This was, at one time, the greatest wheat producing region in the United States. His father's name was also John Russell. He was a farmer, and then, for many years, a merchant, carrying on a country general store, and was in fairly good financial circumstances. He was a native of Vermont, where his ancestors lived for many generations. He was married to Grasenja Gillette, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch. She was a native of Delaware county, N. Y. Young John was reared in western New York, and his education and training were obtained in the common schools of his native state. They were esteemed good schools at that time, but they were hardly up to the standard now required. Like most young men of that era who

did not study for a profession, Mr. Russell turned his hand to whatever he could find to do, and gradually worked into the banking business, which he now follows. The secret of his remarkable success may be expressed in a few words: honesty, caution, prudence and strict attention to business. When Mr. Russell first came west he settled in Minnesota, and opened up a good farm and handled wheat. He went to Valley City to look over the ground in 1878, and moved there permanently in March, 1880. He bought land and broke it up. The First National Bank of Valley City was organized in 1881, and he was one of the first stockholders. In 1884 he was elected president of the bank, a position which he has since continuously held. As the institution is now one of the very oldest in the state, so it is also one of the strongest. It is not too much to say that its success is principally due to Mr. Russell, whose business sagacity and sterling character have always been a bulwark of strength to the enterprise. It has paid an annual dividend of ten per cent. ever since he has been president, and Mr. Russell is justly proud of the success of the institution. He has also been in the milling business since 1882, being president of the Russell & Miller Milling Company. He was living in Minnesota at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. Although he has always been a Democrat he tried to enlist for the war, but was rejected because of physical disability, on his examination. Mr. Russell was a life long Democrat until the recent political upheaval on the financial question. He was a delegate to the State Democratic convention at Jamestown. When the convention endorsed "free silver" he walked out of the hall, and has not been in accord with his party since, but has been a strong supporter of President McKinley and the financial policy of the Republican party. He was elected mayor of Valley City and served two years. He refused to accept the office again. Governor Church, as a Democrat, appointed Mr. Russell a member of the Penitentiary Board, where he served two years. In 1851 he was married in New York to Jane Parker. They had three chil-



JOHN RUSSELL.

dren—Mrs. Miller, of Minneapolis, Herbert J. Russell, now in the state of Washington, and Albert Russell. Mrs. Russell died in 1890. In 1891 he was married to Julia B. Sarsfield, a lady of refinement and culture, and an active church worker and teacher in the Congregational church and Sunday school. Mr. Russell is not enrolled as a member of any church, but is a liberal contributor to all denominations.

COTTON, Joseph Bell, a prominent attorney of Duluth, Minn., is a native of the Hoosier state. He was born on a farm near Albion, in Noble county, Ind., January 6, 1865. His father was Dr. John Cotton, a native of Ohio, and a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago. His mother was Elizabeth J. Riddle, also a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Joseph B. Riddle, a prominent and influential citizen of Albion, Ind., recently deceased. Mr. Cotton's father has been deceased for many years. On the paternal side he is related to the late Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, long the distinguished pastor of Trinity church, Boston. Up to his sixteenth year, Joseph assisted in work on his grand-



JOSEPH B. COTTON.

father Riddle's farms, since which time he has depended on his own resources. His early education was received in the district school, going from there to the high school at Albion. He then attended the Michigan Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Lansing, graduating with the degree of B. S., in the class of 1886. He was class orator in both his senior and junior years, and was one of the eight commencement orators. After graduation he was offered the position of tutor in mathematics at his Alma Mater, which he accepted. He held this position for two years, in the meantime reading law under the direction of Hon. Edwin Willits, then president of the college and a former Michigan congressman, and assistant secretary of agriculture in ex-President Harrison's cabinet. He was admitted to practice before the Michigan supreme court on June 13, 1888, and in September, 1888, removed to Duluth, where he began the practice of his profession. Having interested himself in politics, he did valiant service for the Republican party, and was rewarded, in 1892, with election to the lower house of the state legislature. He made an excellent record in that body, serv-

ing on several important committees, and succeeded in getting through a measure providing for a third judge in the Eleventh judicial district, thus achieving what had been his chief incentive in entering the legislature. His powers of oratory were also brought into full play by an eloquent speech re-nominating the late Cushman K. Davis to succeed himself in the United States senate. In 1891 Mr. Cotton became a member of the law firm of Cotton & Dibell, which soon afterwards became Cotton, Dibell & Reynolds. This firm enjoyed a large and lucrative practice and finally was dissolved by Mr. Cotton accepting corporate employment and Mr. Dibell's election as judge of the district court at Duluth. Since 1893, Mr. Cotton has served as attorney for the Duluth, Missaba & Northern Railway Company, and the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines. For the past eight years his practice has been confined exclusively to corporation law, and he has been connected with much important litigation, both in Minnesota and Wisconsin. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knights Templar, a member of the Mystic Shrine and a Knight of the Red Cross of Constantine. He is also an Elk and a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. Mr. Cotton married Miss Louise Hubbell, of Duluth, January 4, 1900, and they have a daughter, born February 15, 1901.

O'DONNELL, John.—Despite the popular notion to the contrary, the essential conditions for individual success are not more unfavorable today than they were a generation ago. In studying the lives of successful men it will generally be found that the conditions under which they began their career were just as unpromising as those that confront the young man of today. The same determination and effort, expended with the same intelligence, will lead to success now as it always has and always will. Skill, energy and application are qualities of individual possession that can never be held under sub-

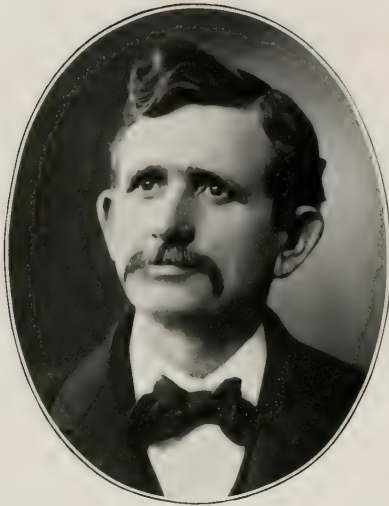
jection, and will always be in demand while there is work to be accomplished, whether in small or large tasks. A good illustration of this is the recent appointment of John O'Donnell, of Minneapolis, as Commissioner of Labor for the state of Minnesota. His preferment has come to him in recognition of labor well performed. Mr. O'Donnell was born in Lancashire, England, August 29, 1862. His father, John O'Donnell, came to this country with his family shortly afterwards. He enlisted in Company F, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He then secured work as a spinner in the cotton mills of Massachusetts, and later was engaged as a miller. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Catherine Bohan. John began working in the cotton mills at the early age of ten years. His first educational training was received in the public schools; later he attended the night schools. In June, 1881, he came west and selected Minneapolis as his future home. He learned the plumber's trade and worked at that line of occupation for quite a number of years. He is an expert craftsman and soon took a leading position among his fellow-workmen. He has taken an active interest in all matters relating to labor organization and been a leader in labor circles. He has held every office in Plumbers' Union, No. 15, of Minneapolis, and is its president. He has also served as president of the Trades and Labor Council of Minneapolis for two terms, and was elected the second time by acclamation. In July, 1899, he was appointed sanitary inspector in the Minneapolis health department, and held this position until his present appointment by Governor Van Sant in January, 1901. This office has been brought into particular prominence by Mr. O'Donnell's two predecessors in office; but the record they have made is not likely to overshadow that of the present incumbent. Mr. O'Donnell is an intelligent, progressive man, aggressive in his character, and promises to make a capable and efficient labor statistician. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and his church connections are with the Catholic body. April



JOHN O'DONNELL.

23, 1890, he was married to Miss Mary Rouse. Five children have been born: Mary, John, Helen, Catherine and William.

NELSON, Samuel Andrew.—Scandinavians have contributed in a large degree to the development of the Northwest. There is no branch of industry, occupation or profession where men of this race are not conspicuous and influential. They are leaving their impress wherever they settle. Among the most prominent of this enterprising race, Samuel A. Nelson, of Lanesboro, must be placed in the front rank as a leader. He was born on Erickstad farm, Lyngdals Prestegjeld, Christiansands stift, Norway, January 6, 1851. His father was Peter Nelson Erickstad, a farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Anna Sampson Aen, from Vos, and a pious woman. His father was of strong character, and a school teacher and leader in church work. He left a permanent impression upon the character of his children, as shown by the work and influence of Samuel in business and church affairs. Mr. Nelson came to this country when three months old, and received his early education in the par-



SAMUEL A. NELSON.

ochial school at Winnesheik county, Iowa, and in the public schools. He then entered the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College at Chicago, where he graduated in 1870. This training was supplemented by a literary course at the Marshall Academy, Wisconsin. He came to Minnesota and settled first on a farm at Newberg, Fillmore county. July 7, 1872, he opened a general store at Lanesboro, where he still continues the business. He prospered from the start. In 1882 he associated with him his brother, Peter A. Nelson, under the firm name of Nelson Bros., in which style the immense business is still carried on. In 1895 they opened a branch store at Slayton, where they do a large business. March 20, 1901, they opened at Lanesboro the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, a private institution, owned by Nelson Brothers. In politics Mr. Nelson has always been a Republican, but has been too busy to occupy office, except of a local nature, which his duty as a citizen compelled him to accept. He has been mayor of the city, and a member of the council and of the board of education. He has been asked to run for the legislature, but has not pushed for it because of his exacting

business. He served on Governor Clough's staff with the rank of major and was lately surprised to receive an appointment on Governor Van Sant's staff with the rank of major—an entirely unsolicited honor. In religion he belongs to the United Lutheran Church of America, and is very prominent in its councils. He is now serving the second term as trustee of the general body. He was appointed alone as a committee to bargain for the ground at St. Anthony Park on which the Norwegian Lutheran Church Seminary is being built. He is also active in Sunday school work, and belongs to the Scandinavian Old Settlers' Association. He was married, January 16, 1878, to Julia Maria, daughter of Jule H. and Sille Skarie, of the town of Carrolton. They have had ten children: Philander Julius, Alfred S., Arthur J., Christian G., Selma A., Delia G. (deceased October 11, 1889), Samuel F., Luther P., Ferdinand G. and Charlotte Ruth Nelson.

ESTES, William R.—Estes is a name derived from the old Austrian and French name, "D'este," now represented by the reigning family of Austria, and to which Queen Victoria also was related. A branch of the race settled in North Carolina very early—date not exactly known—where William Estes, the father of William R., was born. In 1825 he moved to Indiana, to a farm near Princeton, where William R. Estes was born March 4, 1852. The mother's maiden name was Jane King. The family moved to Madelia, Minn., in 1867, and the father engaged in hardware and machinery business, which he continued until about 1880, when his sons Samuel B. and William R. Estes, succeeded him. He died in April, 1900. Young William R. was not a rugged boy, therefore his schooling was intermittent. But he was fond of reading, and so studious that he made considerable progress with his education. He was fifteen years old when he came to Minnesota, and the pioneer schools did not offer the very best facilities,

so he attended the Commercial College of Mr. W. A. Faddis, at St. Paul, and graduated from the institution in 1872. He then engaged in business with his father and brother. From 1882 until 1887 he traveled for commercial houses extensively, and in 1886, while so working, was elected to the legislature. He introduced and worked through the legislature a bill to test the practicability of holding farmers' institutes. Mr. Estes was re-elected in 1888, and having proved the utility and value of farmers' institutes by his first bill, secured the passage of a law making such institutes a permanent policy of the state. This law is that under which they have since been conducted. He also had charge of all dairy legislation during the session—a very important duty. In 1890 he was appointed United States consul at Jamaica, and served while the reciprocity treaties were negotiated. Secretary of State James G. Blaine wrote a letter highly commending his work in this connection to Senator Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations, February 4, 1891. This was printed in the Congressional Record of February 17th, page 2890, and on the strength of this letter congress voted him an increase of salary of \$1,000 per annum. At his own request Mr. Estes was transferred to Nuremberg, Germany. Before he left for his new post, the United States consul at Hamburg had deserted his post on account of the cholera prevailing there. President Harrison and Secretary of State Foster, on consultation, concluded that Mr. Estes was the best man for that important position. Because of the danger to his family, and for other reasons, he demurred, but finally accepted and served until he was relieved by President Cleveland in July, 1893. Mr. Estes has always been a Republican. He voted to elect Senator Davis in 1887, and Senator Washburn in 1889. In religion he has affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Mason and has held several offices in the Blue Lodge, and is a member of the St. James Chapter. In 1897 he bought the *Madelia Messenger*, which he now manages. He has raised the subscription list from 350



WILLIAM R. ESTES.

to 1,200. He was married November 29, 1877, to Sarah E. Young, daughter of Rev. W. Young, of the M. E. Conference. They have four children: Rozella A., now Mrs. John Bingham, born February 22, 1879; Vera M., born May 31, 1881; Florence A., born in July, 1883, and Howard C. Estes, born February 9, 1891.

NELSON, Emil Alfred. —The librarian of the Minnesota State Library, Mr. E. A. Nelson, was born in a log house in Vassa, Goodhue county, Minn., March 18, 1870. He is of Swedish parentage. His father, P. M. Nelson, was a farmer and carpenter. He came from Sweden and settled in Goodhue county, Minn., in 1868. His wife came to join her husband in 1869. Both father and mother came from the middle class in Sweden and from families strong and hardy which in former times helped to make up the yeomanry of warring kings. Emil's early education was obtained in the district school of Goodhue county. He says that his strongest impression in early training was received from his first teacher, Prof. C. W. Foss, who is



EMIL A. NELSON.

now the acting president of Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill. Mr. Nelson worked up the most of his collegiate education by private study, so that after an attendance of only nine months at Augustana College, Rock Island, he graduated in a full collegiate course from that institution in the class of 1897. In the meantime he taught school and has now to his credit six years of teaching experience. For four years he taught in country schools, then for two years was principal of the graded school at Hallock, Kittson county, Minn. He has been three times elected county superintendent of schools in Kittson county. In the fall of 1889 he became editor and proprietor of the Hallock Weekly News, and has since conducted that paper. In January, 1901, he was appointed state librarian by Governor Van Sant—a position which he now holds. Mr. Nelson has always been an active, stalwart Republican, taking a prominent part in political campaigns. He has been firm in principles under adverse circumstances and maintained them in his paper when the Farmers' Alliance of Kittson county declared a boycott on it. He is a member of the State Editorial Association and of the Northwestern Editorial As-

sociation, being also secretary of the latter. He is likewise a member of the State Educational Association, and was president of the County Superintendents' Section of that organization for one session. In religion Mr. Nelson belongs to the Swedish Lutheran church. He was married in December, 1898, to Miss Florence Dure—a bright young teacher of Hallock, Kittson county, Minn.

SMITH, A. M., was born on the 4th of February, 1841, near the town of Kolding, Denmark. His family, as shown by official records, has been of unmixed Danish blood for several hundred years past. His ancestors have all been soldiers in the Danish army, and sailors in the Danish navy and merchant marine. His grandfather was a lieutenant in the Danish battalion of heavy artillery which accompanied Napoleon in his famous Russian campaign. A. M. Smith, early in life, followed the sea. After making several voyages to South America, he joined the United States navy in Brazil, sailing in the S. S. Mary Comet on the Paraguayan expedition. He was discharged from the navy on the return of the expedition to the United States, and, after experiencing many trials and hardships, found himself at the outbreaking of the Civil War at Galveston, Texas. He immediately made his way North, and on the 22nd of April, 1861, he was one of the first volunteers to enlist on the books of the first company mustered in the state of Indiana. This was originally a three months' service, but it was mustered into the Thirteenth Regiment of the Indiana Volunteers for the duration of the war and was in over twenty engagements in Virginia. In October, 1862, being severely wounded, he was honorably discharged from the army, and in 1863 again enlisted in the United States navy, shipping on the gunboat Conestoga, and afterwards being transferred to Gunboat No. 13, Fort Hineman, of the Mississippi flotilla, and was at the surrender of Vicksburg, and took part in the Red river expedition. At the attack on Fort De Russey, he was mentioned for bravery by Captain Pierce, and was shortly

after severely wounded, and in July, 1864, honorably discharged from the United States navy. He went to California, and shortly after his arrival there enlisted in the Second California Volunteers, whose entire term of service was spent in fighting the Indians. In 1866 his regiment was mustered out of service. Shortly after this Mr. Smith became engaged in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad from Cisco to Elko, Nevada. After this he started in business in Salt Lake City, but was forced by Brigham Young to leave on account of his strong and out-spoken anti-Mormon sentiments. He then removed to Philadelphia, remaining there until 1886, when, realizing the opportunities of the Northwest, he transferred his business and family to Minneapolis. While in Philadelphia he wrote and published a "History of the United States Mint," "History of the United States Coins," "A History of Colonial Coins," and also edited and published the "Coin Collector's Guide and Illustrated Magazine," and an autobiography, entitled "The Luck of a Wandering Dane," and finally ended his literary labors by writing and publishing the "Encyclopedia of Gold and Silver Coins of the World," which is still a standard work on the subject, although sixteen years old, and in fact is the only work on the subject, published, which so thoroughly and exhaustively covers the ground. Mr. Smith spent seven years and many thousands of dollars in preparation of this work in collecting the original of every gold and silver coin. While in Utah, Mr. Smith married a Miss Elberg, a young lady whose parents lived a short distance from his home in Denmark. He has two sons, the eldest of whom, Washington Smith, is married and has been engaged in the practice of law in this city for some time, while his younger son, Arthur Mason Smith, is still pursuing his studies. Mr. Smith is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Masons and the Knights Templar. He is also a life member of the Numismatic Society. Mr. Smith is a large property holder in this city, having



A. M. SMITH.

great faith in its future developments. He has one of the largest general and ornithological libraries in the Northwest. His coin collection is one of the finest in the United States. He is a great traveler, having visited every country of the world, and generally spends from three to six months of each year in visiting old scenes and new. His principal business is that of a dealer in California wines, which he conducts at 249 Hennepin avenue. Mr. Smith is very widely known on account of his antiquarian proclivities, as he has the largest individual collection of antiquities, Indian curios, ancient weapons and tapestries in the Northwest, to which he is continually adding. His archaeological collection is especially fine.

QUIST, Peter P., of Winthrop, Minn., is a typical representative of that class of foreign born citizens who form such a large proportion of the population of the Northwest, and who have contributed so much to its up-building—the Scandinavians. He was born in Rinkaby, Sweden, Aug. 18, 1854. His father was Peter N. Quist, who for twenty-six years served in a cavalry regiment in the



PETER P. QUIST.

Swedish army. He emigrated to this country in 1865, locating in Nicollet county, Minn., where he settled on a homestead. There were seven sons in the Quist family, Peter P. being next to the youngest. The father died in 1891, aged eighty years; the mother in 1898, aged eighty-five years.

Peter P. received his education in the public schools in St. Peter and St. Augari Academy, East Union, Minn. He left his father's farm when he reached his twenty-first year and learned the hardware and farm machinery business. In 1882 he located at the then new town of Winthrop, Sibley county, and opened a hardware and farm machinery store, associating with himself his brother, John P., and C. J. Larson, afterwards state senator, under the firm name of P. P. Quist & Co. They enjoyed a very prosperous business for eighteen years, when Mr. Quist sold out his interest to his partner, Senator Larson.

Mr. Quist has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He is director in the State Bank at Winthrop, and also in the Scandinavian Relief Association of Red Wing. He was appointed postmaster of Winthrop by President Garfield in 1883, and

served in that position for ten years. Was one of the incorporators of the Sibley County Telephone Company, and served as its treasurer for years. Is president of the Winthrop Board of Trade, member of the board of education and served as its treasurer for six years.

He is a Republican and an active worker in the party interest; has served as member of the Sibley County Republican Committee for several years and also on the State Central Committee. He is a member and incorporator of the Swedish Lutheran church of Winthrop and served as its treasurer for several years. Was appointed state weighmaster at Minneapolis by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners March 15, 1901, which position he now occupies.

February 5, 1881, he was married to Miss Emma M. Falk, of Red Wing, Minn., a teacher in the public schools. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Quist: Ida, Hugo, Chester, Mauritz, Walter and Lydia.

ROBBINS, Andrew B., Surveyor General of Logs and Lumber for the Second District of the State of Minnesota, was born at Phillips, Me., April 27, 1845. His father, Daniel Robbins, was a leading business man of the town, operating a flouring mill, a tannery, and a lumber business. He was a man of considerable means. In 1855 he came to Minnesota and settled at Anoka, where he was compelled to put his family into the loft of a log house—the only building available—on the bank of Rum river. He had a wife and six children who were crowded under the eaves of the primitive structure. He established the first steam saw mill at Anoka. It was operated at a time when men with teams camped on the grounds to wait their turn to secure lumber as fast as it came from the saw. Besides thus supplying lumber from the mill, in which he invested his means, he loaned money to men engaging in new enterprises in the town. He was of early New England ancestry. The maiden name of Andrew's mother was Mary R. Shaw, a direct descendant of John Holland, one of

the emigrants from England on the Mayflower. As a girl she walked several miles from home to attend district school. She was a woman of most exalted character. Under all conditions—some peculiarly trying—she was never perturbed. During her whole life no word of complaint or expression of ill-humor was heard from her lips by her children. The philosophy of life which she taught them was, "Don't worry," and she exemplified this motto in her own life. Her ancestors, as well as those of her husband, were prominent in Colonial days and served in the War of the Revolution, holding commissions in the Continental army when independence was secured. Andrew's first schooling was obtained in the village of his birth. He was ten years of age when he came with his parents to Anoka, and there he attended the school of the new town. When fifteen years old he was sent to a private academy, conducted by a most able and successful teacher, who secured splendid results in the advancement of his pupils. He attended this institution for two years. Then the wave of patriotism swept over this country at the breaking out of the Civil War. In September, 1862, although only seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company A, Eighth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers. This ended his academic education. Owing to Indian troubles the regiment was detained in the state, and in 1864 formed part of the force of General Sully's famous expedition against the Indians. This service, though sometimes belittled because of the common contempt for Indians, involved, according to the report of General Sully, "the greatest hardships of any expedition he ever commanded." The troops marched for whole days without water, when the temperature was at 110 degrees. The supply of water, when found, was obtained frequently only in pools and buffalo wallows, and it was stagnant, and rank with alkali. When at the border of the "Bad Lands," where the Indians were overtaken, attacked and defeated, it was discovered that by some error in making up the amount of supplies, the command was short of rations. This, with the other



ANDREW B. ROBBINS.

conditions, made the campaign the trying one which General Sully reports. Mr. Robbins then went with an expedition to relieve the command of Captain Fisk, who was escorting to safety a party of emigrants. Having lost heavily by the attacks of the Indians, they were compelled to pack their wagons and to throw up entrenchments. When this command was rescued and taken to Fort Rice, on the Missouri river—during which time Mr. Robbins was commissary sergeant—the regiment was sent South, and formed a part of General Schofield's corps, the Twenty-third. They participated in the second battle of Murfreesboro. During this battle they could hear the cannon engaged with Hood's army in the attack on Nashville. He was also in the battle of Franklin, further south. At this time Mr. Robbins was attached to the staff of General Van Cleve. After Hood's defeat, the regiment was ordered to Washington, and it encamped on Arlington Heights. From there the regiment was sent by transport to Newbern, N. C., and then marched to Raleigh, in the same state, to form a junction with Sherman's army. Mr. Robbins in North Carolina served as quarter-

master sergeant attached to division headquarters. Upon the junction with Sherman, the war ended, and Mr. Robbins was mustered out. Upon his return from his three years' service he accepted the first chance for work, which was night service in a saw mill. He left this to take a clerkship at St. Anthony, in the first depot of the St. Paul & Pacific Railway, on the bank of the river, just above the falls. When the depot was moved to the west side of the river, to Washington avenue, he was chief accountant, ticket agent, and telegraph operator. He did all the work connected with these positions at that time. When the road was extended to Willmar, Minn., he was appointed agent at that point, and also formed a partnership in the lumber business with John Paulson and A. E. Rice, and operated a grain elevator at the same time. After two years the interests of Mr. Paulson and Mr. Rice were bought out, and a new partnership was formed with Mr. Rice, who was then a member of the state senate. In 1876 Mr. Robbins succeeded Mr. Rice in the senate. The grasshopper scourge then came on. Mr. Robbins drew up the first seed grain law to relieve the sufferers. To insure its success, he canvassed the senate and secured the necessary support, and then had the bill introduced into the lower house by William Crooks. During the grasshopper invasion Mr. Robbins devised the sheet iron "hopperdoser," and, having tested it on the prairie near his home at Willmar, he wrote a description of it for the Pioneer Press. It became immensely popular, and it is yet used wherever the grasshopper pest is known.

Mr. Robbins has been an ardent Republican ever since Hon. Galusha A. Grow stumped the Northwest. He was selected by a committee to present the name of Senator Windom as the choice of the Republicans to succeed himself, and he received from Mr. Windom a letter of thanks for the manner in which the service was performed. While living at Willmar, Mr. Robbins established the Bank of Willmar, now one of the leading banks of the state. When the Northwestern Elevator Company was organized, he was

made general manager, and held the position for fourteen years. He was afterwards, for four years, general manager of the Minnesota & Dakota Elevator Company. In 1895 he was elected to the legislature from Hennepin county, and served as chairman of the committee on appropriations. He now holds the position of surveyor general, as mentioned. In religion, Mr. Robbins is a member of the Congregational church. He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1869 he was married to Adelaide J. Walker, the sister of T. B. Walker, and a niece of Judge Barlow, of Xenia, Ohio, where she was born. They have five children: Edith Robbins, the principal of the high school at Madelia, Minn.; Amy and Adelaide, attending the University of Minnesota; Ruth and Esther Robbins.

GRANT, Donald.—The Northwest owes much to the man who introduced the railroad—the forerunner of civilization—into what was, less than a half century ago, nothing but a wilderness. To them may be attributed in large measure the development that has taken place, a development so rapid that it has surpassed the wildest dreams of those who laid the foundations for its future greatness. These men belonged to a sturdy and aggressive type, and one which is fast passing away, men who risked much that posterity might reap the advantage of the work they accomplished. A man deserving of much credit in that connection is Donald Grant, of Faribault, Minn. Mr. Grant has been in the business of railroad building since 1865, and has constructed parts of the Iowa & Minnesota road, the Hastings & Dakota, the Minneapolis & St. Louis, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the Duluth & Winnipeg, the Southern Minnesota, the Wisconsin Central, the Canadian Pacific, the Mesaba road, the Winona & Southwestern, and the St. Paul & Duluth. He is a Canadian by birth, and was born December 20, 1837, in Glengarry county, Ont. His father, Alex-

ander Grant, was for thirty years sheriff of that county. His mother was Catherine Cameron, a native of Scotland. Both father and mother were Highlanders, the ancestors on both sides having come from that sturdy race of people. Donald earned his first dollar working for seventy-five cents a day on an Ohio farm, where he had gone as a young man in search of his fortune. After having accumulated several hundred dollars by the exercise of strict economy he returned to his Canadian home, only to find that the money was worthless—the issue of “wild cat” banks. Mr. Grant secured his first contract on the Minnesota Central, now the Iowa & Minnesota division of the Milwaukee road. It was, however, only a small one to supply ties. Later he was engaged in track laying on the same road from Faribault to the Iowa boundary. His career for the first fifteen years was one of varying success. Since that time, however, all his business ventures have been attended with remarkable success. Mr. Grant enjoys the distinction of having laid more miles of track in one day than was ever built by any other road builder in the country. In the construction of the Great Northern from Minot to Helena, in 1887, he laid in one day ten and one-half miles of track, and on several occasions laid over eight miles a day the same season. The principle of economy and thrift which Mr. Grant adopted at the outset, together with his great business sagacity, has enabled him to accumulate a large fortune. He is interested in a number of manufacturing enterprises, and is director in three banks. He is also principal stockholder in the well known Orinoco Company, which secured a valuable concession from the Venezuelan government some years ago, and is largely interested in the Rio Verde Canal Company of Arizona. Mr. Grant enjoys an enviable reputation as a man of integrity, and has the confidence of business men in a large degree. He is a Republican in politics, but has never sought political preferment. He was, however, induced to accept the office of mayor of Faribault, and served for two terms, in 1892 and 1893, being indorsed by both Democrats and Republicans. Dec. 25,



DONALD GRANT.

1860, he was married to Mary Cameron, to whom has been born six daughters and one son: Samuel, Ellen, Katherine, Isabella, Emma, Mary and Margaret Jane.

MERRILL, Galen Allan.—No duty of the state is more imperative than that of taking care of the weak and helpless. This service may well be regarded as a distinguishing characteristic of a Christian community, for in no other system of religion is this humane duty made obligatory, or even prominent. So general is the recognition of the necessity of this work of caring for the unfortunate and helpless that a trained class of educated men has arisen who are experts in the special field, and whose services are indispensable to the well-being of these wards of the state. One of the pioneers in this noble work in the state of Minnesota is Galen A. Merrill, the superintendent of the State Public School for Dependent Children at Owatonna. He organized and opened the institution in 1886 under the law passed by the legislature of 1885, and he has managed it under the direction of the Board of Control since that time. During this period it has received and provided for two thousand two hundred children. Mr.



GALEN A. MERRILL.

Merrill was born in Kalamazoo county, Mich., December 28, 1859. His father was George Phelps Merrill, a Connecticut farmer who came to Michigan early in manhood and settled on a farm in Kalamazoo county. His wife's maiden name was Sabra Wallace. She was a native of New York. Galen, having passed through the public schools of his native state, took up a course of private study, and pursued that of medicine for two years, after which he accepted a position in the public schools of Ludington, Mich., where he taught for two years. He was then appointed assistant superintendent of the Michigan State Public School for Dependent Children, established at Coldwater. After serving in this capacity for two years, he was made the state agent of the institution. It was his duty to visit the children who had been placed out in families, and to supervise these wards in their new homes. Having served two years in this work, and having thus become thoroughly familiar with all branches of the service, he was called to Minnesota, to put into operation a similar institution at Owatonna, where he still continues. By reason of his recognized ability and ex-

perience, he was made president of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections, in 1898. At the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, which met at Topeka, Kan., in May, 1900, Mr. Merrill was made chairman of the Committee on the Care of Destitute and Neglected Children. In politics he is a Republican. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1886 was elected by the Minnesota Conference as a delegate to the General Conference—the governing body of the church—which held its session at Cleveland, Ohio. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum fraternity. October 6, 1886, he was married to Estella Ogden. They have two children: Maud, born April 30, 1888, and Paul O. Merrill, born June 20, 1891.

BLACK, John D., of Valley City, N. D., comes naturally enough by his noted military record, of being wounded in battle three times and of winning three brevets for gallantry and meritorious services. He is of Scotch-Irish and Pennsylvania extraction on his father's side, and of the so-called "fighting" Quaker stock on his mother's. His father was William Black, a merchant who retired from business in 1840, and died in 1869. John's mother's maiden name was Phœbe Jones, springing from the same family that gave to the world John Paul Jones, the famous naval commander of the Revolutionary War, who carried such terror to the British by his achievements on the very shores of Britain. Her people were engaged in the Revolutionary and Indian Wars in the settlement of western Pennsylvania, and were driven from home to take refuge in Fort Duquesne, three different times. Mr. Black was born at Meadville, Pa., July 19, 1841. His early education was obtained in the common school until he was thirteen years of age, when he entered Allegheny College at Meadville, which he attended for four years, 1854 to 1858. He was a member of the Allegheny Literary Society. When he left college he learned the tinner's trade. This subsequently easily led into the hardware busi-



JOHN D. BLACK.

ness, in which he engaged for several years. From an early age he took an interest in public affairs. In 1860 he carried a "Wide Awake" torch in the Lincoln campaign. On the breaking out of the Civil War, at the earliest opportunity,—April 15, 1861,—Mr. Black enlisted as a private in the Erie Zouaves, a three months' organization. It will be remembered that Beauregard did not fire on Fort Sumter until April 12, 1861. This shows the impetuous patriotism of Mr. Black. He was mustered in as third lieutenant, April 23, and served the full three months, being mustered out July 23, 1861, with his regiment. He re-entered the service July 2, 1862, as first lieutenant of Company E, 145th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. December 13, 1862, he was appointed adjutant of his regiment. On December 2, 1864, for "gallant services at the battle of Reams' Station," he was appointed a captain of volunteers by brevet, and "for conspicuous bravery and valuable services and for meritorious conduct, a major of volunteers by brevet to rank as such from the 9th day of April, 1865." Major Black served in the First division of the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, participating in all battles fought by that noted organization, until the close of the war and the return of the corps to Washington, where, instead of being mustered out with his regiment, he was retained by special order as aide to General Nelson A. Miles, and went with him to Fortress Monroe, where the general assumed the charge of Jefferson Davis, Clement C. Clay, and other prisoners. Mr. Black has interesting reminiscences of those stirring days. He served as acting assistant adjutant general on the staff of General John R. Brooks; as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Francis C. Barlow, as well as on the staff of General Miles, who finally assumed command of the division. He retained Major Black after the war was over, and after the regiment to which he belonged had been mustered out, as before mentioned. There could scarcely be greater compliment paid to a soldier's efficiency. Major Black was wounded through the chest and left arm at Chancel-

lorville, through the left lung and chest at Gettysburg, and in right side and chest at Weldon railroad. He was mustered out by special order October 30, 1865. After his discharge Major Black engaged in the hardware business at Union City, Pa.. In 1866 he was made postmaster of the city, and held the office until he resigned in 1871. In 1867 he was also appointed an agent, and, later, assistant superintendent of schools of the Freedman's bureau in North Carolina, remaining there until the spring of 1869, when he was married, March 9, 1869, to Selenda G. Wood, of Buffalo, N. Y.—the youngest daughter of Dr. Eri Wood—and moved to Mount Vernon, Ill., to engage again in the hardware business. In 1876 he moved to Battle Creek, Mich., and later to Union City, in the same state, finally, in 1880, settling in the Territory of Dakota. Here he engaged in farming until 1888, when he was elected register of deeds of Barnes county. He held the office by continued re-elections for six years, in the meantime opening up a set of abstract books. He then took out a certificate as abstracter, and has continued that business at Valley City. Major Black, being always interested in military affairs, joined the National Guard of the Territory of Dakota, in 1885, as captain of Company F and later became quartermaster of the First Regiment, North Dakota National Guard. He served also as aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Shortrede and on that of Governor Briggs. When the Spanish War came on, he took an active part in organizing and fitting out the First Regiment, North Dakota Volunteers, a two-battalion regiment in which Major Black sent out his only son and child, Nelson Miles Black, as captain and assistant surgeon. Soon after, Major Black himself was commissioned by the United States as chief commissary of subsistence, with the rank of major, and ordered to report to his old commander, General Nelson A. Miles. He kindly ordered the major to report to army headquarters for assignment to duty on his staff as acting assistant quartermaster. He accompanied the general to Santiago, Cuba, and after the surrender of the Spanish gen-

eral, Toro, to Porto Rico. That his services were effective and appreciated, is shown by General Miles, who in his official report recommended Major Black for brevet lieutenant colonel "for distinguished and valuable services as commissary of subsistence during the campaign in Porto Rico." This made the third brevet earned by him, and referred to above. His son, Captain Nelson M. Black, followed closely in the footsteps of his gallant father, for he distinguished himself in the Philippines, earning a recommendation for brevet, as shown by the following extract from an official letter:

Headquarters First Division,
Eighth Army Corps,
Manila, P. I., December 18, 1899.

Captain N. M. Black,
Asst. Surgeon U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Division Commander, Major General Henry W. Lawton, U. S. Volunteers, in his final report of an expedition to the province of Cavite, Luzon, P. I., June 10 to 22, 1899, dated October 9, 1899, recommended you for brevet major, United States army. * * *

Very respectfully,

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,

Lieut. Col. 47th Inft., U. S. V., Actg. Asst.
Adjt. Gen.

Colonel Black, as he is fairly entitled to be called, has been prominent in Grand Army of the Republic circles. He is past commander of his post and past commander of the Department of North Dakota. In the Loyal Legion he is past junior vice commander of the Department of Minnesota. He has always been a Republican, taking an active part in county, state and national politics, serving twice as chairman of the county central committee, and on the executive committee of the state central committee. In Masonry he is Past Master, Past High Priest, Past Commander, and Past Eminent Grand Commander, Knights Templar, and member of A. A. O. N. M. S. and O. E. Star.



WILLIAM H. JOHNSON.

JOHNSON, William H., is in the Indian school service, a department of education and of the United States government service which may fairly be called a profession by itself because the duties of a teacher of Indian schools are so multifarious and peculiar. Mr. Johnson was born at Janesville, Wis., October 22, 1861. His father, still living, is a farmer by occupation and now lives in southern Kansas, where he owns and operates a stock farm of three hundred and twenty acres, and is in good financial circumstances. He served in the Civil War for four years and three months, as a member of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry. When he entered the service his young son was only one month old. His mother's maiden name was Mary Baker. She died in 1865. Young William was educated in the public schools of Kansas, finishing in the State University at Lawrence. He also took a special course in elocution at Kansas City, Mo., to prepare for public readings, of which he afterwards gave only a few. He feels a pride in the fact that he obtained his education through his own efforts, without financial aid from any one, as he had determined on this course when



MRS. W. H. JOHNSON.

only sixteen years old. He worked his way through the high school until he was competent to teach. He began the work of teaching in Kansas in 1884, and alternated his teaching by attending school until he passed a United States civil service examination. In 1891 he received a commission to teach in the Indian school service. His first work under this authority was teaching in the Cheyenne Indian School, at the Cheyenne and Arrappaho Agency, Oklahoma. He was soon promoted to principal teacher of this establishment. After filling this position for two years, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs promoted him to the position of superintendent of the reservation school at Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory. After two years' service in this capacity he was promoted to be superintendent of the Non-Reservation school at Morris, Minn., which position he has held since 1897. Each promotion carried with it certain better privileges and higher emoluments, the last involving large responsibilities. A brief outline of the important work done by Mr. Johnson and his wife—who shares in the administration to a certain extent—will show something of the

responsibilities. He was authorized to purchase ground and start a school. There was an old school with no pupils on the ground bought. Under his direction three brick buildings were erected and equipped with all modern appliances, including electric lights, water works, and telephone. One building is for a boys' home, another for a girls' home, and the other a school house proper. But there were no children to occupy these buildings. These have now been collected from the White Earth Reservation and Mille Laes Lake, Minnesota; Sisseton Agency, South Dakota, and from the vicinity of Neche, North Dakota. This has been done at government expense. The children range from five to eighteen years of age, and are of both sexes. Mr. Johnson has had also a commissary building, valued at \$5,000, erected by the Indian boys, pupils of the school, under the direction of the school carpenter. A quarter section of land has also been added to the original purchase of eighty acres. The capacity of the school is about one hundred and fifty pupils. The attendance has increased from seventy-eight in 1897 to one hundred and fifty-four in 1901. Mr. Johnson affiliates with the Methodist church, and although not a politician, he usually votes the Republican ticket. He was married in 1887 at Winfield, Kan., to Miss Emma Zette Kinsey, the daughter of Daniel Kinsey, now a merchant at Oklahoma, in good financial circumstances. He served three years and three months with the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War. He moved to Kansas in 1872, where his daughter was married to Mr. Johnson. She entered the Indian service as matron after passing a civil service examination, and was assigned to duty in 1896 at the Quapaw Indian School. In 1897 she was transferred with her husband to Morris, Minn., and is the matron of the girls' department of the industrial school, where her energy and fidelity to duty is a prominent factor in training Indian girls in the line of domestic duties. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had four children, one of whom, Freddie, died in infancy. The others are: Mary, Frank, and Neuaukis.

KOSMERL, Francis Seraph.—The pastor of the St. Anthony of Padua German Catholic parish, Duluth, Minn., Rev. Francis S. Kosmerl, is a native of Austria, having been born July 22, 1864, at Assling, Upper Carniola. His father, Johannes N. Kosmerl, was a tanner by occupation, and was a well-to-do commoner. In his later years he gave up his trade, and took up the mining business. His wife was Maria Theresa Kristan. Her parents were in easy financial circumstances and the family belonged to the commoner or burgher class. Quite a number of his father's relatives held prominent positions in the community, as priests and burgo-masters. At the present time an uncle of the subject of this sketch is burgo-master of his father's native town. Francis S. Kosmerl obtained his early education at the city school at home, and at Krainburg, preparing in the latter place for a military course in the Real Gymnasium. He then entered the State Gymnasium at Laibach Carniola, Austria, and then finished a classical course. Coming to Minnesota in September, 1883, he entered St. John's University to complete his studies, but more particularly to learn the English language. He finally entered the St. Thomas Theological Seminary at St. Paul, and took a six years' course in Philosophy and Theology. November 15, 1890, he was ordained as the first priest for the newly organized Roman Catholic Diocese of Duluth, by Rt. Rev. Bishop James McGolrick, in St. Thomas Seminary. He was then immediately appointed as assistant pastor of the Cathedral in Duluth. He served in this capacity until he was selected and appointed by his bishop to establish a much-needed and new congregation for the Germans of Duluth. It was no easy task, but by laboring almost by day and night, he succeeded in sixty days in organizing the St. Anthony of Padua parish, and in acquiring one of the now most beautiful church locations—since greatly improved—on the corner of Third avenue and Second street east. On the 4th of March, 1891, he was appointed pastor of the new, now a leading and prosperous, congregation, the position which he still successfully fills.



FRANCIS S. KOSMERL.

He is a regular member of the St. Joseph Benevolent Society, and for many years was its president. He is also a member of the German Roman Catholic Aid Association. At the convention held at Sleepy Eye, Minn., in 1899, he was made vice president of the organization. In politics he was a Democrat until 1900; since then he has inclined towards the Republican party. His fine scholarship, genial manners and close attention to his onerous duties have placed him in high estimation in the whole community.

SCHULZ, Carl G.—The assistant superintendent of public instruction of the state of Minnesota, Carl G. Schulz, was born in Nicollet county, town of New Sweden, Minn., in 1867. His father, a farmer by occupation, came to Minnesota from Sweden, his native country, in 1865, and settled on a farm in Nicollet county. Carl's early education was obtained in the district schools of the county. He then attended the Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter for four years, preparing for a higher education, after which he entered Augustana College at Rock Island, Ill.



CARL G. SCHULZ.

and graduated in the class of 1888. He chose the profession of teacher, and first taught in the district schools. After several years of this work he was appointed principal of the schools at Winthrop, Minn., where he served for one year. In January, 1890, he was appointed superintendent of schools of Nicollet county, Minn., to succeed Judge Gresham. He there showed such capacity and efficiency that he was continued in the position at the first election following, and he was repeatedly re-elected at every election, until he was appointed to his present position of assistant superintendent of public instruction, in January, 1901. In politics Mr. Schulz has always been an active, unswerving Republican, taking an active part in public affairs. In religion he belongs to the English Lutheran church. July 1, 1893, he was married to Emma J. Carlson, of St. Peter. They have one daughter, Marion, born in 1896.

SPOONER, Lewis C., was born March 7, 1850, in a genuine log house, near Springville, Erie county, N. Y., in which his parents continued to live until he was four years old. His father, Carlton Spooner, is still living at

Springville. He was born July 18, 1818, at Nunda, Livingston county, N. Y. His father was Ebenezer Spooner, who left New Bedford, Mass., the original American home of the family, and went first to Poultney, Vt., where he died when his son Carlton was quite young. His widow, with her son Carlton and two sisters, removed to Erie county, N. Y., where Carlton Spooner has since lived. He was married to Phœbe Shippy, the daughter of Hezekiah Shippy, of Erie county. Carlton Spooner, the father of Lewis, was a farmer and owned and operated a saw mill near Springville. By one of the frequent freshets in that hilly country he lost his mill property, and became a poor man—a condition from which he never recovered. After his disaster his son, Lewis, then twelve years old, and who had previously attended intermittently a district school a few months a year, hired out to work. His first job, at twelve and a half cents a day, was that of driving a horse to a mixing mill in a brick yard. From that time he never had a dollar that he himself did not earn. Later, he worked on a farm at Concord, at six dollars a month, and in winter went to the common school. When thirteen years old he worked in a saw mill for thirteen dollars per month until winter, when he again went to school. The next year he was occupied in a similar manner, going to school in winter. So he worked along, sometimes in a saw mill, sometimes in a wood working shop, and sometimes in a cheese box factory, going to school winters, until competent to teach a district school. When seventeen years old, he secured a school about a mile from Holland, Erie county, N. Y., and rejoiced at receiving twenty dollars per month and board—"boarding round." The next fall, 1868, he attended a "select" school, and the following winter taught the Patchen or Boston Center village school, at fifty dollars per month. The next spring he attended the Griffiths Institute at Springville, and in the succeeding fall opened a select school at Holland. Such was his success that he was engaged to teach the large school at Kerr's Corners, at sixty dollars per month. He was



LEWIS C. SPOONER.

then made principal of the Union School, at Evans, N. Y., where he was first compelled to teach Latin. It kept him busy to keep ahead of the Latin and Algebra classes and to keep up the confidence of the pupils that he knew his business. In the fall of 1870 he taught a select school at Morton's Corners. He subsequently taught at Springville, and in the Union School at Hamburg, N. Y., from which he resigned to come West, where, in November, 1875, he accepted the position of principal of the public school at Litchfield, Minn., and held that situation until the spring of 1877. In the meantime he had been studying law. He was examined before Judge John H. Brown, of the Twelfth judicial district of Minnesota, father of Judge C. L. Brown, of the supreme court of the state, and was admitted to practice in April, 1876, after what the judge pronounced to be the best examination ever passed before him. He commenced practice at Litchfield after the close of his school, in 1877. His success was immediate and noticeable, embracing all branches of his profession. In 1881 he removed to Morris. He was in active general practice until 1885. In criminal law he defended men charged with all grades of misdemeanors and crimes, from assault to murder. What is perhaps remarkable, no client that he ever defended for any crime was ever sentenced to imprisonment, and no client that he ever defended was, after acquittal, ever again made the defendant in a criminal prosecution. In 1885 he removed to Minneapolis, temporarily, and then went to Chicago, where he was for ten years general counsel for three very large corporations. He returned to Morris in March, 1896, where he now lives. Mr. Spooner has probably the largest law practice in western Minnesota, and so uniformly successful is he, because of his cautious habit of making such thorough preparation for his cases, that none of his fellow advocates relish having him for an opponent. Although he had only \$13.67 when he landed in the state, he is now the owner and operating farmer of nearly thirty farms in Stevens and adjoining counties, and

besides he is chief owner of the town site of Chokio, sixteen miles west of Morris, and the possessor of twenty-five residences and stores in Morris, thus demonstrating a high order of business capacity, as well as superior legal talent. No citizen of the community has expended more money and time, nor done more in building up and improving the village of Morris than he. Through his influence largely, President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, gave the village its public park and also sold to it at a greatly reduced price the old depot for an armory and to the Village Improvement Committee the strip of right of way known as the Harris Addition, from which the village derived a splendid sum for public improvements. Having faith in the future of Morris at all times, he has erected business blocks even before there seemed a demand for them, that no enterprise should be turned away for lack of a building. Although a very heavy tax payer, no public improvement has been opposed by Mr. Spooner; in truth he has encouraged some of these when others hesitated. He is too busy and too independent to be a politician, and has no political record. The only club of which he was ever a member is the Commercial Club of Minneapolis; the only secret society, the Knights of Pythias, No. 108, of Morris. Mr. Spooner has for more than a quarter of a century furnished a home for his parents, and he has assisted in very material ways others of his relatives; nor does his charity end, as it began, at home, for many are the widows' and other humble homes that have been gladdened by unordered supplies of flour, groceries or fuel that the thankful recipients have tracked back to him, for he tells not of these things, and very possibly, basking in their obscurity, he would repudiate them altogether. One of the principal traits in the character of Mr. Spooner is the faculty of immediate decision. He has no time for the phrase "will see you later." This characteristic is prominent both in his legal and financial transactions. The schemer who is looking for some way to evade the payment of a just debt gets no sympathy;

nor the guilty who would escape the consequences of his crime. People who have long known Mr. Spooner look upon his counsel and advice in the nature of a judgment on the whole matter. He is emphatically a thinker and a doer, and a man among men.



IRWEN LEVISTON.

LEVISTON, Irwen, the superintendent of the St. Paul public schools, was born at Bradford, N. H., March 30, 1858. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish extraction and emigrated to Canada in an early day, where his father, William Leviston, was born, but came to the United States and engaged in manufacturing, being nearly his whole life a member of the well known New Hampshire firm of Leviston Bros. As senior member of this firm he had a large acquaintance among the business men of Boston. Irwen's mother, Orianna Spalding, sprang from the original Spalding family which first settled Braintree, Mass. After obtaining a common school education in the district schools of New Hampshire, Irwen Leviston entered the Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, N. H., to prepare for college. He graduated from that institution in 1877, and entered Dartmouth College the next year. He graduated in the class of 1882 with honors, taking the prize for the greatest general improvement during the college course. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity. After graduating he was associated with his father in manufacturing and business pursuits, especially from 1883 to 1885, but spent a considerable portion of 1882 and 1883 in travel. In 1885 he accepted a position as teacher of sciences in the Council Bluffs, Iowa, high school, where he remained one year, and then accepted a similar position in the Omaha, Neb., high school, until 1889, when he was made assistant principal of the same school. After serving in this capacity until 1896, he was so successful that he was elected principal of the high school, which had grown to nearly 1,300 pupils. In 1899, owing to his father's death in New Hampshire, he was compelled to leave his position for the purpose of settling

the estate. He then spent nearly two years in this business and in travel. In August, 1900, he was elected to his present position of superintendent of public schools of the city of St. Paul, Minn., which he now so acceptably fills. Mr. Leviston, in politics, is a Republican on national questions, but, because of his occupation, has never taken an active part in politics. In 1885 he was married to Nellie R. Currier, of Enfield, N. H. They have two children—Alice, born 1897, and Robert, born 1890.

GATES, Joseph A.—The president of the village of Kenyon, Minn., Joseph A. Gates, is a native of Minnesota. He was born September 11, 1870, at Oronoco, Olmsted county. His father is a well-to-do farmer in the county, now retired on his means, and living at Rochester, Minn. The maiden name of Joseph's mother was Jane Waldron. She is a New York farmer's daughter. Joseph A. Gates obtained his early education in the common schools and his academic training was received in the Rochester high school, from which he graduated in 1892. He grad-



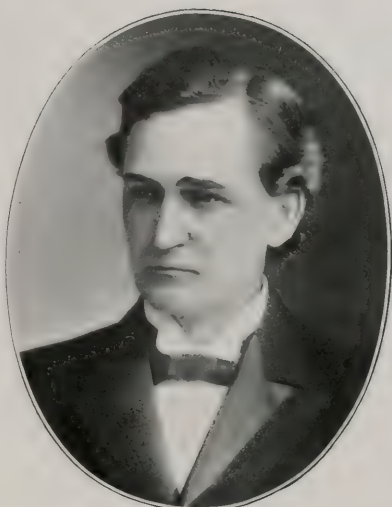
JOSEPH A. GATES.

uated from the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota in 1895. He was president of the class, and during the school year of 1893-4 and 1894-5 he served as assistant to the professor of chemistry in the institution. After graduating in June, 1895, he settled at Kenyon, and began practice. His success was immediate, and he has continued there since he began, identifying himself with every interest of the community. In 1898 he was elected a member of the board of education, and in the two following years he was elected clerk of the board. In 1898 he also formed a partnership with A. J. Rocknex, and A. C. Knudson, under the style of Gates, Rocknex & Company, and bought the Kenyon Leader, of which Dr. Gates has since been the editor. The same year he was elected a director of the Citizens' State Bank of Kenyon, a position which he still holds. In the spring of 1901 he built the local telephone exchange in Kenyon, and is its owner and proprietor. He has always been a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Third District Republican Congressional Committee. In 1900 he was elected president of the village. In religion he affiliates with the Methodist church. He also

takes an active interest in fraternity affairs. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, and Commandery of the Masonic order, having also been Worshipful Master of his lodge. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen. He is local surgeon of the Chicago & Great Western Railway, and secretary of the Kenyon Commercial Club. In 1896 he was married to Jennie A. Clark, of Rochester, Minn. They have two children, boys: Elnathan C. and Russell Gates.

MORRIS, Page, representative in congress from the Sixth district of Minnesota, is a native of Virginia. He was born at Lynchburg June 30, 1853. His father, William S. Morris, was a physician in his early life, and in good financial circumstances. Later he became interested in the construction of telegraph lines, and became president of the Lynchburg & Abingdon Telegraph Company, which constructed the first telegraph line ever built for commercial purposes south of the Potomac river. This company was later on consolidated with the American Telegraph Company, Dr. Morris serving on the board of directors with Mr. Morse, Mr. Field, and others of the most noted telegraph men of that day. When the Civil War broke out he organized the lines in the Confederate states into a separate company, and, as president, operated them during the war. The mother of our subject was Laura Page Waller, a daughter of Dr. Robert Page Waller, a prominent physician and a wealthy planter of Williamsburg, Va. On the maternal side she was a great-granddaughter of General Mercer, of Revolutionary fame, who was killed at the battle of Princeton. The Morris family settled in Hanover county, Va., prior to the War of the Revolution. The subject of this sketch received his early education at a private boarding school kept by his uncle, Charles Morris, M. A., which was supplemented by a year's attendance at William and Mary College. He then entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, and was graduated

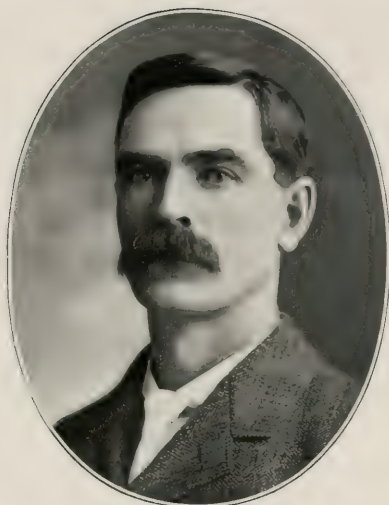
with the class of 1872, completing the four years' course in three years. He took first honors in his class, and was the winner of the debater's medal in the Virginia Dialectic Society. For a year after graduating he was assistant professor of mathematics at his Alma Mater. He then took the chair of mathematics in the Texas Military Institute, where he remained for two years. In 1876, he accepted the chair of mathematics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Bryan, Texas, and remained at that institution three years. During all this time he read law more or less, and spent two summer vacations in the office of a prominent attorney at Austin, Texas. He then went to St. Louis, and, after a few months spent in reviewing his law studies, was admitted to the bar in February, 1880. Returning to his native town, he began the practice of law, and remained at Lynchburg until December, 1886, when he decided on a change of location, and came to Duluth. He soon won recognition, and in March, 1889, was elected municipal judge, and served until March, 1892. In March, 1894, he was elected city attorney, and served until September 1, 1895, when he was appointed to the district bench by Governor Clough, to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Lewis' resignation. Judge Morris was a Democrat up to his twenty-ninth year, when he became a Republican. In 1884 he was nominated for congress in the Sixth Virginia district and made a splendid showing against John Daniel, now United States senator, in a hopelessly Democratic district. Before going on the bench he took an active part in politics at Duluth, and in July, 1896, while serving as district judge, was forced to accept the Republican nomination for congress against his wishes, and was elected. He was re-elected in 1898 and 1900. Mr. Morris' congressional career has been highly satisfactory to his constituents. He has made an excellent record in that body, winning the esteem and respect of his fellow-members. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity—the York and Scottish Rite—and the Kitchi Gammi Club, and belongs to the Episcopal church. He was mar-



PAGE MORRIS.

ried February 21, 1877, to Miss Elizabeth Statham, of Lynchburg, Va. To them have been born five children, the oldest, a son, Charles S., and four daughters—Page, Mary, Virginia and Elizabeth.

SHEFFIELD, Milledge B., the late president of the Sheffield Milling Company, of Faribault, Minn., was born in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, May 2, 1830. He was the son of Benjamin B. and Fanny (Steadman) Sheffield, who were also natives of Nova Scotia. His father was a man of prominence, and the owner of valuable business properties, including foundry, machine shops and farm lands. The Sheffield family was distinguished for its tall and nobly developed specimens of manhood, and Milledge B. was no exception to the rule. He measured over six feet in height, was finely proportioned, and dignified in his carriage and manners. He was of mingled English and Scotch descent on both sides of the house. The school training he received was mediocre in its character, being confined to the common school course of his native town; but his home training was such as to thoroughly equip him for the battle of



HENRY A. MORGAN.

to the bar, and in July of that same year he was admitted to the partnership, when the style of the firm became Lovely, Morgan & Morgan—the other members being John A. Lovely, now associate justice of the supreme court of Minnesota, and D. F. Morgan, now of Minneapolis. In 1891 the firm was dissolved. Since then Mr. Henry Morgan has practiced alone, and has secured a large and lucrative business. In 1889–90 he was the city attorney of Albert Lea. In 1891 he was elected county attorney of Freeborn county, and, by re-elections, served until 1899. He has thus become one of the most prominent and successful lawyers in the southern part of the state. In politics, he is a Republican, stalwart and active, serving as a member of county, congressional and judicial committees from time to time, where his influence has been potent in all the affairs of interest to his party. He has also rendered very efficient service as a public speaker in all political campaigns, and ranks high on the forum. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Royal Arcanum. In religion he affiliates with the Presbyterians, which is the denomination of his family. He

was married to Helen A. Hall, of Albert Lea, September 1, 1886. They have had two children: Philip H., born August 29, 1887, and died in July, 1894. Barba, the surviving child, was born July 30, 1890.

MCLENON, Rufus Buel.—The superintendent of the public schools of Madison, S. D., Professor Rufus B. McClenon, is an honor man of Williams College, Mass.,—an institution which probably surpasses most colleges in putting personal character in the fore-front of intellectual training. His father, Thomas McClenon, was an industrious, honest farmer, whose wife's maiden name was Frances Benedict, a woman of sweet disposition and kindly spirit. The early life of young Rufus was not unlike that of most farmer boys. He was born in Franklin, N. Y., November 13, 1852. His early education was obtained in the "little red school house" on the foot hills of the Catskill mountains, New York, in days when school and work were very close together. Later, he attended Walton Academy, about six miles from his home. Mr. McClenon highly commends the influence of this school for the inspiration and stimulus it gave him, and for its high standard, moral and intellectual. When a lad in his "teens" he joined a Good Templar lodge, and became so interested in the work that he used to walk six miles to the lodge meetings, after a hard day's work on the farm. The proceedings were conducted by a bright, educated lawyer as chief templar, while there were present two or three hundred members. The ease and dignity with which the business was directed filled young McClenon with admiration, and the experience gained was of great value to him in after years. He finally entered Williams College, Massachusetts, and graduated in the class of 1878. The habits of industry and fidelity to duty, due to his early training, aided materially in securing for him a high rank at college. His scholarship won the honorary oration, and, what he prized even

more highly, a membership in the well known Phi Beta Kappa college fraternity. He also enjoyed athletic sports, but was precluded from special honors in this field because he was compelled to work so much to pay his way through college that there was little time left for play. Poverty, however, was no bar to honors in the institution, for a poor boy with brains and a friendly spirit was just as popular as one with plenty of money. He was "class historian," and one of the editors of the "Gul," a college publication. His loyalty to the class of '78 is one of his chief delights. After graduating he studied law for one year, but lack of means led him to teaching, at which he was so successful that he decided to make teaching his profession. In addition to his fine scholarship he has proved to be apt in imparting instruction, and he combines with this, those qualities which influence his pupils to put forth their best endeavors, and which stimulate them to continue their studies in the highest institutions. He has had marked success in this field. Coming West, he secured a position at Beloit, Wis., in the Beloit College Academy. In 1889 he went to South Dakota to accept the position of principal of the high school at Sioux Falls. During his service of four years in this institution, he clearly demonstrated his special aptitude for his profession by the improvements he made in many directions, adding—among other things—a year to the course. His success led to an invitation from Madison, S. D., to take charge of the public schools of that city, as superintendent, a position which he has since held. The uplift of his personal influence in this capacity has been shown in the number of pupils who have entered the higher institutions of learning, while his efficiency as a teacher has been proven by the high standing of the Madison graduates, who have been admitted to the best colleges without conditions. In politics Professor McClenon might be called an eclectic, with decided views of public affairs. He exercises his liberty as a citizen to select the best men, re-



RUFUS B. MCCLON.

gardless of party affiliations. When nineteen years old he joined the Congregational church at Walton, N. Y., and has since been an active worker, serving as clerk of the church at Lake Geneva, Wis., and as superintendent of the Sunday school at Sioux Falls and Madison, his present home. He is a Good Templar, as mentioned, and has been Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of South Dakota and three times a delegate to the supreme lodge. He was married, July 27, 1882, at Walton, N. Y., to Mary Adeline White, whose acquaintance he formed while attending the academy ten years before. She is a gifted woman and graduated at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the same year in which he graduated at Williams College. They have two children: Raymond Benedict, a senior in Yankton College, and Walter Holbrook McClenon, a pupil in the Madison high school. Both have led their respective classes in scholarship, while Raymond is the champion tennis player of his college, and the president of the Young Men's Christian Association of the institution.



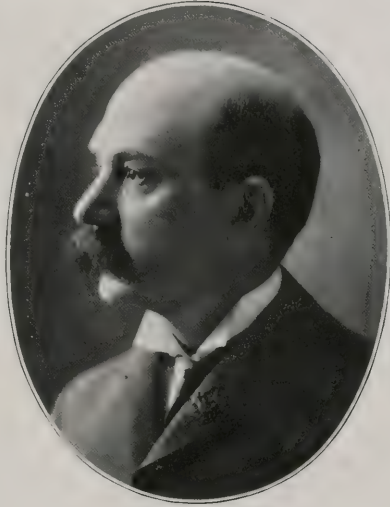
GEORGE A. FRANKLIN.

itself, is a good school for literary training. Gaining a taste for more knowledge, he entered the Normal School at Normal, Ill. At the fall term of 1876 he was elected president of the college literary society—the "Wrightonian Society"—of which he remained a member until he graduated in 1887. He continued to work at the printer's trade, off and on, to provide for himself during his college course, and at one time he was foreman of one of the largest offices in Rockford. After graduating he was principal of schools at Butler, Ill., for two years. He went to Iowa and became a member of a law and collection firm, at Forest City. While there he was elected on the Republican ticket as superintendent of schools of Winnebago county, Iowa, in which office he served nearly two years, resigning in September, 1887, to resume teaching, which was more congenial. He accepted the position of superintendent of schools at Delavan, Ill., and continued in this service for six years. In the meantime he was employed as a conductor of summer schools for training teachers. He has conducted several of such schools in each of the states of Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota. He left this work and his superintendency at

Delavan just previous to his engagement at Faribault, Minn. He is a Royal Arch Mason. In politics he has always been a Republican, and, while in Iowa, he was active in political matters. In religion he is a member of the Methodist church. In 1884 he was married to Emma Jenkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Jenkins, of Butler, Ill. They had three children: Joy Elizabeth, born September 13, 1888; Camilla, born June 13, 1890, and George Frederick, born August 31, 1892. Mrs. Franklin died June 26, 1896. He was married again August 15, 1900, to Annie M. Willson, daughter of Judge C. C. Willson, of Rochester, Minn.

DUNSMOOR, Frederick A.—Dr. Dunsmoor is an eminent physician, surgeon and gynecologist practicing his profession at Minneapolis. He is a native of Minnesota, and was born May 28, 1853, at Richfield, in Hennepin county, the son of James A. and Almira Mosher Dunsmoor. His parents were natives of Maine, and came to Hennepin county, Minn., in 1852. Frederick Alanson received his education in the public schools of Richfield, Minneapolis, and at the University of Minnesota. His professional training began in the office of Doctors Goodrich and Kimball, of Minneapolis, and was continued in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, where he received the degree of M. D. in March, 1875. He also received private instruction from Doctors Frank H. Hamilton, Alfred G. Loomis, Austin Flint, Sr., E. G. Janeway and R. Ogden Doremus. He began his practice at Minneapolis in partnership with Dr. H. H. Kimball, and was associated with him one year. Dr. Dunsmoor has been active in hospital work, having assisted in the establishment of the Minnesota College Hospital in 1881, and serving as vice president and dean of the medical college, professor of surgery and attending surgeon to the hospital and dispensary for eight years. In 1889 the Hospital College, in conjunction with other schools of medicine in St. Paul and Minneapolis, was organized in the medical departments of the

University of Minnesota. Dr. Dunsmoor served as professor of surgery in the St. Paul Medical College in 1877 and until 1879; in the medical department of Hamline University, 1879 to 1881; Minneapolis Hospital College from 1881 to 1888, and in the medical department of the university since its organization. He was county physician for Hennepin county during 1879. He was also active in organizing Asbury Methodist Hospital, which was opened September 1, 1892, and which became the chief clinical field for the medical department of the university, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis. Dr. Dunsmoor has also been in active service as surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital since 1890, to St. Barnabas Hospital since 1879, gynecologist to the City Hospital since 1894, to the Asbury Hospital since 1892, to the State Free Dispensary since 1889, and to the Asbury Free Dispensary since 1889. He has devoted his attention to surgery and gynecology, operating every morning, and enjoys a wide reputation as a skillful and successful operator. For many years his services have been in demand by the railway, milling, accident and insurance companies. Dr. Dunsmoor is a member of a number of professional and scientific societies, among them the International Medical Congress, the North Dakota State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the National Association of Railway Surgeons, the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, the Minnesota State Medical Association, the Hennepin County Medical Society, the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, the Tri-State Medical Association, and the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis. His membership in social and beneficiary societies includes the Nu Sigma Nu Society, the Masonic order, the Good Templars, the Druids, the Minneapolis Club and the Commercial and Athletic Clubs. Of the latter two he was a charter member. He is also an active member of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist church, where he has served for years in an official capacity. He is a diligent student of the science of medicine and surgery, and spends a portion of each



FREDERICK A. DUNSMOOR.

winter in medical study in some of the great scientific centers, and enjoys the acquaintance and professional association with the most famous surgeons in the country. He is a contributor to different medical and surgical journals, and is recognized as an authority in his particular branch of the practice. He is a man of genial manners and happy temperament, and an enthusiastic patron of music and fine arts. Dr. Dunsmoor was married, September 5, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth Emma Billings, daughter of the late Surgeon George F. Turner, U. S. A. They have three children living, Marjorie Allport, Elizabeth Turner and Frederick Laton.

TITUS, Seymour S., cashier of the First National Bank of Grand Forks, N. D., is one of the oldest bankers in North Dakota. He is a native of Minnesota and was born in Oak Grove, Hennepin county, June 3, 1851, the son of Moses S. and Jane L. Titus. His father was one of Minnesota's first settlers. He migrated to that state from Connecticut in 1844, carving out a home for himself in



SEYMOUR S. TITUS.

what was then practically a wilderness. Seymour's early life was spent on the farm, up to his twenty-first year. In common with the sons of our early pioneers he endured many hardships and privations, and his life was one incessant round of toil. The educational advantages afforded in those days were of a meager character. Our subject received such training as he could obtain in the common schools, and in October, 1872, left the farm in Scott county to enter the First National Bank at Shakopee, Minn. He was employed as a general helper in the office, and worked for nearly two years without remuneration. In February, 1874, he removed to Sauk Center and was employed by Andrew J. Smith, a banker of that place, as a clerk and book-keeper. He held this position until June, 1879, when he removed over into the Territory of Dakota, going by stage from Fisher, Minn. Grand Forks at that time contained a population of about one hundred people. Mr. Titus remained for a few days looking over the country, then returned to Sauk Center for a short time, and on August 29, of the same year, in company with J. Walker Smith, opened a bank at Grand Forks. This

was named "The Bank of Grand Forks," which later on was succeeded by what is now "The First National Bank of Grand Forks." This was the first banking institution established in the lower Red river valley, and, with possibly two exceptions, the first in the state of North Dakota. In the summer of 1881, Messrs. Titus and Smith erected a handsome new bank building on the corner of Third street and Kittson avenue, which was the first solid brick building built in the city of Grand Forks. The First National is one of the strongest banking institutions in the state. Mr. Titus has served as cashier of the bank since it was first established, and has the confidence and respect of the business men and the public generally in a high degree. He is a financier of acknowledged ability, and a man of unquestioned business integrity. He was married April 5, 1880, to Miss Annie L. Stabler, of Sauk Center, Minn. Three children have been born to this union, only one of whom is now living—Marion E., born May 19, 1882.

CAMPBELL, Wallace, vice president of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., was born at Waverly, Tioga county, N. Y., September 8, 1863. His father was Solomon C. Campbell, one of the oldest veterans in the dry goods trade, and for many years and is still resident buyer in New York for the large dry goods house of John V. Farwell Company, of Chicago. He has been engaged in that line of business for over fifty years, and is recognized as one of the most expert judges of dry goods values. He was a son of Philo and Calista P. Campbell, who were among the earliest and most substantial settlers in the town of Campbell, Steuben county N. Y. The mother of our subject was Mary Aurelia, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Knox) Farwell, also early settlers and pioneers in Steuben county. The ancestry is sturdy Scotch on both sides of the family. All of the great-grandparents of our subject came from Scotland, some settling first in Ver-

mont and others in New York. Knoxville, Steuben county, was named for his maternal great-grandfather, and Campbell, in the same county, for his paternal great-grandfather. Among their noted descendants may be mentioned Hon. Charles B. Farwell, U. S. senator from Illinois, and his brother, John V. Farwell, the pioneer wholesale dry goods merchant of the West. Wallace attended the public school at Corning, Steuben county, N. Y., and later prepared for college by private tutoring. He entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y., in September, 1879, and graduated with honors in the class of 1883, with the degree of A. B. Wallace was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity, and a successful contestant for the Clark prize in oratory. For a year after graduation he was instructor in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, at the same time attending the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to practice before the New York supreme court in 1885. He was associated with Hon. Robert W. Todd, one of New York's leading lawyers, until his removal to Minneapolis in June of the following year. Here he became a member of the legal firm of Stryker & Campbell, and practiced law successfully until 1891, when he joined the bank of Hill, Sons & Co., of which he assumed active management. In September, 1898, he disposed of his interests to his partners and engaged in the insurance business, as vice president and superintendent of agents of the Northwestern Life Association. This association was consolidated with the National Mutual Life Association in 1901, and its name changed to the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, Mr. Campbell being retained in his former position. Mr. Campbell has also acquired other business interests. He has been vice president of the Minnesota Title Insurance & Trust Company for several years, and in January, 1901, was elected president of the People's Bank, of Minneapolis. He is a staunch Republican; stumped the state for Harrison in 1888, and has contributed forceful articles on party principles to the North American Review and other standard publications. He is a mem-



WALLACE CAMPBELL.

ber of the Commercial Club, the Minneapolis Club, the Northwestern Association of Chi Psi, and other social and business organizations. In October, 1886, he was married, at Chicago, to Minnie V. Adams, daughter of Hugh Adams, one of Chicago's oldest and most substantial residents, formerly president of the Chicago Board of Trade and a member of the large grain firm of McCormick, Adams & Co. Two children have been born to them, Mary V., aged 13, and Ruth, aged 4.

DEAN, Frank Edson, is superintendent of schools at Laverne, Minn. He is a native of the North Star state, and was born at Blakeley, Scott county, February 13, 1869. His father was Isaac Newton Dean, one of the pioneers of Minnesota. He located at Blakeley in 1856, and was its first settler, engaging in the general merchandise business. He enlisted in one of the Minnesota regiments in the War of the Rebellion, and has an honorable record as a soldier. He is now engaged in the wood and grain business at Blakeley. His wife's maiden name was Rebecca Jane Jones. Their son, Frank, was



FRANK E. DEAN.

afforded the advantages of a liberal education. His early training was received in the village school of his native town. He then spent a year in the high school at Le Sueur, and the next year taught in the district school. Afterwards he went to Mankato, where he took the advanced course at the Normal School, graduating with the class of 1890. The kindly sympathy and scholarly attainments of the late Professor Searing, then president of the Mankato Normal, were of great influence in determining the young student's future career, inspiring in him a desire to reach out for a higher and better education. The four years following his graduation from that institution he taught in the graded schools at Watertown and Chaska, Minn. To better equip himself for his chosen profession he then entered, in the fall of 1894, the University of Minnesota, and was graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1898. He was elected president of his class during his first year, and joined the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity the same year. Before his graduation the Luverne board of education elected him superintendent of city schools for the ensuing year. Mr. Dean is now serving his third year in that position.

He has made an excellent administrator and has won the respect and esteem of the members of the school board, who repose in him the utmost confidence. He takes a deep interest in all educational matters, and is an earnest student of advanced methods of teaching. Though a comparatively young man he is generally regarded as one of the leading educators of southern Minnesota, and promises to take high rank in his profession. Mr. Dean's political affiliations are with the Republican party. Aside from the Greek letter society already mentioned, the only fraternal organization with which he is connected is the Masonic order.

LOFTFIELD, Gabriel, president of the Minnesota Normal School and Business College of Minneapolis, was born in the parish of Mo, Nordland county, Norway, March 29, 1866. His father, Gabriel Olson Loftfield, belonged to a much esteemed and honored family, whose many members possessed a high order of musical ability. Ole Haagen-son, the grandfather of our subject, enjoyed the reputation of being the best violinist of his time in Nordland county in rendering national airs and folk lores. Many of his children also became skilled in the use of the violin. Gabriel Olson, his third son, succeeded to the paternal farm, the two older brothers having chosen other vocations. This farm having a high elevation, bounded on north by mountain slopes and bordering on the south on the edge of a perpendicular granite cliff or precipice, about one and a half miles long and 1,500 feet high above the fiord which rises almost to the foot of the cliff, following the usual custom in Norway, Loftfield, signifying lofty field or mountain, was adopted as the surname of the family. Though Gabriel Olson Loftfield was an energetic man, and toiled from morning to night, the barren and unproductive soil failed to yield sufficient to provide for a large family and keep poverty from the door. He died in 1870, at the age of forty-five. His wife was Else Margrete Jacobson. For the past nine years she has resided in America,

but at present is on a visit to Norway. She is a woman of keen religious instinct, and of strong and noble character. Of ten children born to them only four are now living; the eldest is still a resident of Norway, one is a farmer in Burnette county, Wis., another, Berner Loftfield, is an editor and publisher in Minneapolis, and the fourth, the subject of this sketch. Haagen Olson, an uncle of our subject on his father's side, was a bailiff in Gildeskaal, Norway, for over fifty years. He died in 1899 at the age of seventy-six. Gabriel Loftfield attended the common schools of his native country up to his fifteenth year. Although the rudimentary branches were taught in these schools, the instruction was chiefly of a religious nature. Seeing that Norway offered meager opportunities for an ambitious youth, Gabriel came to the United States in the fall of 1883, and located in Buffalo county, Wis. He remained here for three years, doing various kinds of work in the lumbering business in northern Wisconsin, but with a fixed purpose in mind of earning sufficient money with which to continue his education. In the fall of 1886 he removed to Minneapolis to take a three-year preparatory course at Augsburg Seminary. His summer vacations were spent in teaching parochial schools in Lutheran congregations. In the fall of 1889, he entered Valparaiso College, in Indiana, graduating in 1893, with the degree of B. S. He was one of the most energetic workers of his class, took a live interest in the work of the literary societies, and was the principal promoter in the founding of the Scandinavian society, "Norröna," at that institution. He has at various times since his graduation taken special work at the University of Minnesota, and has just completed a post-graduate course at his Alma Mater and received the degree of Master of Science. The year after his graduation Mr. Loftfield taught English, German and History in the Normal College at Crookston, Minn., and on the removal of this institution to Minneapolis continued in this position two years longer. In the spring of 1896 he organized and established, in partnership with J. M. Balzer,



GABRIEL LOFTFIELD.

of Illinois, the Minnesota Normal School and Business College at Minneapolis, and has continued to be president of that institution. This school has had a phenomenal growth and has now an annual enrollment of between three and four hundred students. In 1898, the school absorbed its competitor, the Minneapolis Normal College, and has now a very beautiful and attractive location on the corner of Sixth avenue and Seventh street south. The school maintains several distinct departments, such as Teachers' or Normal, University Preparatory, Scientific and Commercial, besides its special departments of Music, Elocution and Fine Arts. As a special school it is filling a long-felt want and is a credit to its founders. In 1895, Mr. Loftfield was editor-in-chief in the compiling and publishing of "Deklamatoren," a book of over 300 pages, containing selections for reading and recitations by more than sixty-five different authors. December 28, 1895, he was married to Miss Hannah Gilbert, of Crookston. Mrs. Loftfield is the secretary of the school corporation, and teacher of elocution and oratory. Mr. and Mrs. Loftfield have one child: Cordelia Lear Loftfield, born Aug. 31, 1898.



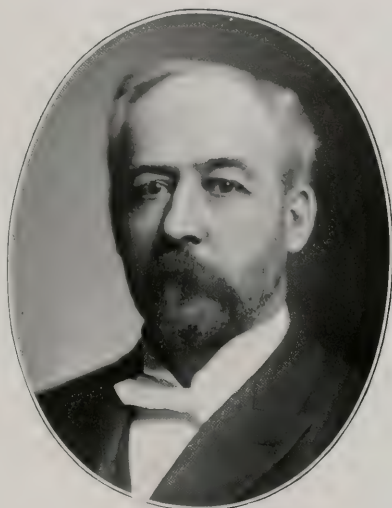
WELLINGTON C. MASTERMAN.

MASTERMAN, Wellington C., the chairman of the Minnesota State Republican Central Committee, to whose efficient service in the campaign of 1900 much of the success of the party was attributed, is a Minnesota boy born and bred. His father, Joseph N. Masterman, of ante-Revolutionary ancestry, was born in Maine. He and his wife, Abby M., are of English extraction. Their ancestors took an active part in the Revolution, by virtue of which Mr. Masterman was entitled to a membership in the society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Joseph N. Masterman was married in 1844, and came to Minnesota in 1848, with his young wife, and engaged in the lumber business, which was his occupation. There are two surviving children: W. C. Masterman, the subject of this sketch, and Major Joseph P. Masterman, brevet lieutenant colonel of the Thirtieth Minnesota Volunteers in the Philippine campaign of the Spanish War. The golden wedding of the parents was celebrated at Stillwater in 1894. Wellington C. Masterman was born at Stillwater, Minn., January 14, 1858. His education was obtained in the public schools of that city. He naturally turned to the lumber business for his first

employment, and worked on the river as tallyman and scaler. He was then engaged for several years as accountant with the late Isaac Staples. Afterwards he was made the financial manager of the large elevator and milling interests of J. H. Townshend & Company. In 1884 Mr. Masterman was elected county auditor of Washington county, of which Stillwater is the county seat. His services in this capacity were such that he was re-elected at each successive election, until he served eight years. In 1894 he was elected state senator for the term 1895-1899. From 1892 until 1898 he was chairman of the Washington County Republican Central Committee. In 1900 he was made chairman of the State Republican Central Committee, which position he still holds. Mr. Masterman is interested in several fraternal societies, being master of the Masonic St. John Lodge, No. 1, and the junior steward of the Minnesota Grand Lodge of Masons. He is also an Elk, and a member of the society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In church affiliation he is a Presbyterian. In 1882 he was married to Antoinette L. Easton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Easton, of Stillwater. Julia Frances, born March 17, 1887, is the only child. He is now one of the publishers and proprietors of the Stillwater Gazette, which has connected with it one of the largest and most complete manufacturing plants outside of the Twin Cities.

HIGGINS, Curran W., the medical director of the great Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, is a Northwestern farmer boy. His father, a native of Massachusetts, became a merchant in early life in Jefferson county, Wis. In 1858 he moved to Dodge county, Minn., and took up a farm. He was a man of comfortable financial circumstances. He had two brothers who were physicians and two who were ministers. They were all early Michigan pioneers. Dr. Higgins' mother was Nancy Lavina Patee. She was born in Vermont, and married in Michigan. Her mother was of the family of

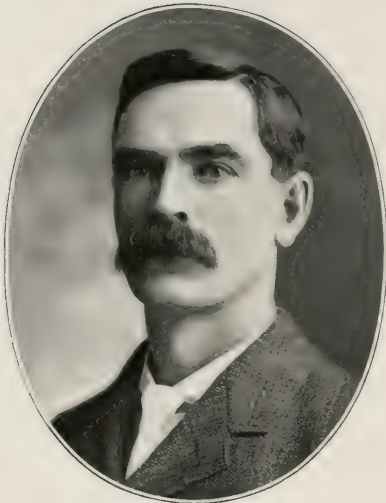
the beloved P. P. Bliss, whose songs have made him immortal. Dr. Higgins was born at Hebron, Jefferson county, Wis., September 16, 1849. He came to Minnesota with his parents in 1858 and lived on the farm, where he worked in summer. Winters he attended the country schools until he was nineteen years old. He then entered the Groveland Seminary at Wasioja, Minn. It was an excellent institution of which L. B. Allen, D.D., was principal. When competent to teach school he spent the years 1870-1871 at that work. The next step was to the University of Minnesota, which he entered in October, 1872. He remained in the university two years. In addition to the school work of the second year he took up the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. William H. Leonard, of Minneapolis. In the fall of 1874 he entered Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and graduated with honors in 1876. He then commenced his practice at Corning, Iowa, where he remained three years. After this experience he removed to Dakota Territory, where he opened a drug store, and practiced his profession, at Brookings, for ten years. In 1889 he removed to Minnesota, passed the required state examination, and began practicing in Minneapolis, where he has since secured a large patronage and an enviable reputation. Dr. Higgins has always been an interested student in the principles of life insurance. When he took up his residence in Minneapolis in 1889, he became connected with the medical department of the Northwestern Life Association. In 1895 he was appointed state manager for a large Eastern life company, and served in that capacity for two years, and until he was elected vice president and medical director of the National Mutual Life Association of Minneapolis. When this organization was consolidated with the Northwestern Life Association, under the style of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, Dr. Higgins was elected a director and medical director of the consolidated organization, which positions he now holds. Dr. Higgins is a Republican in politics. He is a Mason, being a member of the Minnesota



CURRAN W. HIGGINS.

Lodge. He is also a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club. In religion he is a Baptist. He joined the Baptist church of Wasioja in 1869, and is now a member of the Calvary Baptist church of Minneapolis. In 1872 he was married to Retta E. Stockwell. They have three children: Clarence, a graduate of the Minneapolis Academy and now a senior in Fargo College, N. D., expecting to enter the Chicago Law College when he graduates; Mrs. Eva G. Marsh, a graduate of the Minneapolis Central High School, and Maude A. Higgins, now a junior of the same high school.

MORGAN, Henry A., was born at Jackson, Page county, Iowa, March 14, 1863. His father's name was Harley Morgan. His mother's maiden name was Ruth Dupray. Young Henry began his educational career in the graded schools of Hesper, Iowa. He came to Minnesota June 12, 1880, and attended the high school at Albert Lea, where he has since resided. He accepted a position as clerk and stenographer in the law office of Lovely & Morgan, and took up the study of law. On May 19, 1886, he was admitted



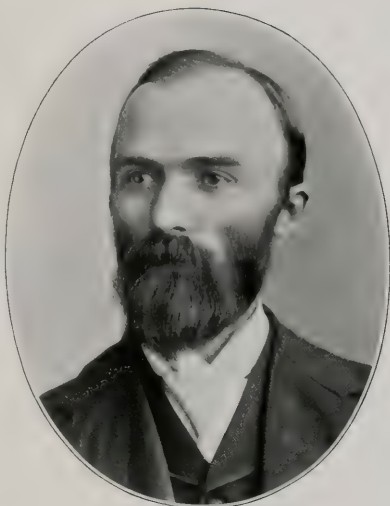
HENRY A. MORGAN.

to the bar, and in July of that same year he was admitted to the partnership, when the style of the firm became Lovely, Morgan & Morgan—the other members being John A. Lovely, now associate justice of the supreme court of Minnesota, and D. F. Morgan, now of Minneapolis. In 1891 the firm was dissolved. Since then Mr. Henry Morgan has practiced alone, and has secured a large and lucrative business. In 1889–90 he was the city attorney of Albert Lea. In 1891 he was elected county attorney of Freeborn county, and, by re-elections, served until 1899. He has thus become one of the most prominent and successful lawyers in the southern part of the state. In politics, he is a Republican, stalwart and active, serving as a member of county, congressional and judicial committees from time to time, where his influence has been potent in all the affairs of interest to his party. He has also rendered very efficient service as a public speaker in all political campaigns, and ranks high on the forum. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Royal Arcanum. In religion he affiliates with the Presbyterians, which is the denomination of his family. He

was married to Helen A. Hall, of Albert Lea, September 1, 1886. They have had two children: Philip H., born August 29, 1887, and died in July, 1894. Barba, the surviving child, was born July 30, 1890.

MCLENON, Rufus Buel.—The superintendent of the public schools of Madison, S. D., Professor Rufus B. McClenon, is an honor man of Williams College, Mass.,—an institution which probably surpasses most colleges in putting personal character in the fore-front of intellectual training. His father, Thomas McClenon, was an industrious, honest farmer, whose wife's maiden name was Frances Benedict, a woman of sweet disposition and kindly spirit. The early life of young Rufus was not unlike that of most farmer boys. He was born in Franklin, N. Y., November 13, 1852. His early education was obtained in the "little red school house" on the foot hills of the Catskill mountains, New York, in days when school and work were very close together. Later, he attended Walton Academy, about six miles from his home. Mr. McClenon highly commends the influence of this school for the inspiration and stimulus it gave him, and for its high standard, moral and intellectual. When a lad in his "teens" he joined a Good Templar lodge, and became so interested in the work that he used to walk six miles to the lodge meetings, after a hard day's work on the farm. The proceedings were conducted by a bright, educated lawyer as chief templar, while there were present two or three hundred members. The ease and dignity with which the business was directed filled young McClenon with admiration, and the experience gained was of great value to him in after years. He finally entered Williams College, Massachusetts, and graduated in the class of 1878. The habits of industry and fidelity to duty, due to his early training, aided materially in securing for him a high rank at college. His scholarship won the honorary oration, and, what he prized even

more highly, a membership in the well known Phi Beta Kappa college fraternity. He also enjoyed athletic sports, but was precluded from special honors in this field because he was compelled to work so much to pay his way through college that there was little time left for play. Poverty, however, was no bar to honors in the institution, for a poor boy with brains and a friendly spirit was just as popular as one with plenty of money. He was "class historian," and one of the editors of the "Gul," a college publication. His loyalty to the class of '78 is one of his chief delights. After graduating he studied law for one year, but lack of means led him to teaching, at which he was so successful that he decided to make teaching his profession. In addition to his fine scholarship he has proved to be apt in imparting instruction, and he combines with this, those qualities which influence his pupils to put forth their best endeavors, and which stimulate them to continue their studies in the highest institutions. He has had marked success in this field. Coming West, he secured a position at Beloit, Wis., in the Beloit College Academy. In 1889 he went to South Dakota to accept the position of principal of the high school at Sioux Falls. During his service of four years in this institution, he clearly demonstrated his special aptitude for his profession by the improvements he made in many directions, adding—among other things—a year to the course. His success led to an invitation from Madison, S. D., to take charge of the public schools of that city, as superintendent, a position which he has since held. The uplift of his personal influence in this capacity has been shown in the number of pupils who have entered the higher institutions of learning, while his efficiency as a teacher has been proven by the high standing of the Madison graduates, who have been admitted to the best colleges without conditions. In politics Professor McClenon might be called an eclectic, with decided views of public affairs. He exercises his liberty as a citizen to select the best men, re-

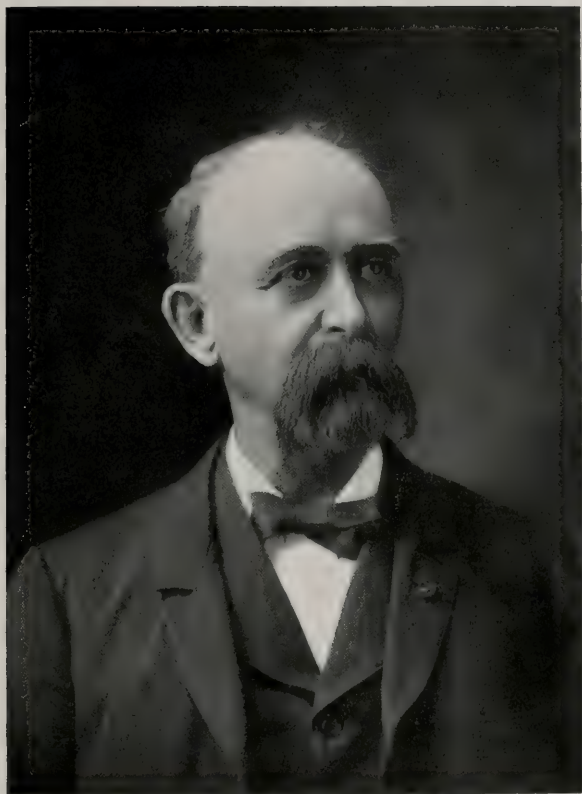


RUFUS B. MCLENON.

gardless of party affiliations. When nineteen years old he joined the Congregational church at Walton, N. Y., and has since been an active worker, serving as clerk of the church at Lake Geneva, Wis., and as superintendent of the Sunday school at Sioux Falls and Madison, his present home. He is a Good Templar, as mentioned, and has been Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of South Dakota and three times a delegate to the supreme lodge. He was married, July 27, 1882, at Walton, N. Y., to Mary Adeline White, whose acquaintance he formed while attending the academy ten years before. She is a gifted woman and graduated at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the same year in which he graduated at Williams College. They have two children: Raymond Benedict, a senior in Yankton College, and Walter Holbrook McClenon, a pupil in the Madison high school. Both have led their respective classes in scholarship, while Raymond is the champion tennis player of his college, and the president of the Young Men's Christian Association of the institution.

HUBBARD, Lucius Frederick. — The "History of the Great Northwest" would not be complete if it failed to give a sketch, though necessarily brief, of the eminent services performed by Lucius Frederick Hubbard, who for two successive terms filled the office of governor of the state of Minnesota with distinguished ability. Governor Hubbard is in the true sense of the word a self-made man. He had only limited educational training in youth, but, the studious habits he formed early in life placed at his command an education thoroughly practical in its nature. Its benefits are shown in his after career. The commonwealth of Minnesota owes much to Governor Hubbard. No man more creditably represented it in the Civil War than he, none have performed more eminent service at the helm of the state, and few have contributed more to its upbuilding. From the beginning of his residence in the state he took an active interest in public affairs, and has richly merited the rewards which have been bestowed upon him. The naming of Hubbard county after this distinguished man has perpetuated his name for all time. Governor Hubbard is a native of the state of New York. He was born January 26, 1836, at Troy, N. Y., and was the eldest son of Charles F. and Margaret Van Valkenburg Hubbard. He comes from old Colonial stock and is descended, upon his father's side, from George Hubbard and Mary Bishop, who came to this country from England in the seventeenth century. On his mother's side he is descended from the Van Valkenburgs of Holland, who were among the earliest settlers in the Hudson river valley. Lucius was but three years of age at the time of his father's death, and was placed in charge of an aunt at Chester, Vt. He remained here until he was twelve years of age, when he went to Granville, N. Y., and attended the academy at that place for three years. Returning to Vermont, he began, when but fifteen years of age, an apprenticeship to the tinner's trade at Poultney. He completed his apprenticeship at Salem, N. Y., in 1854. Believing that in the West he would find better opportunities to succeed

in life, he came to Chicago from Salem, and worked at his trade in that city. For the three years following he devoted all his spare time to improving his education. Possessed of literary tastes, the systematic and careful study he pursued was a source of pleasure to him, and he thus acquired by his studious habits an excellent practical education. In July, 1857, Mr. Hubbard came to Minnesota and located at Red Wing. The first business venture he undertook was typical of the bold spirit and self-confidence of the man. Although having no experience in the publishing business he started the Red Wing Republican, the second paper established in Goodhue county. The paper was a success from the start. His good business judgment was recognized by the people of Goodhue county a year later by his being chosen to fill the office of register of deeds. In 1861 he became a candidate for the upper house of the state legislature on the Republican ticket, but was defeated. The Civil War having broken out at this time, Mr. Hubbard recognized his responsibility as a citizen and was not slow in responding to the country's call. He sold his paper in December of that year, and enlisted as a private in Company A, Fifth Minnesota, and was elected captain of his company on the 5th of February the following year. On March 20, 1862, the regiment was organized and Mr. Hubbard was advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel. In May the regiment was divided, three companies being ordered to the Minnesota frontier, the other seven to the South. Mr. Hubbard went with the southern division, which participated almost immediately after its arrival in the battle of Farmington, Miss., then in the first battle of Corinth, where Colonel Hubbard was badly wounded. In August of that year, he was appointed colonel of his regiment. He was in its command at the battle of Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, and at the battles of Jackson, Mississippi Springs, Mechanicsburg and Safford, Miss.; Richmond, La., and the assault and siege of Vicksburg. After the fall of Vicksburg Colonel Hubbard was given command of the Second Brigade, First Division,



LUCIUS F. HUBBARD.

16th Army Corps. The brigade participated within a very short time in seven battles on Red river, La., and in southern Arkansas. Returning to Memphis, it also took part in several engagements in Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri. It was also engaged in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, reinforcing General Thomas. In this battle the brigade was badly cut to pieces; Colonel Hubbard had two horses killed under him and was severely wounded. It added to its laurels, however, by capturing seven pieces of artillery, many stands of colors and forty per cent. more prisoners than were in the command itself. Colonel Hubbard was breveted brigadier general for conspicuous gallantry on this occasion. Subsequently he was engaged in military operations near New Orleans and Mobile, and was mustered out in September, 1865. During his term of service General Hubbard was engaged in thirty-one battles and minor engagements, and has a military record of which his state has reason to be proud. He returned to his home in Red Wing somewhat broken in health, but after a short rest engaged in the grain business, his operations becoming quite extensive. Some years later he turned his attention to railroad building, and in 1876 completed the Midland railway from Wabasha to Zumbrota. This road was subsequently purchased by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Mr. Hubbard also organized and projected the Minnesota Central from Red Wing to Mankato and later he projected the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern Railway, of which he has had actual control as general manager up to this time. Aside from his numerous business interests, Mr. Hubbard has always found time to take an active interest in public affairs. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. In 1868 he was nominated for congress from the Second Minnesota district, but declined on account of the regularity of the nomination being questioned. He served in the state senate in the sessions of 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875, but declined a re-election in the following session. In 1881 he was nominated for the office of governor and elected

by a handsome majority. He was re-elected in 1883, the latter time being for three years. His administration of this responsible office was marked for the high executive ability shown in the conduct of the affairs of the state. Many important legislative measures were enacted in response to his recommendation, among which may be mentioned the creation of the present railway and warehouse commission; the existing state grain inspection system; the state inspection of dairy products; the present state sanitary system; the state board of corrections and charities; the establishment of the state public school at Owatonna; the organization of the State National Guard, and the change from annual to biennial elections. During Governor Hubbard's service in the gubernatorial chair the state's finances were also administered on the strictest business principles and the taxes levied for state purposes averaged less than for the ten preceding years or any similar period since. The rate of taxation was not only greatly reduced, but the public debt was materially decreased, and the trust fund of the state increased nearly two million dollars. Among other important positions of public trust which Governor Hubbard held may be mentioned his appointment in 1866 on the commission to investigate the status of the state railroad bonds and report on the means to be adopted to secure their surrender; his appointment by the legislature in 1874 on the commission to investigate the accounts of the state auditor and state treasurer; his appointment by the same body in 1879 on the commission of arbitration to adjust the differences between the state and the state prison contractors, and, in 1889, on the commission to compile and publish a history of Minnesota military organizations in the Civil War and the Indian War at that time. In recognition of his distinguished services to his country Governor Hubbard was appointed a brigadier general by President McKinley, June 6, 1898, and served throughout the Spanish-American War in command of the Third Division, Seventh Army Corps. This was a fitting tribute to a long and useful

career, and an honor most worthily bestowed on one of the heroes of the Civil War. Governor Hubbard is also actively identified with the G. A. R. and kindred organizations. He is a member of the Acker Post, G. A. R., St. Paul; Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion; the Minnesota Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Society of the Army of Tennessee, and of the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home. He is also a member of the Red Wing Royal Arch Masons. He was married at Red Wing, in May, 1868, to Amelia Thomas, a daughter of Charles Thomas, and a lineal descendant of Sir John Moore. Their union has been blessed with three children—Charles F., Lucius V. and Julia M.



MELCHIOR F. GJERTSEN.

GJERTSEN, Melchior Falk, a prominent Lutheran clergyman of Minneapolis, Minn., more familiarly known as M. Falk Gjertsen, was born in Sogn, Norway, February 19, 1847. He is a son of Johan P. and Bertha Johanna (Hanson) Gjertsen. The ancestors of the family on both sides belonged to the peasantry of Norway. Johan P. Gjertsen was a minister of the gospel, highly esteemed by all who knew him, and one of the organizers of the "Zion Society for Israel," whose special object is the conversion of the Jews. He was also the author of "Missionary Hymns for Israel." He died at Stoughton, Wis., in his ninetieth year. Mrs. Gjertsen is still living at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The subject of our sketch attended the Latin school or college at Bergen, Norway. When seventeen years of age he emigrated to America, locating in Chicago, where he contributed to the support of the family by working in a chair factory. His daily task here was putting together fifty four-spindle chairs a day, for which he received as compensation one dollar a day. Three months later he obtained employment in a shingle mill at one dollar and fifty cents a day. Later he secured a position in a grocery store at Milwaukee, but became seriously ill in the course of a year, and it was at this time he resolved to make a change in

his career. On his recovery he began to study for the ministry and entered the theological seminary of the Scandinavian Augustana Synod, at Paxton, Ill. He was ordained to the ministry in 1868, and his first pastorate was at Leland, Ill. He remained here for four years, then removed to Stoughton, Wis., where he resided for nine years. In 1881, he moved to Minneapolis and became pastor of the Lutheran Trinity church. He has been its pastor ever since, and is held in high esteem for his faithful and conscientious work in behalf of the church. He was one of the first promoters of temperance work among the Scandinavians of the Northwest, and has taken an active part in the prohibition movement in Minnesota, and in the regulation of the liquor traffic in Minneapolis. In politics, however, he is a Republican. In 1887 he was elected a member of the school board of Minneapolis by both the Republicans and Democrats, was the secretary of the board for six years, and its president for two years. Mr. Gjertsen has also been deeply interested in hospital work, and assisted in the establishment of the Order of Deaconesses in Minneapolis. He was one of

the organizers of the Norwegian-Danish Lutheran Conference in 1870, and also of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, which was organized in 1890. He was also one of the founders and has always been one of the most ardent supporters of Augsburg Theological Seminary. He was the organizer, also, of the Norwegian Y. M. C. A. of Minneapolis. He has published two volumes of sermons, one of seven discourses on the parable of the Prodigal Son under the title "Kom hjem" (Come home!), and another of eight discourses on the letters to the churches in Asia Minor. Both of these volumes have been published in Norway, and there, as well as here, have had a large sale. He is also one of the publishers of "Sangbogen," a volume of hymns with music, published here in Minneapolis. In 1869 Mr. Gjertsen was married to Sarah Ann Mosey, of Freedom, Ill. They have three children living: Marie, Johan and Lena.

AUSTIN, Zadok H., the actuary of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis, Minn., is of early Virginia ancestry. Three brothers of one of the Virginia families in the opening years of the nineteenth century migrated from their old home, in three different directions—one to the far Southwest, of whom Setphen Austin, a leading character in Texas history, and for whom the city of Austin was named, was a representative. The second brother settled in Kentucky, near Frankfort. From this sprang the subject of this sketch. All of his immediate ancestors are Kentuckians. The third branch established itself in the Northwest, where descendants may be found in Minnesota and other states. The father of Z. H. Austin was William S. Austin, formerly a farmer in Callaway county, Mo. Later he removed to Duluth, Minn., where he engaged in the wholesale cigar business, which he still continues. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth A. Hook. She died in 1897, at Duluth. Zadok was born on his father's farm near Fulton, Mo., January 9, 1863. His early life was that of an ordinary farmer's boy. His schooling consisted of about three

months' attendance in a country school each year. The rest of the time, when old enough, he was compelled to occupy in farm work. It so happened that this school was of a very superior character. It has the reputation of turning out more professional teachers than is credited to any other country school district in the Southern or Western states. The present state superintendent of schools of the state of Missouri is a farmer boy of that district. Mr. Austin began to teach at the age of seventeen, engaging in this work part of the year and attending college during the remainder of the time. The elementary studies considered then of prime importance were mathematics and spelling. Mr. Austin's principal college training was received at Kirksville, Mo., but he pursued most of the college branches independently, and outside of a regular school. That he was unusually proficient is shown by the fact that when only twenty-two years old he was admitted as a member of the Missouri School of Philosophy—an honor unprecedented. The next youngest member was thirty-five years old. Mr. Austin made a specialty of mathematics and the languages, devoting most of his time to them. Beginning as mentioned, at the age of seventeen, he taught country schools for four years. He was then elected superintendent of schools at Lancaster, Mo. In this position he demonstrated his advanced attitude by organizing the schools into grades, which they still retain. He then went into high school work, advancing in position and salary each year. At twenty-four years of age he held an official position in the Missouri State Teachers' Association and became a writer on educational subjects, and an associate editor of several Eastern educational papers. In 1888 he determined to abandon teaching on account of his health and because of the desire of the stimulus of a business and political life, for which he had a taste. He selected Duluth as a suitable place in which to make the change, solely because of its favorable geographical position. He knew little of its size or of the conditions of business, or of the opportunities presented, but

he went directly there, prepared to remain. He found business dull. Two weeks later, when offered the principalship of the high school, he concluded to accept the position for a time. He was engaged in this service for part of two years, when business revived, and he gave up school work. He then took up insurance and real estate on his own account. He succeeded in working up a large and profitable business. When the panic of 1893 came on, he gave insurance his exclusive attention. For this he was peculiarly fitted by his mathematical knowledge. He was such an acknowledged authority on this subject that Governor Lind appointed him to duty in that department as deputy insurance commissioner. On the organization of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company—from two old established concerns—Mr. Austin's skill was again called into requisition by being made actuary of the consolidated company, the office which he now holds. During all his school work he looked forward and prepared to make law his profession. He expected to go into practice at Duluth, but the chances in real estate changed his plans. In politics he had always been a Democrat until 1894. He was nominated as a Democrat, without his knowledge, in 1890, for the position of county superintendent of public schools of St. Louis county, Minn. He also took an active part as a Democrat in Cleveland's campaign in 1892. In 1894, however, he rebelled against Cleveland's gold standard policy, and openly espoused populism. That year he was nominated for the legislature by the Populists, and ran ahead of both the Populist and Democratic tickets. That year also he made the first active political canvass, mostly against the Democratic and Republican candidates for congress. He afterwards became reconciled to Towne, the Republican candidate, and visited him in Washington, after Mr. Towne's "silver speech" in April, 1896. Mr. Austin then pledged his active support to Mr. Towne, provided he was compelled to leave the Republican party. That event happened, and Mr. Austin became chairman of



ZADOK H. AUSTIN.

the Sixth district congressional committee, spending three months in active campaigning. In 1898 Mr. Austin succeeded in securing the solid delegation of St. Louis county against the "Mid-road Populists." This delegation proved to be the pivoted force which determined the results. Lind and fusion triumphed. Mr. Austin had the distinguished honor of presiding at this convention—particularly noted as putting in nomination the first candidate for governor successfully in Minnesota against the Republican party. It may also be called epochal, in that it compelled a new arrangement of parties in the state, and even in the nation. Mr. Austin was nominated by this convention for the clerk of the supreme court and his nomination was endorsed subsequently by Democrats and Silver Republicans. He is now a member of the national committee of the People's party and was a member of the conference committee at the Kansas City convention, in 1900. He is a warm personal friend of Marion Butler, and an enthusiastic disciple. Mr. Austin belongs to the Christian church, and to the Commercial Club of Minneapolis.

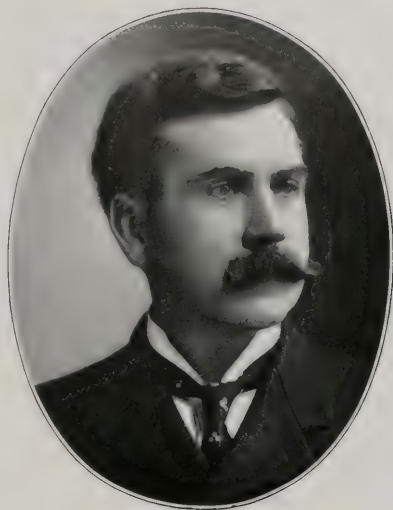


JOHN A. SCHLENER.

SCHLENER, John Albert.—If success in business of a standard line of trade in these days of strenuous competition is an index of ability, John A. Schlener must be placed in the first rank. Commencing as a poor boy he has won a prominent position in the city of Minneapolis, Minn., where the pace is rapid in all the avenues of trade. His father, —also named John A.,—came from Philadelphia, Pa., in 1857, and started a bakery on the east side of the river in Minneapolis—then St. Anthony—and carried it on until his death in 1872. Mrs. Schlener's maiden name was Bertha Sproesser. They were both of German extraction, and had inherited to a full degree the industry, energy and thrift of that hardy race. Young John was born in Philadelphia, February 24, 1856. He first essayed to climb the heights of learning in a private school. He then attended the public schools of the city and supplemented that training by a course at a business college. At twelve years of age, however, he began work at anything his young hands could find to do. For a time he was employed by the toll gatherer at the suspension bridge, to help take care of the bridge and to keep the accounts. The experience and knowledge of men and things which he acquired in this

position, and the wide acquaintance which he there gained subsequently proved to be profitable capital. When only sixteen years old he was employed as a bookkeeper in the book and stationery store of Wistar, Wales & Company, one of the leading firms in that branch of business. Young Schlener proved to be so efficient and useful in every department that he was retained through several changes in the firm, and when it was reorganized finally, under the style of Bean, Wales & Company, Mr. Schlener was taken into partnership and given a third interest in the concern. Subsequently Mr. Wales retired and the business was carried on by Kirkbride & Whitall, in whose employ Mr. Schlener remained until 1884, when he opened a store of his own, which he has conducted with such success that he enjoys a large share of the best trade in the city and states of the Northwest. While absorbed in his business, he does not neglect his duties as a citizen nor slight his obligations as a factor in business and social life. He is an active member of the organization to promote commercial enterprises and a Mason of the highest degrees, having been frequently honored by the order with offices of honor and trust. In politics Mr. Schlener is a Republican of such prominence in the party that he has been put forward as a leader in the management of local political affairs. In 1896 he was elected a member of the board of education, and is recognized as one of the most valuable men in the service. In 1900 he was induced to allow his name to be presented for the nomination to the mayoralty under the first trial of the new primary law. For peculiar reasons, not necessary to mention, his friends did not succeed in getting him the nomination, but his support was highly creditable to his standing with his own party. In religion Mr. Schlener, although born and baptized into the Lutheran church, to which his parents belonged, prefers the Congregational church, and is an attendant of the Plymouth church of Minneapolis. In 1892 he was married to Miss Grace Holbrook, of Lockport, N. Y., a lady of culture and refinement.

DONAHOE, Michael.—Statistics and written descriptions of the development of the state of Montana convey a vague idea of the results accomplished in that wonderful state, but they cannot present the daring enterprise, fertile engineering expedience, persistent energy and business acumen which have made possible the achievements so noted throughout the world. Much less can the personal qualities of the men who have overcome apparently insuperable obstacles, conquered adverse conditions, and wrung success from hostile nature, be described. The names of some of them, it is true, are public property, but the true executive force in the development is too often buried in their important work. Among those who have been peculiarly successful in the difficult field of Montana, Michael Donahoe, the subject of this sketch, must be accorded a high rank. He was born at Marathon, Cortland county, N. Y., June 17, 1861. His father's name was Thomas S. Donahoe. His mother's maiden name was Catherine McMahon. They were in comfortable financial circumstances, and the boy had the advantages of a good common school education in the public schools. Early in life he became identified with the railroad business, and in April, 1886, he went to Butte, Mont., as the joint agent of the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Montana Union railways. He proved his efficiency in this capacity so thoroughly that in October, 1888, he was taken into the employ of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, as assistant general manager, under Marcus Daly. He had charge of all the details of this large enterprise, until Mr. Daly's death, in November, 1900. In addition to these onerous duties—which would be enough work for most men, he was vice president and general manager of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific railway from the date of its construction in 1893 until 1900. In August, 1899, he became a member of the banking house of Daly, Donahoe & Moyer, of Butte, Mont., and of that of Daly, Donahoe & Greenwood, of Anaconda, with which he is still identified. He has always taken an active part as a citizen in the improve-



MICHAEL DONAHOE.

ment of the community, and is influential in all business circles. He was married to Miss Anna Meloy, of Shulsburg, Wis., in 1892. They have four children: Henry, Charles, Kathleen and Walter.

McKINNON, Alexander. a prominent farmer of Crookston, Minn., is a Canadian by birth, and was born at Lancaster, Glengary county, Ont., March 5, 1854. He is a son of Archibald and Jenette (McGillis) McKinnon, both of whom were born in Scotland, emigrated to America and settled on a farm in the province of Ontario, Can. Alexander only received a common school education, leaving school in his fourteenth year. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, and lived in Wisconsin for several years. In 1878 he removed to Minnesota, and after living at St. Paul for a short time, finally located at Crookston in the fall of the same year. He had seven hundred dollars in cash, which he had accumulated by his own industry and economical habits, and opened a small blacksmith shop on the site now occupied by the McKinnon Block. He shortly afterwards as-



ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

sociated with himself a younger brother, Allan J. McKinnon, and continued doing a very successful business. In May, 1880, Mr. McKinnon associated with himself another brother, J. R. McKinnon, in the business of manufacturing and handling of farm implements. Later, he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, which he continued for some years, in partnership with his second-named brother. Mr. McKinnon has been very successful in his business career. He is part owner of the property known as the McKinnon Block, in Crookston, a fine brick building, 125x140, built in 1887, and costing seventy-five thousand dollars. He also built and owns what is known as the I. O. O. F. Block, at a cost of forty thousand dollars, in 1890. He is also the owner of several hundred acres of rich farming land in Polk county, and at present devotes a larger portion of his time to its management, and is accounted one of the most progressive agriculturists in the North Star state. The success which Mr. McKinnon has achieved is an inspiration to the youth of the country. An eye open to every business opportunity, he embraced it with energy and enthusiasm, and by his unflinching business instinct has succeeded in

amassing a comfortable fortune. He is held in high esteem, not only for his eminent worth as a man, but for his strict business integrity as well. In politics, Mr. McKinnon is a Democrat, and an active supporter of his party. In 1885, he was appointed postmaster at Crookston by President Cleveland, but resigned February 14, 1890. He was elected mayor of Crookston in April, 1890, and re-elected without opposition in April, 1891. In 1892 he was elected a delegate to the Democratic national convention, and was chosen a member of the committee on permanent organization, representing the state of Minnesota. He was nominated for state treasurer on the fusion ticket in 1896, and renominated in 1898, but as the whole ticket went down to defeat in both elections, with the exception of the head of the ticket in 1898, when John Lind was elected governor, he, of course, failed of election. At present he is a member of the state board of grain appeals, having been appointed by Governor Lind in July, 1900, and was elected its chairman. This board has charge of the fixing of grain grades. Mr. McKinnon is a member of the Commercial Union of Crookston, and was president of the Northern Minnesota Agricultural Driving Association for two years. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, and Odd Fellows, including the Valley Encampment, No. 9, and the Knights of Columbus. April 23, 1883, he was married to Miss Catherine Macdonald, in Glengary county, Ont. They have one adopted son, Angus D. McKinnon, who is attending the Minnesota State University.

KELLOGG, Frank B.—Few men have attained in Minnesota the distinction which Frank B. Kellogg has won in the profession of the law. Born at Potsdam, N. Y., December 22, 1856, while yet a child he came to Minnesota and was reared to manhood in Olmsted county. When he was nineteen years of age, he left the farm and began the study of the law in the office of H. A. Eckholdt, at Rochester. Afterwards, and until he was admitted to the bar in 1877, he was a student in the office of R. A. Jones, of the



FRANK B. KELLOGG.

same place. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar and, with Bert W. Eaton as a partner, practiced his profession in Rochester until October 1, 1887, when an opportunity was afforded him of moving to St. Paul and entering into a partnership with Senator Davis and C. A. Severance, under the firm name of Davis, Kellogg & Severance, which relation was continued from that date until the death of Senator Davis in November, 1900.

Mr. Kellogg obtained in the country practice, carried on by him in Rochester, a general education in his profession and a familiarity with all kinds of litigation, which fitted him in a high degree for the responsible duties since placed upon him and which he has so acceptably performed.

For five years he was county attorney and for three years he was city attorney of Rochester. These, the only political offices ever held by him, were strictly within the line of his profession. Just before leaving Rochester, he was a candidate before the Republican state convention for attorney general, and, although a very young man, he had so won the confidence and respect of the bar and citizens generally, of his part of the state, that he received their united, earnest and hearty support. He failed to obtain the nomination, but what seemed to be a disappointment and defeat turned out to be his future good, for it was growing out of an acquaintance made in that contest that his move to St. Paul was brought about.

For many years Senator Davis had stood at the head of the bar in the state of Minnesota and the association with him afforded to the young men who came to his office, Mr. Kellogg from Rochester and Mr. Severance from Dodge county, an opportunity which is given to few in the profession. They were equal to the occasion and to all calls made upon them, and the firm of Davis, Kellogg & Severance in a short time largely added to the business for which the ability and genius of Senator Davis had laid the foundation.

From the smaller interests involved in a country practice, Mr. Kellogg was quickly thrust into responsibilities which many men

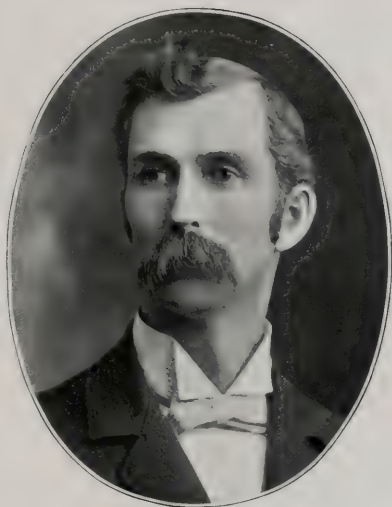
of greater experience and more years would have hesitated to assume. He measured up to every requirement of their extensive practice and at once became identified, not only in name, but in fact and reputation, as a partner of Senator Davis.

It may be said without disparagement to others that the firm of Davis, Kellogg & Severance has been entrusted with more important cases and larger interests than any other firm of attorneys in the state of Minnesota. They were generally employed upon one side or the other of almost every important case litigated in the federal courts of this district, and of a very large proportion of like cases litigated in the state courts. The demands made upon Senator Davis, arising from his official duties as representing the state in the United States senate for the last fourteen years of his life, cast upon his partners the practical management of the business for the entire firm. In this way, both Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Severance became more personally identified with their clientage than if Senator Davis had been able to give his personal attention with them to the business. It is unnecessary to say that the interests entrusted to their care have never suffered on account of this added responsibility. So well have they met it that the death of Senator Davis has made no break in the business entrusted to them, and the firm stands now, as it did while he was still living, unquestionably at the head.

Mr. Kellogg's success in life is a splendid example of the result of hard and persistent effort. Physically he is not strong, but his indomitable will and perseverance have conquered every difficulty. Application to duty entrusted to him and faithful performance of it is his highest ambition. No effort is shirked which will add to the chances of success. Day after day, week after week, year in and year out, he has responded to the calls of his profession with an untiring energy that has won the admiration of those with whom he has come in contact. He is attorney for many of the largest interests in the state and for many outside of the state operating in the Northwest. Such employ-

ments have brought him into intimate relations with the most prominent lawyers and brightest business men of the country. His large and constantly increasing clientage is evidence of the regard in which they hold him.

Mr. Kellogg has a most genial personality and a wide circle of personal friends. He is a great reader and student of general literature. His private library contains many choice volumes. In the prime of life, enjoying a success that rarely comes but with old age, his usefulness in his profession seems but just begun, and it is the pride of his friends to feel that coming years will bring to him the highest possible distinction and success in his chosen profession.



GEORGE A. STANTON.

STANTON, George A.—Superintendent George A. Stanton, of Sauk Center, Minn., came to Minnesota with his parents in 1877. He was born in Horicon, Wis. His father, Lyman Stanton, was one of the pioneer farmers of that state. He was of English extraction, as the name indicates, while his wife, whose maiden name was Margaret McAllister, was of Scotch descent. George A. obtained his common school education chiefly in the public schools of Wisconsin. His collegiate education was secured at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.—an institution noted for its thoroughness and high standard of scholarship. Mr. Stanton graduated in the scientific course in 1881, and chose teaching for a profession. His first engagement was at Larimore, N. D., in 1882, as principal of the public schools at that place. His ability and efficiency were signally demonstrated in this first position, for he remained there from 1882 to 1889. He then accepted the position of superintendent of the public schools at St. Charles, Minn., and served in that capacity until 1894, when he entered upon his duties at Sauk Center, where he is still employed. Mr. Stanton's professional skill is recognized throughout the state. He has been called into service by the state authorities for the last seven years, as instructor and conductor of state summer schools for

teachers. He is also the president of the State High School Council. In politics he is a Republican, though his profession as a teacher precludes active participation in political campaigns. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is interested to some extent in fraternal societies, being a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is likewise interested in public affairs, as a citizen, being a member of the city library board and of the committee on city improvements. In 1886 he was married to Miss Basha V. Jaqua, the daughter of George H. Jaqua, of Elysian, Minn. They have had four sons: Walter H., who died August 26, 1899; Edgar A., eleven years of age; Leon G., ten years old, and George A. Stanton, Jr., six years old.

CHALLMAN, Samuel A., superintendent of the public schools of Detroit, Minn., for the last eight years, came as an infant in his mother's arms from Sweden, in 1868, where he was born, November 18, 1867. His father, Andrew Challman, was a clergyman, and first settled at Porter, Ind. In 1886 he moved



SAMUEL A. CHALLMAN.

to Batavia, Ill. In 1897 he resigned his pastorate and was appointed postmaster of the city, in which capacity he served until his death, in 1900. After passing through the public schools of Porter, Ind., Samuel entered the preparatory department of the Augustana College at Rock Island, Ill., in 1882, and in 1886 was graduated from the college proper, with the highest honors, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Ten years later he received the degree of Master of Arts from his Alma Mater. In 1888 he came to Moorhead, as assistant principal of Hope Academy, a private institution—under Lutheran control, founded that year. After two years' service of pronounced success, he was made principal, and served in that capacity for three years. Under his administration the school was exceptionally prosperous, having an enrollment of 150 students. The financial stringency of 1893 crippled the society and the school was suspended in 1895. The estimate in which he was held is shown by the following extract from the Moorhead Daily News, of January 6, 1890: "Mr. Challman is recognized by the parent society of Hope Academy, its officers and remainder of

the faculty, as well as by the students in attendance and the public, as a young man of extraordinary erudition and talents, and as combining these with an aptitude and skill in teaching which places him high on the list of educators, a proud position for one so young to occupy." In 1893 he was elected to his present position of superintendent of the Detroit schools. That he has fulfilled all expectations in this capacity is evident from this extract from the Detroit Record, of October, 1897: "Calling at our office, Mr. Aiton, state inspector of high schools, said he could not speak in terms of too high praise of the manner in which the school work is being conducted in Detroit, and of the efficiency of our teachers. Mr. Challman, he says, stands in the front rank among the public school educators of the state, and under his capable management the excellence of our schools is not confined to the high school room, but in every department the work is being conducted in a systematic, thorough and profitable manner." In 1899 Prof. Challman was president of the Northwestern Minnesota Educational Association. He has been employed for the last six years as instructor and conductor of the State Summer Training Schools for Teachers. He is now a resident of Montevideo, Minn., having accepted the position of city superintendent of schools there. In 1892 he was married to Grace E. McMillan, of Marinette, Wis. They have three children: Marion Alberta, Merrill McMillan and Grace Margaret Challman.

DONALDSON, Lawrence S.—The "Glass Block" of Minneapolis, Minn., is, beyond question, one of the best known mercantile establishments in the Northwest. From small beginnings on an old foundation it has developed in twenty years, under the management of William and Lawrence Donaldson, into one of the largest and most complete organizations, popularly known as "department stores," to be found west of Chicago. It occupies nine lots on Nicollet avenue, the principal business street in the city, and five

on South Sixth street, the location being a corner in the heart of trade, which has been drawn to the city largely by the immense establishment of William Donaldson & Company, as the firm of the "Glass Block" is technically named. The building is a great white marble structure, lighted by a large number of glass windows—hence its popular designation, "Glass Block." It is always the center of trade attraction. The manager of this vast emporium is the subject of this sketch, L. S. Donaldson—as he writes his name—assisted by John and George Donaldson in the executive work. Mr. Lawrence Donaldson is president and treasurer of the corporation. Mr. John Donaldson is vice president, and George Donaldson is secretary. Lawrence was born in Scotland in 1858. His father, John Donaldson, was a manufacturer. His mother was Mary Donaldson, both of ancient Scotch lineage. Young Lawrence was educated in a public parochial school. When of suitable age he was regularly apprenticed, in Glasgow, Scotland, to learn the dry goods business. In 1878 he came to this country, landing in New York on a Tuesday, and going to work on Friday of the same week. This incident shows somewhat the alert character of the young man. He remained in his first position one year, and then accepted a situation in Providence, R. I., where he spent two years. The East apparently seemed too slow for his energetic nature, so he removed to St. Paul, Minn., and engaged for nine months with the wholesale house of Auerbach, Finch & Van Slyck. In the meantime his brother William became interested in Minneapolis in 1881, and Lawrence invested with him and aided him as far as spare time would permit. In 1882 Lawrence started in as buyer for the old firm of Colton & Co. In 1884 he and his brother formed a partnership under the style of William Donaldson & Company and became successors to the original business. The style of the firm has so remained, although William died in 1899, leaving the whole responsibility upon Lawrence. Mr. Donaldson is a public-spirited citizen, and takes an interest in all public affairs, not-



LAWRENCE S. DONALDSON.

withstanding his engrossing duties as head of the great institution described. He is an active member of both the Commercial Club and the Minneapolis Club. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, contributing liberally to aid in carrying out the principles of his party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married February 19, 1901, to Isabel McDonald, the daughter of John McDonald.

SATTERLUND, John.—The receiver of the United States land office at Bismarck, N. D., John Satterlund, is a typical Northwestern "hustler." No other word contains the idea of the combination of qualities entering into the character, consisting of enterprise; courage to the verge of rashness; foresight, amounting to prescience; energy, perseverance and self-reliance approaching the sublime. His father, Eric Satterlund, was a native of Sweden. He came to the United States with his family, and settled on a farm in Traverse county, Minn. He was a sturdy, industrious, honest, enterprising man, a farmer by occupation, and made a success in



JOHN SATTERLUND.

life. He died, leaving his family in good circumstances. His widow, whose maiden name was Mary Rudberg, is still living in Traverse county. She came of the same stalwart stock as her husband. John was born in Carlsbad, Sweden, the old home of his parents, May 3, 1851. His education began there, and was supplemented in this country as opportunity offered, but he early set out to make his own way in the world. He came to America in 1869 and located in St. Paul, and went out on the Northern Pacific and followed the road till it reached Bismarck in 1872; he stayed only a few days and then removed to Duluth, where he spent two years. From Duluth he went to Port Arthur, Can., where he spent four years. He returned to Burleigh county, N. D., or rather Dakota Territory, as it was then known. In 1878 he bought a large tract of land north of Bismarck, and engaged in the stock raising business, and in farming. In 1882 he took a leading part in the political campaign in Burleigh county—he was one of the three who placed the Republican ticket in the field which was elected by an overwhelming majority—the first Republican ticket ever elected in Burleigh county. He was a candidate for county commissioner on that ticket and was elected by over one thousand majority. In October, 1883, he resigned his office and moved to Washburn. The year before, in company with John S. Veeder, he bought and platted the town of Washburn and afterwards had a new county created, which was named McLean; it was organized November 3, 1883, and Washburn was made the county seat. Mr. Satterlund was appointed its first sheriff; at the next election he was chosen sheriff again by the people. From 1883 to 1887 he was Deputy United States Marshal. In 1890 he was elected representative from the Twenty-ninth district, and during the session of 1891 he had a bill drafted enlarging McLean county from sixteen townships to one hundred, making one of the finest counties, and the third in size, in the state. In 1892 he was re-elected to the legislature without opposition and was tendered the nomination the following election, but declined. He was

nominated for United States senator during the session of 1893-4 and received a nice complimentary vote. He is now president of the Washburn Real Estate Company, and interested heavily with ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, of Minneapolis, in the lignite coal mining industry which is rapidly developing in the region about Washburn, which is rich in this valuable fuel. In politics Mr. Satterlund has always been an active, ardent Republican, prominent and influential in local and state politics. He has attended the state convention for the last twenty years as chairman of the county delegation. In 1898 President McKinley appointed Mr. Satterlund receiver of the United States land office at Bismarck—one of the most important in the country. This office he now holds, and that city is his official residence, although his home is at Washburn. He is active in social, as well as public affairs, and is a Mason of high degree. In 1877 he was married to Charlotte Peterson, of Iowa. They have four children: Hilda, Lulu, Florence and Floyd Satterlund. Mr. Satterlund, by enterprise, influence and large business interests, is one of the strong men of that part of the state. He is of a generous nature and rejoices in the success of others almost as much as his own. He is at present interested with ex-Senator Washburn in securing the railroad from the capital city, Bismarck, to Washburn, which road will be completed by the first of September.

COMSTOCK, Willard Lee, is one of the "sons of the soil" of Minnesota, having been born at Mankato, November 24, 1861. His father, Marshall T. Comstock, a native of New York, descended from the Comstock family of Herkimer county, of that state, prominent in commercial and professional circles in eastern New York. He was a pioneer settler in the Territory of Minnesota dating from 1852. In 1856 he made his home at Mankato. He was a man of influence and in good financial circumstances. His wife's maiden name was Sarah E. Patton, a de-



WILLARD LEE COMSTOCK.

scendant of the Lee family of Virginia, branches of which have been prominent in American history in Ohio and Virginia. Young Willard obtained his early education in the public schools. He was a studious boy, and a lover of books. Mr. Comstock still continues his studious habits, and has one of the best and most extensive private libraries in that region. He has marked literary tastes and has contributed to various periodicals, besides doing some literary work anonymously. When qualified to teach school, he engaged in that work and continued it for six years, looking forward to the profession of law as his life occupation. While in the teaching field he served as principal of schools at Mapleton, Minn., and of the Franklin school at Mankato. After studying law five years he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice. Without help, and by his ability, industry and energy he has built up a large and lucrative law business, calling for his appearance in all courts, both state and federal, in some of the most important cases. While his practice is general, he represents a number of Eastern financial corporations and serves

also as confidential counsel, and is constantly employed. He is a fluent speaker and strong advocate, and is frequently called upon for public addresses and platform work in the political field. He was for a time special judge of the municipal court at Mankato. In politics Mr. Comstock is a Jefferson Democrat. Although the county of Blue Earth, his home, is strongly Republican, such is his popularity that he was elected to the legislature from that county. He was also for ten years the captain commanding Company F, of the Second Regiment, Minnesota National Guards. He resigned and was honorably discharged in June, 1892. Mr. Comstock is especially interested in fraternal societies and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W. He is also the Grand Vice Regent of the Royal Arcanum of Minnesota, member of the Grand Commandery of Imperial Knights, and of the United Order of Foresters, besides being Counselor of American Institute of Civics, and member of other economic societies. He was married, November 26, 1890, to Phila L. Fletcher, formerly of Lake City, Minn. They have two children: Philip Fletcher Comstock, eight years of age, and Dorothy Lee Comstock, two years of age.

PEAKE, Amasa Parker.—The fame of the lignite coal fields of North Dakota has long been abroad, but comparatively little has been done in developing them. These coal deposits are literally of uncalculable value, and they are of great, though undetermined, extent. The men engaged in turning this fuel to practical account will be true benefactors of the great Northwest. Among those who are especially active in this beneficent work, with a large measure of success, Amasa P. Peake, the president of the Consolidated Coal Company, making a specialty of deep mined lignite coal, is a leader. His home is at Valley City, N. D., where he has been a resident since 1881. The mines are at Lehigh and New Salem, N. D., and are acknowledged to be in many respects the

most valuable in the field, as their product is of the best quality sent to market. Mr. Peake is a thoroughly trained business man. He was born at Crow Wing, Minn., October 21, 1861. His father, Rev. Ebenezer Steele Peake, is the well known chaplain of St. Mary's School, the noted Episcopal institution at Faribault, Minn. He was born at Kingsboro, N. Y., in 1830, and has been one of the most useful clergymen of the Episcopal church, laboring principally in the West. He first came to Minnesota in 1854 and began missionary work in the valley of the Minnesota river. With Dr. Breck and Mr. Manney he founded the associate mission at Faribault from which, under Bishop Whipple's direction, has grown the noble work of the church at Faribault. In 1856 he became a missionary to the Chippewa Indians and remained in that field at Crow Wing, Gull Lake and Leech Lake until driven out by the Indian uprising at the time of the famous massacre. In 1862 he entered the army as chaplain of the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and served with his regiment until it was mustered out in the fall of 1865. Returning to Minnesota he accepted the rectorship of the church at Austin, but was unable to recover his health lost during the years of his army service in the South, and in 1866 accepted a call to the parish in San Jose, Cal. Removing, in 1871, to San Francisco he remained there as rector of St. Luke's church until 1878, when he again returned to his first love, the great state of Minnesota. In 1856 he married Mary Augusta Parker, daughter of Judge Amasa Parker, a prominent lawyer of Delhi, N. Y. The family is of English Puritan and Huguenot French extraction, both the Peakes and the Parkers having come into New York from Connecticut. Colonel Peake was young when his father officiated on the Pacific coast, and he had the advantages of the progressive public schools of that region at San Francisco and four and a half years' special training at St. Matthew's Military School, San Mateo, Cal. When he returned to Minnesota he attended the Shattuck Military School, at Faribault, where, in addition to



AMASA PARKER PEAKE.

his literary education, he received a strict and most thorough military training. When the young man struck out for himself he went forth ready to take the first honorable work he could find. He was only twenty years old when he went to Valley City, N. D. —then a part of the Territory of Dakota— where he accepted a position in a general store. He remained in this position for one year, and then secured a minor position in the Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank, from which he worked his way up until he was cashier. When the shareholders of the institution concluded to go out of business, Mr. Peake was put in charge of the liquidation. By the time he had successfully wound up the affairs of the bank, he had worked into the real estate and loan business, which he still carries on. He finally saw the great wealth lying undeveloped in lignite coal and added coal mining and shipping to his business, associating for this purpose with Mr. John F. Brodie, of Dickinson, N. D. The "deep mined" "White Ash" lignite which they handle is promising to be a source of almost boundless wealth to the state of North Dakota, and for this Colonel Peake

must be given a large share of credit. The military training which Colonel Peake had as a boy predisposed him to a soldier's life. He joined the Territorial National Guard at its first organization, in 1885, and he has always taken an active interest in it. He entered the service as a private and has had the experience of every grade, from that of a non-commissioned officer, and captain of his home, Valley City, company, up to that of colonel of the regiment, the position which he now holds. At the breaking out of the Spanish War he took great pains to have his regiment drilled and put into such shape as to be a credit to the state. While the regiment was waiting to be mustered into service at Fargo, he prepared them for real soldier life in the only way possible to make good soldiers, and that is by drill and discipline. Colonel Peake was a good drill master and a thorough disciplinarian—just exactly what any regiment needs. From the fact that the government mustered into service only two battalions, a lieutenant colonel's command, his services could not be used, and therefore he was compelled to remain at home when his boys went to the Philippines. It is the great regret of his life. Colonel Peake in politics is a Republican, and active in local, state and national affairs. He has never wanted office for himself, but is always interested in securing good men. He is president of the board of managers of the State Normal School at Valley City, and is serving in that capacity on his second four years' term. He is a Mason—Knights Templar and Shriner—and is also a member of the Eastern Star, of which his wife is a prominent member. He belongs to the Episcopal church, in which he and his wife are both active communicants. He was married June 14, 1888, to Anne Teall Hollister, the daughter of James H. Hollister, of Detroit, Mich. Her grandfather was one of the first Episcopal missionaries of Michigan, and did very valuable service to the cause of Christianity and civilization. She is a native of Massachusetts, and was educated in Connecticut. They have five children: George Teall, 12 years old; Esther Augusta, 11 years;

Elizabeth Hollister, 7 years; Charlotte Louisa, 4 years, and Amasa P., Jr., 2 years old.

ROURKE, Patrick H.—The United States Attorney for North Dakota, Patrick H. Rourke, whose home is in Lisbon, Ransom county, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at Norristown—almost a suburb of Philadelphia, where proverbially the lawyers are noted for their acumen—October 28, 1854. His success in his profession makes him a worthy compeer of the legal lights to whom he is so near akin. His father was a native of Ireland, and is now dead. The maiden name of his mother was Mary Maxwell, a native of Pennsylvania, and of Irish ancestry. She is now living at Lincoln, Ill., a state to which the family moved as far back as 1856. Patrick had the advantages of the public schools very regularly until he was large enough to make his services of some value in contributing to the support of the family, which comprised thirteen children, of which Patrick was among the older. His natural taste for learning and aptness as a pupil, could not, however, be quenched by unfavorable circumstances. He made such way as he could through the public schools and worked his way through a course at the Normal College at Valparaiso, Ind. Then, to gather funds for further progress, he worked by the month on a farm, and for a while for the Chicago & Alton Railway Company. In the meantime he planned to take up the study of law. When he reached his twenty-fifth year circumstances permitted him to gratify the desire of his life. He then entered the law office of R. N. Stevens, of Petersburg, Ill., and took up the study of law with the avidity sharpened by a long hunger. His mind was mature and his experience of men and business were a help to his progress. In 1882 he passed his examination and was admitted to the bar in Chicago. He then formed a partnership with his tutor and friend, and they went immediately to Dakota Territory, now North Dakota, and settled at Lisbon, Ransom county, and Mr. Rourke began the practice of his profession

as a member of the law firm of Stevens & Rourke. This partnership continued for four years, during which time an extensive and lucrative business was established. Mr. Rourke's success was almost immediate. In 1883 he was elected city attorney. The next year he became state's attorney, or attorney for the county. These positions gave him a wide acquaintance, and as he filled them with credit to himself and advantage to the community, his name went throughout the state. In 1891 he was selected and appointed by the governor of the state as one of a commission to compile the laws of North Dakota. This was an important and difficult duty, requiring not only keen legal perception and knowledge, but a sound judgment, to unravel the intricate overlapping of inconsistent acts. So well was this work done that when finished at the end of three years, he was elected to the state senate and was made a member of a joint committee of the legislature to revise the laws of the state. It is no wonder that in such a service he became one of the most thoroughly informed lawyers in the commonwealth. In 1896 Mr. Rourke was elected mayor of Lisbon, and here he showed his practical knowledge of law by making many improvements. Among the most useful, as well as permanent, may be mentioned the establishment of water works for the city. His two years' service will always be a landmark in local annals. Mr. Rourke was married in 1883 to Miss Harter, who died in 1891, leaving no children. In 1892 he was married to Miss Rose Gardner. They have two sons: Curran and Grattan, and one daughter, Mary. Mr. Rourke is a Republican in politics, and has been a potent factor in the politics of his state. He is a member of the Masonic order, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.



LOUIS ALBERT FRITSCHÉ.

titled to the distinction of receiving the first license to practice medicine granted by the Minnesota State Board of Medical Examiners. He was born in Lafayette township, near New Ulm, Nicollet county, Minn., May 28, 1862. His father, Frederick Fritsche, was born in Saxony, Germany, and came to Minnesota, in 1855, with his father, Carl J. Fritsche, who was one of the founders of New Ulm. The maiden name of the mother of the doctor was Louise Lillie, a native of Hanover, Germany, and the daughter of Christian Lillie, who settled in New York in 1852. She came to Minnesota in 1856, with her father, when the family settled in Lafayette township. The grandfather and father of the doctor were defenders of New Ulm during the Indian outbreak of 1862. The doctor commenced his school days in a log school house about two miles from the homestead, where his father farmed and raised stock. When the father was elected treasurer of Nicollet county—which office he held for ten years, from 1872 to 1882,—and lived at St. Peter, the county seat, Albert attended the public school and the high school of that city, and in 1883 and 1884 taught a district school.

FRITSCHÉ, Louis Albert.—To be the first in any new enterprise, movement or progressive innovation, although a private affair, gives a man a historical position in the annals of the state. This is an honor of peculiar value. Dr. L. Albert Fritsche is en-

In the fall of 1884 he attended the medical department of the University of Michigan, and graduated June 30, 1887. He immediately took the Minnesota state medical examination, and began at once to practice at New Ulm. In April, 1889, he went to Berlin, Germany, and took a post-graduate course, and had the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery conferred upon him from the Frederick Wilhelm University. In November, 1890, he resumed his practice at New Ulm, where he has ever since continued. He is surgeon of St. Alexander's Hospital, and was appointed a member of the board of pension medical examiners during President Cleveland's last administration. He is a member of the State Medical Society, the Minnesota Valley Medical Society, and of the Brown County Medical Society. He is also at present a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, by an appointment from Governor Lind. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party, and was elected coroner of Brown county in the fall of 1900. He is a member of the Masonic order, and belongs also to the New Ulm Turnverein. In religion he is identified with the Liberals. In 1890 he was married to Miss Amalie Pfaender, a daughter of Colonel William Pfaender.

COTTER, Joseph Bernard, bishop of the Diocese of Winona, Minn., is a native of England, born in Liverpool, November 19, 1844. His father was Lawrence P. Cotter, a journalist by profession. He came to America with his family in 1850, and located at Cleveland, Ohio, where they remained for about five years. They removed to St. Paul, Minn., in the fall of 1855. Mr. Cotter took an active interest in public affairs, and for several terms held the office of city clerk of that city. He was the incumbent of that office at the time of his death in 1862. His wife's maiden name was Anne Mary Perrin. Their son, Joseph, was given the advantages of a thoroughly liberal education, first attending private academies in the cities of Cleveland and Freemont, Ohio, and later, after the removal to St. Paul, the Cathedral school of

that city. He then went East and entered St. Vincent's College, in Pennsylvania. After completing a course of instruction in that institution, he returned to Minnesota and for a short time was a student at St. John's College, continuing studies begun at St. Vincent in the classics, philosophy and theology. He was ordained to the priesthood May 21, 1871, in the Cathedral of St. Paul, by Rt. Rev. Thomas Langdon Grace, D. D., and on June 9 he assumed charge, by virtue of official appointment, of St. Thomas' church, in Winona, Minn. Up to 1882, in addition to the pastoral duties of his own church, he also attended the missions at St. Charles, Lewiston, Ridgway and Hart. On December 27, 1889, in the Cathedral of St. Paul, he was consecrated first bishop of Winona by Archbishop John Ireland, assisted by Archbishop Grace and Bishop Marty. This diocese embraces the two southern tiers of counties of Minnesota, together with Wabasha county on the third tier. At that time it included eighty churches, two academies for girls, twelve parochial schools, one industrial school for boys and two hospitals, with forty-five priests. The growth has been rapid since then, its present status showing one hundred and twenty churches, fifteen chapels, three academies for young ladies, twenty parochial schools—furnishing education to about four thousand children—three hospitals and an orphan asylum, with seventy priests. The total membership exceeds forty-five thousand souls. Much of the credit for this is due to Bishop Cotter, whose untiring zeal in the interest of his church, and the cause of humanity, has won for him the devoted love and respect of his people. Bishop Cotter was for many years president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. In 1887, as a lecturer for that organization, he visited some of the leading cities in the states of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and secured, as a result of his labors, about sixty thousand pledges of total abstinence. In 1872, he founded the Father Mathew Society of Winona. The bishop's residence is at Winona.

FRANKFORTER, George Bell, was born in northwestern Ohio in 1860. At the age of twelve years his parents moved to Lincoln, Neb. Here he finished his common and high school studies and entered the state university. In his sophomore year he was appointed assistant in the chemical laboratory, which position he held until graduation. He took his baccalaureate degree in 1886 and was immediately appointed instructor in chemistry. He held this position for two years, taking at the end of that time the degree of Master of Arts for research work done in mineralogical and geological chemistry.

In 1888 he organized the department of science in the high school at Lincoln and later went abroad for further study. He spent the following four years chiefly in the German universities, and in 1893 took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Royal University of Berlin. His work in this institution was chiefly in organic, inorganic, physical and technical chemistry, mineralogy, assaying physics and philosophy.

He specialized in chemistry, choosing the plant alkaloids and more particularly the opium compounds. He worked out the constitutional formula for the opium alkaloid narceine and succeeded in making it synthetically.

Immediately after taking his doctorate in Berlin, he was appointed lecturer in chemistry in the University of Nebraska, and later professor of analytical chemistry. In the same year he resigned the latter position to take charge of the department of chemistry in the University of Minnesota, which position he holds at the present time.

Since he has been in charge of this department, it has grown rapidly and now stands near the head both in size and in the amount of research work done. Indeed, the demand for larger quarters was such that in 1899 the legislature appropriated money to complete the present laboratory, one of the largest and best buildings on the campus. The building is at the present time devoted exclusively to chemistry.

Dr. Frankforter has published numerous



GEORGE BELL FRANKFORTER.

papers in almost every line of chemical science. He is a member of nearly all of the chemical societies at home and abroad. At present he is a member of the United States Mint Commission, having been appointed by President McKinley.

DUTTON, Charles Elvan, the well known physician and surgeon, was born in Delaware county, Iowa, June 22, 1862. His father, George H. Dutton, was an enterprising farmer who left his home and birthplace, Washington county, Ohio, in 1856, and traveled by team to Delaware county, Iowa, where he became prosperous and influential. He was of early Virginia ancestry, his parents and grandparents on his father's and mother's side being natives of the "Old Dominion." Dr. Dutton's mother was Elizabeth Ellison, a native of Ohio, of Irish extraction. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Iowa. He then entered Lenox College for two years, and after that went to teaching. He finally entered Bayless College and graduated in 1882. In the fall of 1885 he moved to Minneapolis, Minn., and engaged in the real estate busi-



CHARLES ELVAN DUTTON.

ness, with Mr. D. W. Payne, until the spring of 1886, when he took up the study of medicine in the office of Doctors Ames & Moore, then having the largest practice in the city, being surgeons for many of the railroads and large establishments. He also attended the lectures at the Minnesota Hospital College. He entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota, and graduated in 1889. He was then appointed acting assistant surgeon to the United States army and served at Fort Snelling with the Third U. S. Infantry, and at the Brule Reservation with detachments of the Twelfth U. S. Infantry during the summer and fall of 1890, when he resigned and established a practice in Minneapolis. He was associated with Dr. J. E. Moore until 1893, since which time he has had a large general practice on his own account. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the Third Regiment, National Guard of Minnesota, in 1892, and was promoted to the rank of captain in 1897. When the Spanish War broke out he was mustered into the United States Volunteers and served with the Fourteenth Minnesota. While at Camp Thomas he was transferred to the Second Division, First Army Corps Hospital, where

he served until mustered out with his regiment. In 1898 Dr. Dutton was promoted to the rank of major in the medical department of the National Guard of Minnesota. In 1895 and 1896 he served as medical inspector of the city of Minneapolis. Dr. Dutton has always taken an interest in public affairs, and is a man of influence in the Republican party, with which he affiliates. He is a charter member of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a Knights Templar and Shriner, and is a member of Minneapolis Lodge of Elks, No. 44. He is the commander of the A. M. Diggle's Command, No. 30, of the Spanish War Veterans. In 1889 he was married to Georgia Harrington, daughter of Rev. C. E. Harrington, of Boston.

VANDER HORCK, Max Posa, a prominent specialist in skin diseases at Minneapolis, Minn., is of German-Dutch descent. His father, Captain John Vander Horck, was a pioneer in the North Star state. He was a native of the city of Eitorf, near Cologne, in Rhenish Prussia, and the son of an officer in the revenue service of that government. Political troubles and the desire to escape compulsory service in the army were the reasons which induced John Vander Horck to emigrate to America in 1852, when twenty-two years of age. He remained a year and one-half in Chicago, then engaged in the hardware business at Galena, Ill. In 1855 he removed to St. Paul, Minn., and shortly after opened a grocery store in West St. Paul. He served as treasurer of the city of West St. Paul in the years 1858-9. In 1862 he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company D, Fifth Minnesota Regiment, which he had raised, and in the following March was promoted to the captaincy. His company garrisoned Fort Ambercrombie, on the Red River, and successfully repulsed the attacks of the Indians. In April, 1863, he resigned because of disability, his arm having been shattered by a shot from a sentry at the fort, who mistook him for an Indian. The following June

he was appointed a captain in the United States Invalid Corps, afterwards called the Veteran Reserve Corps. He had charge of the general rendezvous at Ft. Leavenworth for three years; was Inspector General of the District of Kansas for one year, and Commissary of the Department of Kansas for six months. Returning to Minnesota he settled in Minneapolis, and was engaged in the hardware business for nine years. During this time he served four years in the office of city comptroller, and for five years in the city council. In 1877 he was appointed Post Trader at Fort Sisseton, in Dakota Territory, and held this position for nine years. Since that time he has resided in Minneapolis, and has been engaged in a variety of manufacturing and other investments. Among other trusts, he was for two years a director of the Flour City National Bank. He was also instrumental in maintaining the Minnesota Hospital College, and on its reorganization was appointed its president and served until this college was absorbed by the medical department of the State University. Captain Vander Hork was married on May 6, 1853, to Miss Eliza Zenzius, daughter of Peter Zenzius, a noted teacher. Mrs. Vander Hork died April 8, 1885. To them were born nine children, five of whom died in infancy, and one, a son, in his twenty-eighth year. Three sons are now living. Max Posa was the sixth child, and was born in St. Paul August 5, 1862. He attended the public schools of Minneapolis, and the University of Minnesota through the junior year. Instead of entering the senior class he went east, in the fall of 1882, and began the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. A year later he went to Philadelphia, where he entered the Jefferson Medical College and completed his course, graduating with honors in March, 1885. He then served as interne in the Blockley Hospital, and later in the Jefferson Medical College Hospital. Having chosen dermatology as his specialty this training proved of especial value, but in order to more thoroughly equip himself he went to Europe in January, 1886, and spent



MAX POSA VANDER HORK.

nearly three years in special study of skin diseases. He matriculated for one year at the University of Berlin, was afterwards for fifteen months at Vienna, and four months at Prague, Bohemia. He also spent some time in traveling through Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy, returning in the fall of 1888 to accept the appointment of Professor of Dermatology in the medical department of the University of Minnesota. For the first year after his return Dr. Vander Hork was associated with Dr. F. A. Dunsmoor, but since September, 1889, he has practiced alone, confining himself to the practice of diseases of the skin and urinary diseases, in which he has been eminently successful. He has also retained up to this time the professorship already noted, and in addition that of genito-urinary diseases was added to his duties in 1899. He is also consulting dermatologist at Asbury Methodist Hospital, St. Barnabas Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Northwestern Hospital, and City Hospital. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society, the Minnesota Academy of Medicine and the Hennepin County Medical Society. In addition he is a member of the D. K. E.

college fraternity, the N. S. N. medical fraternity, and the Minneapolis Club. He is also a Mason and an Elk. January 1, 1891, he was married to Emma Curtiss Robb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Robb, of Minneapolis. Three children have been born to them: Viola, aged nine; Karl, aged seven and one-half, and Max, aged five.

HALLOCK, D.D., Rev. Leavitt Homan, was born in Plainfield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, August 15, 1842. His father was Leavitt Hallock, a man of marked energy and efficiency in public affairs, being postmaster, Justice of the Peace, County Commissioner, Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature and holding various positions of trust and responsibility in that highland Massachusetts town. He removed to Amherst, Mass., to educate his sons, where he accomplished some successful business enterprises for the public betterment, and made donations to the cause of education; among them was the gift of some acres of virgin hardwood forest, within the village limits, now known as "Hallock Park," which he donated to the trustees of Amherst College for the benefit of the public. He died in 1875 at the house of his son, the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Hallock's grandfather was Rev. Moses Hallock, for 45 years the pastor of the Plainfield church, a man known far and wide as an earnest, godly and devoted Christian minister: he died at the age of 77 years, still holding the office of pastor emeritus in the midst of the loving people among whom he had spent his life.

In addition to his ministerial life Moses Hallock educated several hundred young men for entrance into Williams College, a half hundred of whom became preachers and seven foreign missionaries. Among the latter was the noted missionary to Athens, Rev. Jonas King, and among business men who came under his care was Chas. Dudley Warner, and others of more or less note.

Leavitt Hallock, his second son, married Miss Elizabeth Porter Snell, of Cumington, Mass., who was own cousin to William Cullen Bryant, with whom, on adjoining farms, her childhood was spent. The Snells were in direct line of descent from John Alden of the Mayflower, so that true blue blood of the Pilgrims flows in the veins of Dr. Hallock, as well as the blood of Puritan stock also from the Hallock side of the house. The first Hallock to emigrate to America was Peter, who landed at Mattituck, L. I., in 1640. Hallocks and Hallecks in this country are descended from this Peter. The variation in spelling the name crept in a few generations later.

Leavitt H. Hallock received his common school education in one of the typical "old red school houses" of New England, taught in summer by some young woman but in winters by a student from Williams College, employed for the purpose of teaching a "select school," by Leavitt Hallock and invariably boarded at his house "for the sake of his personal influence which I always regarded as sufficient compensation for his board." Leavitt H. was the youngest but one of eight children, four of whom lived to their majority; two sons who became ministers, William Allen, and Leavitt H., and two elder twin daughters, both of whom married ministers, and are still living. (1901.)

When Leavitt H. had reached the age of ten years the family moved to Amherst, and he attended Amherst Academy, then graduated in 1859 at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and at Amherst College in the class of 1863.

After four years of theological study in East Windsor Hill and Hartford Seminaries, Mr. Hallock was ordained and installed as pastor of the Congregational church at Berlin, Conn., July 18, 1867, where he remained six years and then was installed at West Winsted (now known as the second church of Winsted), in February, 1873. Here he remained nearly eleven years,—a most successful pastorate.

In 1883, he was called to the Williston

church, Portland, Me., as successor to Rev. F. E. Clark of Christian Endeavor fame, and remained there six years.

A temporary service in Waterville, Me., during which the church was repaired and a fine parsonage built, was followed by a pastorate of three and one-half years in the First church of Tacoma, Wash. While in Washington Mr. Hallock was given the honorary title of Doctor of Divinity by Whitman College, of which he afterward became trustee, and to which he rendered some service, notably in delivering the historical oration at the dedication of the monument to the memory of Dr. Marcus Whitman, at Walla Walla—pioneer and patriot who saved the Northwest for our flag—November 29, 1897.

Owing to a temporary impairment of health early in 1896, Dr. Hallock went to Mills College, an institution for young ladies in California, where he was preacher and lecturer for two and one-half years, fully recovering his health and fitting himself for the service to which he was next called, which also brought him into the state of Minnesota.

In the summer of 1898, as he was passing through Minneapolis for the East, he stopped a few days and preached for a friend. In October the pulpit of Plymouth church becoming suddenly vacant, the committee invited him to preach a few Sundays while they looked for a pastor; they never looked further, but within a few weeks the church unanimously called Leavitt H. Hallock, D. D., to the pastorate of this historic and most important church of the Northwest, and he continues to fill the place acceptably, with marked efficiency, and enjoying the loyal affection of a united people.

In addition to the oration named above, Dr. Hallock has delivered several published speeches and addresses,—has lectured quite extensively in the East on "The Hawaiian Islands and Volcanoes," which he visited in 1878; "The Yosemite Valley," and various subjects of passing interest, including "The Passion Play of Oberammergau" and other topics on both sides of the sea. Dr. Hal-



REV. LEAVITT HOMAN HALLOCK, D.D.

lock is an observant man, and with more than ordinary powers of description, and has traveled extensively, visiting nearly every state in the Union, and has crossed the continent a score of times, beside taking some trips abroad.

Dr. Hallock was twice Moderator of the General Conference of Maine, the highest ecclesiastical honor in the gift of the state. He was president of the Congregational Club of Portland and vicinity; member of the First International Council of Congregational churches in London, Eng., in 1891, from Maine, as delegate at large; and of the Second International Council in Boston in 1899, as delegate at large from Minnesota. For seventeen years he was member and secretary of the Board of Trustees of Hartford Theological Seminary, and has been a regular attendant upon the National Councils of the denomination almost from their inception. He was elected corporate member of the A. B. C. F. M. in 1892, which office he still holds. While on the Pacific Coast Dr. Hallock took the deepest interest in the development of Congregationalism there, as well as in promoting the cause of

Christian education. It was largely due to his earnest and insistent endeavor that the National Council was induced to visit the coast in 1898 at Portland, Ore. He was president of the Minnesota Congregational Club in 1900-01.

Dr. Hallock has always been, both by birth and election, a Congregationalist, and a loyal Republican in politics, believing in citizenship as precedent to professional activity. "First a man, then a minister."

Mr. Hallock, June 11, 1867, married Miss Martha Barstow Butler, of Brooklyn, N. Y., daughter of Henry Butler, by whom they had two children, Lilian Huntington and Henry Butler, both of whom are married and living. Mrs. Hallock died Oct. 2, 1873.

Oct. 3, 1888, Dr. Hallock married Miss Ellen M. Webster, daughter of Joseph H. Webster, of Portland, Me., who is with him in the pastorate at Minneapolis.

Just before the writing of this sketch, viz., on Sunday, June 2, 1901, Dr. Hallock preached the Baccalaureate sermon at the University of Minnesota, in the Armory Hall, on the text, Romans 7-14. "None of us liveth to himself." A plea for high scholarship; for active manhood; for a life that shall benefit mankind, and honor God, which latter is the true student's ultimate aim.

At the present date, 1901, Dr. Hallock is in the full exercise of his preaching and pastoral gifts and is devoting all his mature powers to the building up of righteousness and Christian education in the great Northwest. He is a trustee in Carleton College.

MOORE, James Edward.—Minneapolis hospitals have become proverbial for excellence, not only in their care of patients, but especially in the medical and surgical skill employed. No one has contributed more to this reputation than the subject of this sketch, James E. Moore, M. D., of Minneapolis. He was born at Clarksville, Mercer county, Pa., March 2, 1852. His father was the Rev. George W. Moore, for thirty

years a member of the Erie Methodist Episcopal Conference. When he retired he came to Minneapolis to be near his children, and connected himself with the Sampson M. E. church, where he was highly esteemed, and he became known throughout the city as Father Moore. He died in January, 1900, and was buried at Lakewood. His ancestors came from Scotland and settled first in Washington county, Pa., and later moved to Mercer county of the same state, where there is still remaining many representatives in the farming community. The maiden name of Dr. Moore's mother was Margaret Jane Zeigle. Her ancestors came from Germany and first settled in Mercer county, Pa., and later moved to Jones county, Iowa, and took up government land. Mrs. Moore's parents lived to a ripe old age at Anamosa, Iowa. Her father was a member of the famous "Gray Beards" of the state, during the war of the Rebellion. She was a good wife and an excellent mother, very ambitious for her children. She died at Ripley, N. Y., in 1882. Dr. Moore began to climb the ladder of fame in the public schools of Pennsylvania, then for three years he attended the Poland Seminary, at Poland, Ohio, where President McKinley was educated. Abner, the president's brother, was a classmate of Dr. Moore's. Having chosen medicine for a profession, he began the study with Dr. W. H. Truesdale, of Poland, the uncle of W. H. Truesdale of railroad fame. He then entered the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1871, and remained there until the winter term of 1872-3, when he went to the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York and took his degree of M. D. in the spring of 1873. He opened his first office for practice at Fort Wayne, Ind., where he remained two years. The subsequent seven months he spent in New York City, attending hospitals and clinics. The next move, with increased experience, was to Emleton, Pa., where he remained nearly seven years, the first three of which he was in partnership with Dr. B. F. Hamilton. Desiring a wider field the prospects of the thriving city of Minneapolis, Minn., attracted him. On ar-

rival, August 17, 1882, he formed a partnership with Dr. A. A. Ames, the mayor of the city, and a candidate for congress, who required assistance in his large practice. The partners were the official surgeons of nearly every railroad and large manufacturing concern in the city. Accidents were numerous because of the large proportions of new men put to work owing to the press of business and scarcity of men of experience. There were no ambulances and the hospital accommodations were so meagre that injured men were brought in patrol wagons to the office, operated upon and then sent home. The partnership was dissolved by mutual consent at the end of four years. As far back as 1880 Dr. Moore began making yearly visits to New York for professional study, particularly in surgery. In 1886 after dissolution of the partnership with Dr. Ames he visited Europe for the same purpose. Several months were spent as student in the medical department in the University of Berlin, Germany. This was supplemented by study in hospitals in London, Eng. In 1888 he turned aside a large general practice and announced to the profession that he would devote his practice exclusively to surgery. He was the first in the west to make surgery a specialty. There was then no such specialist in Chicago, and but few in the United States. The extensive use of chloroform as an anæsthetic in Minneapolis, is largely due to Dr. Moore. In 1886 he brought from Germany Esmarch inhalers and a man especially skilled in administering anæsthetics. In 1892 he published, through W. B. Sanders, of Philadelphia, a book on Orthopedic Surgery, which was kindly received by the profession, and which won for Dr. Moore an international reputation and caused his election as an honorary member of the American Orthopedic Association. In the meantime and for eighteen years he has been in demand as a teacher and lecturer, having been connected with the St. Paul Medical College and a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, since the establishment of the medical department. He is now, 1901, Professor of Clinical Surgery, and operates before stu-



JAMES E. MOORE.

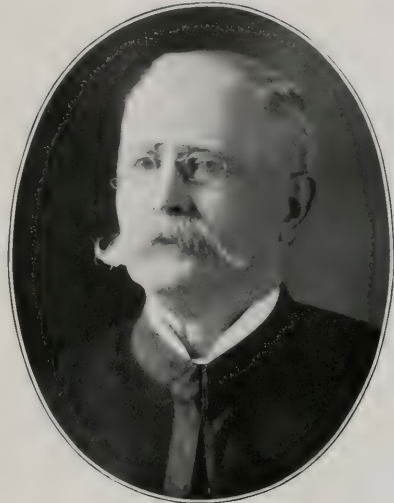
dents every Thursday at the St. Barnabas and City Hospitals. He has had much to do with educating the laity to the advantages of hospitals. He is now Surgeon in Chief to the Northwestern Hospital for Women and Children, to St. Barnabas, and to the City Hospital. He contributes to medical journals. An article written by him for the New York Medical Record in 1892 denouncing the use of drainage tubes in surgery no doubt had much to do with their almost entire disuse at the present time. He is a member of all the local, state and United States Medical societies. In 1885 he was elected Fellow of the American Surgical Association at its New York meeting. This is one of the most exclusive societies in the United States. In 1894 he traveled through England, France and Italy, accompanied by Dr. H. H. Kimball. In politics he is a Republican, but has absolutely no political ambitions. In religion he is a Universalist, but rarely attends, as his Sundays are needed for rest. In 1874 he was married to Bessie Par Applegate, who died in 1882. In 1884 was married to Clara H. Collins, who died in 1885, leaving a daughter. In 1887 he was married to Louise C. Irving, his

present wife. His only child, now sixteen years old, is attending school at Grafton Hall, Fond du Lac. Dr. Moore is a man of ability, unquestioned by the profession, and is in the very first rank of his specialty.

LINN, Arthur, the commandant of the South Dakota Soldiers' Home at Hot Springs, in that state, has had a unique experience. In 1858 John Bonner, the editor of Harper's Weekly, and financial and commercial editor of the New York Herald, who was a friend and neighbor on Staten Island, about eight miles below New York City, offered him a place in the editorial rooms of Harper's Weekly. The "rooms" were one very large room overlooking Franklin Square, and was occupied by John Bonner, Geo. William Curtis, and Charles Nordhof, all distinguished men who had a wide acquaintance and close relations with many famous persons. All these young Linn met at various times in the editorial rooms. Among them were Stephen A. Douglas, ex-President Filmore, Edward Everett, Benson J. Lossing, Mrs. E. D. W. Southworth, Ann Stephens, Emerson, Longfellow, General Sickles, Commodore Vanderbilt, and literally hundreds of others, more or less noted in literature, art, and politics. From Harper's Weekly he went to the New York Herald, and remained there until the Civil War broke out. August 23, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Tenth New York National Zouaves, when only fourteen years and eight months old. His old friend, John Bonner offered to procure for him a commission of second lieutenant, but Mr. Linn declined the honor because of his youth. He served three years, the full term of his enlistment. During the fall of 1861 and the winter of 1861-62, the regiment was on duty at Fortress Monroe. It was his fortune to see the great epochal battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, and when the latter was blown up by her crew, May 10, 1862, to save her from falling into Union hands. Mr. Linn was within half a mile of the explosion. From first to last he probably saw more of that terrific struggle than did any other one man. He is credited by the officers of his

own regiment and of other regiments on the ground where the battle could be seen, with having written the only correct report published. He was on guard duty at the beach at Fortress Monroe with order to challenge every row boat passing in the evening of March 8, 1862. One of the United States war vessels in the first attack, the Cumberland, was sunk, the Congress was burning, the frigate Minnesota was aground, the Roanoke was helpless with a broken shaft, and the sailing frigate St. Lawrence was also helpless. The Rebel Merrimac was mistress of the situation. Through the fog forming on the water and then about six feet high he heard a rapidly moving row-boat, and he challenged, with no reply. At the third challenge, with a threat of shooting, came the answer wafted through the fog, "We are coming." In a few moments an eight-oared boat grated on the white sand beach where he stood. "What boat is that?" he demanded. The situation made such a vivid impression on him that he says he can now see the boat and hear the answer of the man who sat in the stern, "The Monitor's boat, Lieutenant Worden in command. For God's sake don't detain me." Nobody had seen the Monitor, and none but the authorities at Washington knew that she ought to be in the bay. Linn was probably the most astonished youth in the army, and as he has since expressed himself, he "felt bigger than if he had challenged Jeff Davis himself." "What do you want?" was the young sentry's next question. "A pilot to go to the relief of the Minnesota," was Worden's answer. He was promptly directed how to find General Wood, the commandant of Fortress Monroe. The victory of the Monitor on the day following, March 9, 1862, not only overwhelmed the enemy, but revolutionized the naval architecture of the world. Norfolk, Va., was captured May 10, 1862. The Zouaves were sent there to take charge of the city. Linn was detailed to perform the duties of assistant provost marshal, although only a private. He administered the oath of allegiance, gave certificates, furnished safeguards and issued passes to thousands of persons from Virginia and North Carolina. When the advance was

made on Richmond under McClellan, via the peninsula, the Zouaves joined the forces and Linn participated, sharing the hardships of the seven days' battle before Richmond, ending at Malvern Hill. He regards that week of service the hardest of many hard ones he experienced during the war. After he was mustered out, Mr. Linn came west and visited relatives at Charles City, Iowa, in 1866. In 1869, December 25, he came to Yankton, with a view of taking up his old business of newspaper work. January 1, 1870, he bought the "Union and Dakotan," the territorial organ, the oldest paper in the territory. There was then only one other paper—that at Vermillion—published within the boundaries. He assumed editorial and business control, and has resided ever since in the territory and state. The office was well equipped for those times, as shown by the fact that the same year he printed the first history of the territory for James S. Foster. In 1872 he was chosen chairman of the Yankton County Republican Central Committee—a position full of trouble because of the strife and mixed condition of politics. In 1873, after a visit to the famous Spotted Tail Agency, he published a full and complete history of the discovery of gold in the Black Hills from evidence and proof furnished him by James Bordeaux, an old and respected Frenchman, who was in command at Fort Laramie for the American Fur Company, when General Fremont first crossed "The Plains." It was always believed that gold existed in the Black Hills. Bordeaux proved it to Linn, and on his return he published in his paper several columns in relation to the matter, and in so convincing a manner that the famous Collins Sioux City expedition was organized to invade the "Hills." This was suppressed by General Hancock, commanding the department, with headquarters at St. Paul. The excitement, however, continued, resulting in an army expedition under General Custer, which fully confirmed Mr. Linn's account. The legislative body of the territory was called a council. For the session of the council for 1874-75 Mr. Linn was elected secretary. During this session, at the request of Senator Lawrence, Mr. Linn drew up



ARTHUR LINN.

a bill which established and named the three original Black Hills counties; Custer, named after the general; Lawrence, from the senator, and Pennington, after the governor. Mr. Linn has from that time always been an influential factor in the development of the territory and of the state of South Dakota. He is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, and of the Oriental Consistory, No. 1, of Yankton. His official residence while commandant of the South Dakota Soldiers' Home—of which his wife is also matron—is at Hot Springs, but his home is at Canton, in the same state. His wife, to whom he was married in 1871, was Etta Brown, the oldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. E. M. Brown, of Montpelier, Vt., now of St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Brown's father was a Connecticut soldier under Washington in the Revolutionary War, and she is said to be the only "daughter of the Revolution" in the state of Minnesota. Edward M. Brown was lieutenant-colonel of the Eighth Vermont Infantry, and was a close personal friend of General B. F. Butler. The Linns are of Scotch lineage, which may be traced back to the year 1200. They have one child alive.

The oldest, Arthur Edward, died January 21, 1901, and was editor of the *Leader* at Canton, S. D. The second son, Alexander, died at Canton, May 18, 1895. The youngest, a daughter, Florence Jean Etta, resides at the Soldiers' Home, with her parents.

HAYS, Willet Martin.—Although agriculture is fundamental in modern civilization and is the oldest employment of mankind, yet there is probably no occupation conducted in such a hit-or-miss manner. It would seem that having been followed for untold ages by men of all ages and of varied capacity and tastes, the right and best method of every operation connected with farming ought to be known to a certainty. On the contrary, there seems to be a disagreement among the most intelligent practical farmers, as well as among the least educated, concerning the details of the business. The variable conditions of soil and climate, and the proneness of plants and animals to do well or poorly according as their environment is favorable or unfavorable, make the difficulties of solving the problems of farming very great. There has been much improvement in late years, however, largely through agricultural colleges and experiment stations and farmers' institutes. Some men have made original researches and have established facts for the foundation of a truly scientific system of farming and have devised pedagogical methods; and, better yet, have broken the crust of prejudice against "book farming," so as to let in some light. Among the men conspicuous for the faith that a change could be wrought and for valiant work done in this field, Willet Martin Hays, the Professor of Agriculture in the agricultural department of the University of Minnesota, must be placed in the front rank. He is through and through a western product and therefore holds the closest possible relations with the agriculture of this region, which in many respects is peculiar. He was born near Eldora, Hardin county, Iowa, October 19, 1859. His father, Silas Hays, was

a farmer of early English ancestry. He moved from Knox county, Ohio, to Iowa, where he was one of the earliest pioneers in the region where he settled. He died when Willet was six years old, leaving three boys, Charles L., older than Willet, and Marion, an infant. His wife's maiden name was Christina Lepley, of Pennsylvania, of German extraction. She inherited the physical and mental sturdiness of that stalwart race. Although a widow, she had keen business sagacity and so managed that when Willet was only twelve years old she dismissed a negligent tenant on her farm of one hundred and forty acres and managed it herself with the assistance of the two older boys, then not much more than striplings—but it was the making of the boys. They made the farm pay and improved it with buildings, groves, fences, and roads. Later, the boys took "turn about" in going to school. Willet received his early education in the district school, then he attended Oskaloosa College, Oskaloosa, Iowa, and Drake University, Des Moines, for three years, taking the academic course. Desiring to make a profession of agriculture, to which his natural taste and farm experience inclined him, he then entered the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, where he graduated in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, later receiving the degree of Master of Agriculture. He was married to Miss Clara Shepperd, of Chariton, Iowa, a post-graduate student of domestic science at the Iowa State Agricultural College. Mr. Hays gives her great credit as a co-worker in agricultural education. On graduation such was Mr. Hays' proficiency that he was placed in charge of the agricultural experiments on the college farm. Among the original research work which brought him credit was that of determining the extent and condition of plant roots in the soil, including corn—the great staple product of the state. He also made the investigations of practical value by demonstrating the kind of tillage and tillage implements best adapted in time of drouth, being the first to inculcate "level culture at medium depth," now so much insisted upon in teaching agriculture. The

next year he was engaged as assistant editor with the noted Orange Judd on the "Prairie Farmer," Chicago. For the next two years, 1888-9, he served as assistant in agriculture in that department of the Minnesota State University and in the Minnesota State Experiment Station, in the latter year being promoted to the Professorship of Agriculture. He and his wife were engaged in 1882 by the North Dakota Agricultural College and Experiment Station, he as Professor of Agriculture, and she as Professor of Domestic Science. Here her death occurred. Then he was induced to accept his old position in the University of Minnesota, where he has been since 1893, part of the time with the additional duties of Vice-Chairman of the Experiment Station. He has published the results of numerous experiments in his department. Among the subjects are Rural Engineering; Soil Physics; Field and Farm Management; The Rotation of Crops; Botany, Breeding and Cultivation of Corn; Forage Crops; Testing Varieties, Botany, Cultivation and Breeding of Wheat; and Plant Breeding. He has also produced several new varieties of wheat and corn, some of which are very widely disseminated and are materially increasing the yields of these staple crops in the state. He has also improved other plants by breeding, having produced flax which grows seven inches taller than the average, showing that a fibre of full length may be bred to grow in a climate less moist than that of the flax fibre districts of Europe. He has inaugurated a system of disseminating pedigreed seeds much more successful than the methods generally employed. A bulletin giving his class lectures on plant breeding is in course of publication by the National Department of Agriculture at Washington. He has also made marked advancement in the methods of teaching rural engineering, and farm management in agricultural schools, and in methods of introducing agriculture and nature study into rural schools. Some of these methods have been prepared for publication. He has done much to promote the teaching of home economics in our agricult-



WILLET M. HAYS.

ural colleges. In religion he belongs to the Disciples of Christ and is a member of the Board of Deacons of the Portland Avenue Church of Christ, Minneapolis. He is an active member of many societies kindred to his profession and has held various positions as officer and member of committees. Among them are American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations; Farmers' National Congress; State Agricultural Society; State Horticultural Society; State Dairy Society, and the State and National Good Roads Associations. As the fruit of his first marriage he has two children, Bessie, born in 1887, and Myron Etna, born in 1893. In 1897 he was married to Ellen Beach, daughter of Dr. I. A. Beach, of Courtland, N. Y. They have one child, Doris, born in 1899.

ROHLINGER, John P. N., of Madison, Minn., is the accredited representative in the United States of His Grace, the Most Rev. Basilio Aggiar, Archbishop of Saida and Deir Elkamar in Syria. He was born



JOHN P. N. ROHLINGER.

April 28, 1860, near Huilsburg, Hubbard township, Dodge county, Wisconsin, the son of Peter Rohlinger, Sr., a capitalist, and Elizabeth (Keifer) Rohlinger. His education was received in the public schools, supplemented by a training for the priesthood in St. Francis Seminary, from which he graduated in June, 1885. He was ordained June 29 of the same year, and for the ten years following ministered as priest in the state of Washington. Came to Minnesota January 8, 1895, and was assigned to pastorate at Madison, Lac qui Parle county. The following letters are explanatory of his present mission:

Saida, Oct. 25, 1899.

Very Rev. Father Rohlinger:—

One of my American friends informs me of the good you are doing. Aware of your boundless charity, I therefore address you the present letter to expose our situation on this old continent.

I am Archbishop of Saida, the old capital of Phenicia. My diocese is bounded on the west by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by the extremity of Lebanon, on the south by the diocese of Tyre. In my diocese is

the old Sarepta, the resting place of the prophet Elias.

Our Lord Jesus Christ himself preached the Christianity of Sidon, as shown per Chapter vii. of the gospel of St. Mark. It explains why St. Paul, going to Rome, found already some Christians in Sidon. St. Peter, himself, on his way from Jerusalem to Antioch, consecrated St. Conartos first bishop of Sidon. Therefore, Christianity flourished already in this place at the time of the apostles. Proofs of it are the old church now in ruins, and the sign of the cross which we find engraved on the stone of the houses. Near Sidon is a sanctuary called the "Virgin of Mantharah," where the Blessed Virgin waited for our Lord. For on account of the wickedness of the Sidonian gentiles, the Immaculate Virgin had not entered the city and waited a day and a half for her Son Jesus.

This sanctuary has been miraculously preserved in behalf of the visitors. On this occasion the Chananian woman obtained the cure of her daughter. Alas! what a



BASILIOS AGGIAR.

change in those places where Catholicity was formerly so prosperous. I must open free schools, but all my means are the help

coming from Rome. In view of your generosity and charity, I appeal providentially to you to obtain stipends for my missionaries and help for my schools. Your help, Very Rev. Father, will surely be used in a right manner and will be an agreeable sacrifice to Jesus Christ. You are aware, Very Rev. Father, that our East is awakening from its profound slumber, and listens to the voice of the Good Shepherd, Leo XIII., made manifest by the last eucharistic Congress held in Jerusalem: the dissenting Greeks begin to understand the Apostolic zeal of Leo XIII. We also, to correspond to the holy zeal of His Holiness which is a timely source of encouragement, work unceasingly to spread the kingdom of Jesus Christ on this old continent. Since by ourselves we can do nothing (*nihil possumus facere*), we appeal to benefactors like you, in view of obtaining some help. As is written, "*Caritas Christi urget nos*," I appeal to your boundless charity.

With respect and high consideration, and praying to God to bestow all goods upon you,

I remain, your servant,

*Basilios Aggar
archeveque de
Saida et de Jé-
Elkamar en
Syrie*

Domina Mantharah Sidoniorum.
Ora Pro Nobis.

Our Lady of Mantharah was affiliated with the new Eastern Crusade of prayers established at Sidonia to obtain from heaven:

First—The coming back of Greeks and Russians to Catholic Unity.



OUR LADY OF MANTHARAH.

Second—The conversion of infidels by the moral and religious education of women and the exercise of works of mercy by the natives.

HISTORY.

The wonderful sanctuary of Mantharah is, after the Carmel and Nazareth, the oldest in the world. An old tradition reminds us that in that grotto the Sidonians worshipped Astaroth and Astarthea. There also Solomon, forgetful of his duties, contaminated himself with the impure goddess. There also Phenicians and people of the neighborhood were addicted to untold orgies. (III. Kings xi. 5, 7, 33; IV. xxiii. 13.) The same tradition informs us that this grotto sheltered, for a few days, the Blessed Virgin, with the apostles St. Peter and St. John, whom our Divine Savior had left, with others, holy women, outside of the walls during his journey through Sareptha and Tyre, when he cured the daughter of the Chananæan and the deaf and dumb mentioned by the gospel. (Mark vii. 31; Matth. xv. 22.) Until Jesus came back to the Holy Mother to pass through the Decapolis, on his way to the sea of Galilee, the Blessed Virgin explained to the two apostles instances of the prophet Isaiah relating to the Messiah's mission.

A local tradition informs us that while Jesus' mother sojourned in this grotto, the Nahr Ezzarahny, flowing by the flank of the Lebanon, was seen on fire with the mountain

and hill also. This attracted to the already very famous grotto a great crowd anxious to have the phenomena accounted for. At the sight of those three persons the visitors did not dare to pray their gods, but, seduced by the kindness of the Holy Virgin, they entrusted her with their trials and afflictions. After comforting them and strengthening them into righteousness, Mary sent them away.

From that time the Sidonian gods did not render any more oracles. Since the first years of Christianity the inhabitants of Magdonchek and vicinity came to honor and invoke the Mother of Sydna Aissa, whom they had the happy occasion to appreciate to beseech her to protect them for the time being and especially for eternity. Drusi-ans, Bedouins and Mahomedans come in great numbers to have lamps burning in this grotto and invoke Our Lady of Mantharah (Arab word for tower, fortress, custody, protection, hope and confidence.) They entrust her with the keeping of their hopes, having never failed to see their petitions granted. Until a monument, worthy of the Mother of God, be raised through the piety of the faithful, Christians of all Eastern rites have masses celebrated in that grotto and pray therein fervently.

New Crusade in the East.

To obtain from heaven through the Intercession of the Most Holy Virgin:

First—The coming back to Catholic Unity of our dissented brethren the Greeks and Russians and the perpetuity of Catholic Religion of the East.

Second—The conversion of infidels through the moral and religious education of the Eastern women and the taking back of her position in the family.

Most Rev. Basilio Aggiar, Archbishop of Saida, has established a crusade of prayers in his Cathedral and in the houses of the Basilian order. To share in the advantages and the merits of the apostleship of this peaceful crusade it is sufficient to have one's name inscribed on the registers of the work, to perform a little alms for the Eastern missions and to join in the following

prayers said at each meeting in the Syro Phenician Sanctuary of Mantharah.

First—Show thyself a Mother, etc. (Three times.)

Second—Remember, O, Most Holy Virgin Mary, Our Lady of Mantharah, when in the presence of Our Lord to say a good word in our behalf and to turn his wrath away from us.

Third—Our Lady of Manthara, of Sionia, pray for us. (Three times.)

V—Pray for us, Virgin Mary, Mother of God, Lady of Mantharah.

R—That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.

Let us pray: Grant to Thy servants, we beseech Thee, O, Lord God, that they enjoy health, both of soul and body, and being delivered through the intercession of the Glorious Virgin Mary from the afflictions of life, may enjoy everlasting happiness, through our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

Fourt—AgiOS O, Theos. (O, Holy God. Agios ischyros. (G, God of strength.) Agios Athanatos. (O, Immortal God.) (Three times.)

One Our Father in recommendation of the intentions of the members of the society.

A hymn to the Blessed Virgin ends the ceremony with the Doxi Si! Kyrie, Doxa Si. Amin. (Thy glory, O, Lord, Thy glory!) Amen.

BASILIOS AGGIAR.

Archbishop of Saida.

WHITNEY, Charles Colby.—The superintendent of public printing of the state of Minnesota, Charles C. Whitney, was born at Salmon Falls, N. H., March 20, 1846. His father was a superintendent in the cotton mills at that place, and subsequently at Lawrence, Haydenville and Waltham, Mass. He removed to Lawrence when Charles was young, so that the boy had the advantages of the public schools of that progressive place. He attended these until fifteen years of age, when he entered the office of the Lawrence "American" to learn the printing trade. He made such rapid progress that

he was promoted to be foreman of the jobbing department when only seventeen years old. When Fort Sumter was fired upon young Whitney abandoned the bright prospects before him, and enlisted as a private in Company I, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry—an organization noted for its gallantry. When this term of enlistment expired he re-enlisted in Company D, First battalion of the Twenty-sixth New York Cavalry, with which he served until the conclusion of the war. On his return he entered the employ of the old establishment. Having served in the mechanical department for several years, he was promoted to the editorial department, beginning as a reporter. He was soon pushed up to be city editor, and finally became one of the proprietors. He also served for many years as special correspondent of the Boston Herald. He was attached to the Lawrence American for twenty-one years, the last ten of which he was in the editorial department. Like so many enterprising men, Mr. Whitney turned his eyes to the West for a wider field. In 1880 he removed to Minnesota with his family, and bought the Lyon County News at Marshall, the county seat. His success was pronounced from the very outset. His thorough knowledge of the business, with his experience, mechanical skill and ready pen, was stamped upon the paper in unmistakable characters. In 1885 he purchased the "Marshall Messenger," and combined it with the "News," making it the "News-Messenger," now so well known through the state. Mr. Whitney took an active part in public affairs as a Republican and soon gained a commanding influence in that party. In 1895 the State Board of Printing Commissioners elected Mr. Whitney public printer. So efficiently did he discharge his exacting duties that he was re-elected in 1897, 1899, and 1901, involving a service of eight years. He also keeps in touch with his paper, which is in personal charge of his oldest son. In 1894 he organized the Republican Press Association of Minnesota, and was its first president. In 1895 he was made president of the Minnesota Editors' and Publishers' Association. He is



CHARLES COLBY WHITNEY.

still active in both organizations. In 1898-1900 he was treasurer of the State Republican League, and in 1900 secretary of the State Republican Central Committee. Mr. Whitney also takes an interest in fraternal societies, being a Mason, Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias, an Elk, and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is also a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1866 he was married to Miss Mattie M. Hogle, at Lawrence, Mass. She died in 1877, leaving one son, Frank C. Whitney. By a second marriage in 1879, to Miss Nellie A. Johnson, of Bethel, Me., four sons and one daughter were added to the family.

GREGORY, Charles E., State's Attorney of Stark county, N. D., was born August 26, 1858, at Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill., the son of Edwin and Annie S. (Lane) Gregory. His father died when he was about five years of age. He is of Scotch descent, with a trace of French-Huguenot blood coming through his paternal grandmother. His ancestors on both sides came to this country prior to the Revolution, and at least one of them—his paternal great grandfather—



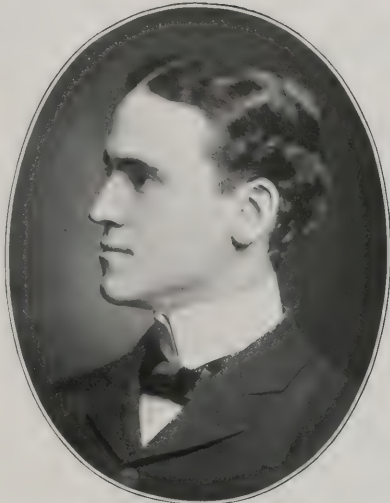
CHARLES E. GREGORY.

served as a private in Washington's army. He enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, attending the public school and high school in Rochelle, Ill., then entering the Illinois State University. After graduating from this institution in the classical course, he went to Chicago and entered the Union College of Law. He graduated in the class of 1880, and was admitted to the bar the same year. Believing the then Territory of Dakota then offered larger opportunities to a young lawyer, he came to Carrington, Foster county, N. D., in 1882, and opened up an office for the practice of his profession. He remained here until 1887, when he went to Minot, Ward county, and was elected state's attorney for that county the same year. He was again elected to this office in 1890. He also served as attorney of Williams county in 1891 and 1892, and was city attorney of Minot for a number of years. He was also local attorney at Minot for the Great Northern Railway Company for five years. In 1896, he removed to Fargo and resumed practice in that city. In the latter part of April, 1898, he responded to the call for men to serve in the war against Spain and enlisted, receiving a commission to recruit

a troop for the Third Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, more popularly known as Colonel Grigsby's regiment of Rough Riders. In May he was commissioned captain of a troop in this regiment, and leaving the rendezvous at Fargo went south to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga. This regiment, however, did not see actual service, but remained in camp until it was mustered out the following year. Returning to North Dakota, Captain Gregory located at Dickinson, and was elected state's attorney for Stark county in 1900. He has built up an enviable reputation as a trial lawyer during his long service as a state's attorney, and is regarded as one of the leading lawyers of the Flickertail state. Captain Gregory is a Republican in politics and an active supporter of party interests. He represented the Twenty-ninth legislative district in the upper house of the North Dakota legislature from 1892 to 1896, and served as chairman of the joint committee appointed in 1893 for the compilation of the laws of the state. This committee considered and reported the entire laws of the state at the following session of the legislature, and the same were adopted and are now the codes of the state. Captain Gregory is prominently identified with a number of fraternal organizations. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner and a Knights Templar, and was Master of his lodge for one term. He has served as Grand Keeper of Records and Seals in the Knights of Pythias, and was Grand Chancellor of the State Grand Lodge in 1892 and 1893. He is also an Elk. In July, 1899, he was married to Miss Helen L. Drake, of Minneapolis. One child has blessed their union; Helen, born in April, 1900.

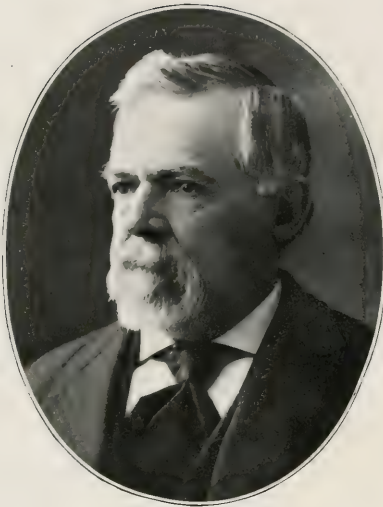
MARSHALL, John.—The ambitious youth does not wait for opportunities to turn up; he creates them. He trains his mind along the line he has mapped out as his vocation in life, and when the time comes he is ready to take up the battle for place. Thousands of new recruits are being added to the ranks of the different profes-

sions each year, and this is especially true in the case of the law profession. The reason for this is to be found in the substantial rewards reaped by the successful practitioners. But success is not achieved in a day. The man who wins does so after years of patient study and hard work, and only after he has demonstrated his peculiar fitness as a disciple of Blackstone. A practical training in other lines of mental effort while pursuing the study of law will be found of inestimable value in the practice of the legal profession, and this will doubtless prove true in the case of the subject of this sketch. John Marshall is Superintendent of Schools at Wadena, Minn. He is a native of Illinois, and was born at St. Anne, Kankakee county, May 4, 1876. His father, Adolphus Marshall, was a pioneer settler in Illinois, and later in North Dakota, when that state was still a part of the Territory of Dakota. He has been successful as a lumberman, and is in comfortable financial circumstances. His ancestry was French. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Paulina S. Trumbo. She is a native of Ohio, and of Scotch-English descent. John first attended the primary department of the public school at Chebanse, Ill. In 1885, when the lad was nine years of age, his parents moved to Dakota Territory. He attended the country school for two winter terms, then went to the La Moure town school for a year and a half. He next entered the high school at West Superior, Wis., and graduated with the class of 1893. For a part of the following year he taught school in North Dakota, and in the summer worked in the hay fields and at threshing. In the fall of 1894, he entered the University of Wisconsin, but left that institution in his junior year to continue his studies at the University of Minnesota. He was a graduate of the latter institution in the class of 1898. Mr. Marshall was not only an earnest student, but took an active interest in literary and debating societies, was prominent in athletics, and a prime favorite at the university. He was president of his class, manager of the college annual, honor



JOHN MARSHALL.

debator and orator, and captain of the boat crew. He was also a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, where he still holds an active part. After his graduation he secured appointment as superintendent of the public schools at Granite Falls, Minn., and served in that position for two years. In 1901, he accepted a similar position at Wadena, Minn. During the exciting political campaign of 1896, Mr. Marshall was actively identified with the college work at the Republican national headquarters in Chicago, organizing college clubs throughout the country, and serving on the stump in the interest of sound money. He was also associated in the writing and publication of a book entitled "Truth About Money," an excellent treatise on the financial questions of the day, and which had a wide circulation. Since his graduation from college, Mr. Marshall has spent his spare moments in the study of law, with the intention of entering the legal profession. He has many admirable qualities which peculiarly fit him for that profession, and with his native ability and ambitious temperament there are bright prospects before him in his chosen life work.



FRANK H. WOODY.

WOODY, Frank Hargrave.—A vivid impression of the newness of the Northwest is given by the sight of men yet in the prime, or ripe perfection, of life, still leaders in business and in public affairs, though they were the first beginners of these great commonwealths. To see these men at the helm, then to think of the wonderful development everywhere apparent, cannot fail to create amazement at the rapid pace of the progress. These enterprising spirits were as venturesome as the Plymouth Pilgrims; they laid the trail and blazed the path to points of settlement more distant in time, more hazardous in peril, and more remote from succor in distress and danger, than did the Pilgrims of the Mayflower; and though the Northwestern pioneers may not be surrounded with a halo of glory, like that which shines so resplendently over Plymouth Rock, their enterprise, self-reliance, fearlessness and brilliant achievements will always form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the Great Republic.

Frank H. Woody, of Missoula county, Mont., Judge of the Fourth judicial district of Montana, ranks with these honors. He

is one of the three first settlers in the state, becoming a permanent resident when it was a part of the vast tract known as Washington Territory. He was born at Mud-Lick, Chatham county, N. C., in 1833. His father, Robert Woody, was a wagon maker and a small farmer of moderate means. His mother's maiden name was Pyrene Hargrave. Judge Woody is of Quaker extraction. His ancestors settled in Pennsylvania where so many of that faith found a refuge in the days of William Penn and founded that great commonwealth. Their descendants drifted into the states of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and later into Indiana, in considerable numbers, forming compact settlements which survive, while sending forth to the West and Northwest in all directions numerous representatives who have done honor to their lineage. Judge Woody's great grandfather, James Woody, was born in Virginia in 1741. His grandfather, Hugh Woody, was born in Orange county, N. C., in 1771, and his father, Robert Woody, was born in 1803, in Chatham county, N. C., while his mother's people, the Hargrave family, of kindred faith, emigrated from the northern settlements and settled in Davidson county, N. C., before the Revolutionary War. No better stock than this ever crossed the Atlantic.

In the "subscription" and public schools, held in log school houses, common in the South in the thirties and forties, where the instruction was generally limited to reading, writing and arithmetic, taught from any book which the pupil might bring, young Woody began his education. When he was eighteen years old he went to the New Garden Boarding School—now Guilford College—near Greensboro, Guilford county, N. C., and attended for eleven months. This school was under the auspices of Friends, or Quakers, and was of a very superior order. The large number of men, successful in all the higher walks of life, sent forth from this institution is strong testimony for its excellent instruction. Here he laid the foundation for his subsequent education. In 1853 he removed to Indiana and attended another Quaker

school in Park county, now the Bloomingdale. He then began his active business life at school teaching, farming, merchandizing and mining. In June, 1855, he started from Leavenworth, Kan., with a merchant train drawn by oxen, and loaded with merchandise, for Salt Lake City, intending to go to California. On reaching that city in August, he was taken sick. From this, and from lack of means, he was compelled to give up his trip to California. He remained in Utah until about the first of September, 1856, when he was engaged with some Indian traders to go into what was known as the Flathead Indian country, on the head-waters of the Columbia River, now included in the counties of Missoula and Ravalli, Mont., forming the Fourth judicial district of the state. He reached his destination in October, 1856, and has resided there ever since, at first engaged in selling goods, farming and mining. In 1864 the country had settled up and Montana Territory was organized. In 1866 Mr. Woody was appointed County Clerk and Recorder of Missoula county, which offices he held until the next general election, when he was elected to the same position and continued to be re-elected until 1880, when he declined to serve longer. During the last six years of his service the duties of Probate Judge had been added to the office. He had also served as deputy clerk of the District Court of Missoula county, to which office he had been appointed in 1868. In 1877 he resigned this position. He had in the meantime pursued the study of law and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Montana the same year. He immediately began to practice, building up rapidly a large and lucrative business, which he continued until 1892, when he was elected Judge of the Fourth judicial district of Montana, for four years, and was re-elected in 1896, making a series of eight years on the bench of the District Court. In 1885 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in 1891 was admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit courts for the District of Montana. Being raised a Qua-

ker, he has not joined the church of any other denomination. In 1871 he was married to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Countryman, at Missoula. She was born in Yuba county, Cal. They have three children living, a son, Frank Woody, and two daughters, Alice M. and Flora P. Woody.

BYRNES, William Joseph.—One of the most prominent members of his profession in the Northwest is the present city physician of Minneapolis, Dr. Wm. J. Byrnes. Dr. Byrnes came to the front rank through arduous study and by keeping in touch with the rapid strides made in the science of surgery to which he has devoted his special attention, and deservedly merits the high place he occupies in his profession. He is of Irish descent, his parents emigrating to this country in 1848. His father, William Byrnes, was a farmer by occupation. He settled in New York state on his arrival in America, but three years later decided to carve out a home for himself and family on the border of civilization in the west and pre-empted a claim of 160 acres at the Falls of St. Anthony, part of which is now Byrnes' Addition, and Maben, White & Le Bron's Addition to Minneapolis. Mr. Byrnes had an honorable war record. He enlisted in Company K, Tenth Minnesota Volunteers, in July, 1862, serving three years as first lieutenant. After the war he returned to Minneapolis and resumed farming. In the fall of 1866 he was elected sheriff of Hennepin county. He died, during his term of office, in November, 1867. Mrs. Byrnes' maiden name was Katharine Campbell. She was born in Ireland, and was there married to Mr. Byrnes. She is still living on part of the old homestead, at 1700 Western avenue. The subject of this sketch was born in Minneapolis, January 5, 1859. He enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education. His early educational training was received in the district and public schools of Minneapolis, supplemented by attendance at St. John's College at Prairie du Chien, Wis., and St. John's College, at Collegeville, Minn. Leaving the latter institution he entered the University of Michigan, graduating from the medical de-



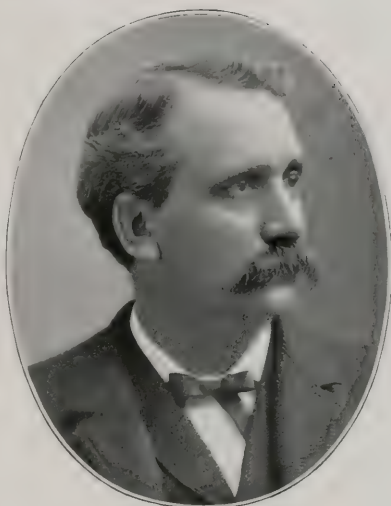
WILLIAM J. BYRNES.

partment in 1882, and was honored with the appointment of assistant house surgeon at the university hospital for the ensuing term. He returned to Minneapolis in the fall of the following year and immediately began the practice of his profession, entering the office of Dr. Edwin Phillips, which connection was continued for eleven years. Dr. Byrnes won recognition for his professional attainments early in his career. The same year that he began his practice in Minneapolis he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy at the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1885 he took a trip to Europe, visiting various medical centers of the old world, and devoting his time to further study of those lines in which he was especially interested. The following year he was appointed professor of anatomy in the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons, which chair he filled up to 1895. From 1895 to 1900 he filled the chair of surgical anatomy and clinical diseases of women in the same institution, at the expiration of which time he was appointed to the chair of the principles of surgery. He was president of the Hennepin County Medical Society in 1889. In 1893 he was appointed to the Minneapolis board of

pension examining surgeons, and is still a member of that board. Dr. Byrnes is Democratic in his political affiliations, and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party, but the offices of public trust which he has filled have been in the line of his profession. He was county physician of Hennepin county during the years 1887 and 1888, and from 1890 to 1892 was county coroner. In 1899 he was appointed city physician of Minneapolis, a position he has filled with great credit to himself. Dr. Byrnes is also medical examiner for a number of life insurance and fraternal organizations. He is the supervising medical examiner of the Royal Arcanum for the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, and medical examiner for the Massachusetts Life, the A. O. U. W., A. O. H., and Columbian Knights. He is a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, Royal Arcanum, A. O. U. W., A. O. H., and Columbian Knights, and the Elks. Dr. Byrnes is a Catholic in his religious leanings, though not an active church member. He was married in 1887 to Miss Josephine Armstrong, of Ann Arbor, Mich. Their union has been blessed with four children: Lyle, William, Morticia and Josephine.

STOCKTON, Albert William.—The most important branch of our state government is the legislature. It is, therefore, important that the men who sit in this law-making body should be a thoroughly representative class—men who occupy positions of honor and trust in their home community, whose honesty and probity are unquestioned. Such a man is found in the subject of this sketch. Mr. Stockton was elected to the upper house of the state legislature of Minnesota in 1890, re-elected in 1894, and again in 1898, and is regarded as one of the leading members of that body. He was born in Kosciusko county, Ind., March 30, 1844, the son of John C. and Martha J. (Sippy) Stockton. His father followed agricultural pursuits in the Hoosier state, removing with his family to Richland Center, Wis., in the fall of 1855, gaining a moderate competency. He did not

take an active part in public affairs, preferring rather to live a quiet, home life. He was, however, held in high regard and greatly respected by his neighbors. Our subject received only the benefits of a common school education, and lived on the farm with his parents until his eighteenth year. August 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. His regiment went into camp at La Crosse, Wis., and the following month was ordered to Fort Snelling to participate in the efforts to put down the Indian outbreak on the Minnesota frontier. The regiment was divided on reaching Fort Snelling, and Mr. Stockton's company was stationed at Alexandria. In December, the company was ordered to report at Fort Snelling, and from there went to Camp Randall, Madison, Wis. The following February the regiment went south, the first stop being made at Columbus, Ky. Mr. Stockton served with his company continuously, not losing a single day from sickness or otherwise, participating in all the battles in which the company was engaged, until June 14, 1864, when he was severely wounded by a gunshot wound in the right thigh, at the battle of Peach Tree Orchard, in front of the Kennesaw Mountains, Georgia. He then passed through a series of great hardships in various hospitals at Resaca, Ga.; Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn.; Madison and Prairie du Chien, Wis. He was discharged with his regiment in June, 1865, at Madison. He returned to his home and for several years was engaged as a clerk in a general store. In August, 1872, he removed to Minnesota, locating at Faribault, where he has since resided. He secured the appointment of deputy county auditor of Rice county, and performed his duties so faithfully that he was retained in this office for twelve years, resigning to accept the position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Faribault. This office he held for two years, when, in 1886, he went into business for himself, forming a partnership to engage in the manufacture of flour and furniture. He has continued in this line of business since that time, and has been very successful. Mr. Stockton is one of the most public-spirited



ALBERT W. STOCKTON.

men of southern Minnesota, and has always found time to take an active interest in all enterprises tending to build up and promote the best interests of his home city and county generally. He served as chairman of the board of county commissioners of Rice county for ten years. He was elected to the state senate on the Republican ticket, and has been untiring in his efforts in that body to promote legislation favorable to his own community. He was chosen chairman of the railroad committee in the session of 1895, and has held the position in every session since that time, working indefatigably for the interests of the people. Mr. Stockton has made many friends throughout the state, who not only admire him for his public spirit but for his personal qualities as well. He was married in Faribault, November 10, 1868, to Miss Belle Frink, daughter of Colvin Frink, late of Faribault. She died May 8, 1876. He was again married, September 10, 1878, to Miss Julia Andrews, of Faribault. They are the parents of one daughter, Glenn B. Stockton, a student in the state university, and one son, Charles Murray Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. Stockton attend the Congregational church.

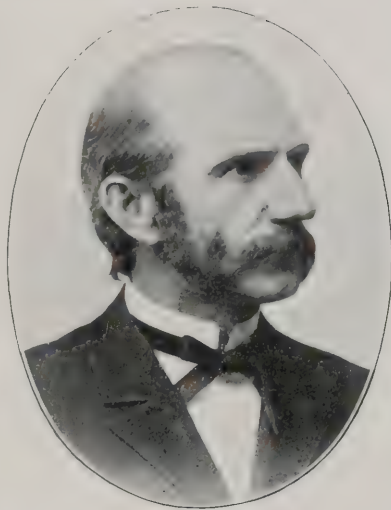


HAMILTON H. WILCOX.

WILCOX, Hamilton H.—One of the most prominent members of the medical fraternity in southern Minnesota is Dr. Hamilton H. Wilcox, of Albert Lea. Dr. Wilcox has been practicing his profession in that city for the past eighteen years, has built up a lucrative practice and won the complete confidence of a large and influential clientele. He came to the state of Minnesota July 3, 1877, from Kentucky, locating first at Glenville, Freeborn county, where he remained and practiced his profession until his removal to Albert Lea in the fall of 1883. Though his early life was spent in the Blue Grass state, he was a native of North Carolina, having been born near Jefferson, Ashe county, December 28, 1850, his parents migrating to the former state the same year. Dr. Wilcox's ancestors, for three generations back, were American-born and connected with the early history and settlement of the Carolinas and Kentucky. They lived contemporaneously, were related to and intermarried with the Cartwrights and Boones—Daniel Boone being a relative of the family by marriage. Samuel Wilcox, his father, was a native of North Carolina, and was born in 1821. He moved with his family to Kentucky in 1850.

settling in Pike county. In 1862 he removed to Carter county, and in the fall of the following year joined the Federal army, serving until his death at Paris, Ky., in March, 1864. During his residence in Kentucky he held various county offices and places of honor and trust, and while he was not rich, he was in good circumstances, being by occupation a builder and contractor, also a farmer. His wife, Barbara Houck Wilcox, was also a native of North Carolina, of German descent. In the Wilcox family, however, English and Scotch blood have predominated. Religiously, they were inclined toward the Baptist faith, while the ancestors of Dr. Wilcox on the maternal side were firm believers in Methodist doctrines. The early education of the subject of this sketch was much hampered because of the so-called "free school" system prevailing in the South at that time. Owing to an inherent ambition, however, to acquire knowledge, quickened possibly by the prevalence of an abundance of pine knots scattered over the hills of northeastern Kentucky, and stimulated by the delight of his parents in teaching him in the evenings, the lad soon learned to read, write and "cipher" and distinguish himself in the spelling and writing contests of the community. The school system existing in Kentucky at the present time was not inaugurated until 1870, and the subject of this sketch taught one of the first schools under the new or five months' system, the old system being from one to two or three months a year. Dr. Wilcox is a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, in the class of 1882. He stood well in his class and was awarded a gold medal for the best anatomical specimens and dissections. At the present time he is a member of the American Medical Association, the Minnesota State Medical Society, and secretary of the Albert Lea District Medical Society. He has contributed a number of articles to the medical as well as the secular press, and was at one time the editor of the Albert Lea Medical Journal. He established the Wilcox Hospital at Albert Lea in 1897, one of the best conducted institutions in that city, and is its present proprietor. In politics, Dr. Wilcox

is and always has been a Republican, having voted first for Grant for his second term and every Republican president since that time. He served for a number of years as president of the board of health of Albert Lea, also as county coroner, and one year as mayor of the municipality. He has also been identified with the committee on state medical legislation for some time. He is a member of various lodges and societies, viz: The Masons, from Blue Lodge to Shrine; the Odd Fellows, the Maccabees, Modern Woodmen of America, Modern Brotherhood of America, Eastern Star, Sons of Veterans, etc., and is the medical examiner for many old line as well as fraternal insurance companies. His religious connections are with the Methodist Episcopal body, and he is a member of that church. He was married December 30, 1875, to Mollie E. Abbott, of Carter county, Ky. To them have been born three children: Frank Leslie, a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, class 1900; Jessie Grant Wilcox, B. S., first principal of the public schools at Redwood Falls, Minn., and Gussie Leigh Wilcox, B. S., now Mrs. Charles Davis Howe, married October 25, 1900.



JAMES WALLACE.

WALLACE, James, president of Macalester College, is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, Benjamin Wallace, came to this country with his father, William, from Cookstown, northern Ireland, in 1812, when only twelve years of age, and settled in Juniata county, Pa. In 1825 he emigrated to Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, and devoted himself to farming. In this pursuit he steadily prospered, and when he died at the advanced age of 87 he was one of the most well-to-do farmers of his home county. He was a man of excellent mind, of sterling integrity, much force of character, deeply interested in matters political and religious. For nearly three-quarters of a century he was a leading elder in the United Presbyterian church of Wooster, Ohio, and even early in the fifties he had attained considerable notoriety in the community for his strenuous opposition to slavery. He was an ardent supporter of the gov-

ernment in the Civil War and contributed money liberally to help his county secure its needed quota of men. He had four brothers: William, who died at the old homestead in Pennsylvania; John, a Presbyterian minister; James, a furniture dealer of Lafayette, Ind., father of Dr. J. P. Wallace and of Judge William De Witt Wallace, and Robert, a farmer, who lived to the advanced age of 92. The mother of our subject, Janet Bruce, came to this country with her parents from Scotland (near Edinburgh), about 1840, and located at Wooster, Ohio. Her brother William was, afterward, for several years, professor of theology in Xenia (Ohio) Theological Seminary, and her youngest brother, John, has been for many years United States district judge of northern Alabama. She was a woman of quick mind, great activity, deeply religious, and passionately devoted to the careful training of her children. She was the mother of five sons and two daughters. Of the latter, Margaret is married to Professor J. O. Notestein, of the University of Wooster, Ohio, and Mary to Professor F. N. Notestein, of Alma College, Michigan. The sons were William, James, Robert, John and Benjamin, all of whom, except the sub-

ject of this sketch, are engaged in mercantile business in southern Colorado. James was born, March 12, 1850, near Wooster, Ohio. The rudiments of his education were received in the traditional old log schoolhouse near his home. In obedience to his father's desire to give all his sons a college education if they would receive it, he was sent at the age of 17 to Canaan Academy, the principal of which was a cousin, W. W. Wallace, an experienced and successful teacher. Two years later he entered Ohio Central College, where he completed his four years' preparation for college. In 1870 he entered the freshman class in Wooster University, from which he graduated four years later, pronouncing the valedictory of his class at commencement. He made some specialty of the classics, but maintained a nearly uniformly high standing in all his studies. After graduation he was elected instructor in Greek and history in his Alma Mater, which position he held for two years, when he secured leave of absence and devoted one year to study and travel in Greece. Going to Greece with a good knowledge of the ancient Greek, and thorough familiarity with the modern pronunciation, he attained a speaking acquaintance with the language such as few Americans up to that time had acquired. In company with Professor Thomas Davidson, of New York, he made the entire circuit of Central Greece and Peloponnesus, including also in his travels the islands of Euboea, Salamis, Aegina, Syra, Delos, Tenos and Corcyra. Returning to his Alma Mater he was made professor of Greek, which chair he filled, with much satisfaction to the students and his colleagues, until 1887. In that year, upon the recommendation of several of his former students who happened to be attending Macalester College, he was elected to the chair of Greek and old English in that institution. A vacancy occurring in the presidency in 1890, he was soon after made dean, or acting president, and in 1894, on the recommendation of the synod of Minnesota, he was elected president. The difficulties of this position were rendered almost insurmountable by a crushing debt of over \$125,000 that had rested on the college since its

first administration, and by the long business depression of 1893-97. Nevertheless, the high standard of the scholarship of the institution was maintained, the attendance increased, and, through the generosity of its many friends, the debt was finally liquidated.

In 1887, by a course of study in Greek philology, he received the degree of Ph. D., and at commencement in 1898 his Alma Mater conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws—a title which his modesty constrained him to decline. In 1891-93, at the request of President W. R. Harper, of Chicago University, he edited the *Anabasis of Xenophon* for his series of classics. In 1879 Dr. Wallace married Janet D., second daughter of Rev. T. K. Davis, D. D., a graduate of Yale College and of Princeton Seminary, and for twenty years librarian of the University of Wooster. She is also sister to Miss Miriam M. Davis, who has charge of the reference department in the Minneapolis Public Library. There have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Wallace, besides two deceased, Helen, Benjamin, Robert, William De Witt, and Miriam.

COLLINS, Loren. Warren.—While the personal popularity of a judge may not always be an infallible criterion of his worthiness, yet, in a republic, where public sentiment must control to secure the best results in administration, a consensus of opinion favorable—which is in fact only popularity—cannot be far wrong. Although the old Roman motto, "*Vox populi, vox Dei*," is frequently subject to a sneer from some who affect superior wisdom, it still remains a statement very close to the truth. Therefore a judge, who by the conscientious discharge of duty, wins the esteem of the people, is not only fortunate in his experience, but he is a factor almost invaluable in establishing confidence in the judiciary. Judge Collins, the subject of this sketch, has during his long service so efficiently discharged his duties that there seems to be no position in the gift of the people of the state that they are not willing to give him, when occasion offers. He has been solicited frequently to assume

the highest honors, but has steadily refused to swerve from his chosen profession. He was born in Lowell, Mass., August 7, 1838. His father, Charles P. Collins, was a native of Vermont, and descendant of Benjamin Collins, who settled at Salisbury, Mass., in 1660. His mother was Abigail C. Libby, a native of New Hampshire, and a descendant of John Libby, who settled near Boston, Mass., about 1638. A published "History of the Libby Family" shows that it was prominent and influential from early colonial time forward. Charles P. Collins was a man in limited circumstances and was by occupation, before moving to Minnesota, an overseer in a cotton mill. He and his family came to the state—or then territory—in 1854, and settled at Eden Prairie, Hennepin county, upon unsurveyed government land. His son, the judge, was then sixteen years old, and had been educated at Chicopee and at Palmer, Mass. He chose law for his profession, but his studies were held in abeyance by the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. In 1862 he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment Minnesota Infantry. He was promoted to second lieutenant and to first lieutenant, and received the rare honor of being brevetted a captain by the president of the United States. After the war he resumed his law studies, and in 1866 began to practice his profession at St. Cloud, Minn., where he still resides. He was elected county attorney of Stearns county, and served for several terms, also member of the house of representatives, while he continued his general practice of law in St. Cloud until 1883, when he was appointed, in April of that year, district judge of the Seventh judicial district, by Governor Hubbard. In 1884 he was elected to the same position. In November, 1887, Governor McGill appointed him associate justice of the supreme court of Minnesota. He has been elected to the same position by the people three successive times, the last being without opposition in November, 1900. Such approval by the people needs no comment. He has always affiliated with the Republican party, but has held only offices in the line of his profession. He was tendered the office of United States senator by Gov-



LOREN W. COLLINS.

ernor Lind December 28, 1900, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Davis, but declined for personal as well as political reasons. In religion he is a Unitarian, and is a member of the Unitarian Church. In 1878 he was married to Ella Stewart, at Berlin, Wis. She died at St. Cloud May 31, 1894. Judge Collins has three children, sons: Stewart Garfield, Louis Loren, Loren Fletcher. The two elder are students in the University of Minnesota. Through his army service Judge Collins is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion. By reason of his descent from Colonial ancestors he is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Sons of the Revolution. He also belongs to the fraternity of Elks, and is a Royal Arch Mason. Though an upright judge and stern in justice, Judge Collins is a genial companion, a kind neighbor and father, and a citizen of whom the state is proud.

DRIVER, John Merritte.—The career of a minister of the gospel seldom offers a series of striking kaleidoscopic pictures of success-



JOHN M. DRIVER.

ful combat with the forces that are at work in the control of the world's commerce. His triumphs are not recorded in the accounts that are written descriptive of the world's strife. They are of the spiritual nature, but, nevertheless, require just as much courage of heart, conquering of self, and strenuousness of character as those won over material things. The itinerant preacher does not reap his reward in earthly riches, but he wins more—the respect, friendship, and admiration of all with whom he comes in contact. His life is one of self-sacrifice and devotion to the needs of humanity. His cares and trials are for others. The promotions he receives from his church may be marked recognition of his work from a spiritual standpoint, but do not seem commensurate in a material sense. The honors won are written in the hearts of men to whose spiritual needs he has administered.

A shining example of this class of men is John Merritte Driver, pastor of Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, Mankato, Minn. His early life was a struggle with poverty, but the instinct for better things created in him an intense passion for knowledge, and a

desire to become a man of scholarship, and by sheer force of his own strength and will power he worked his way through college, later on girding himself with theological, philosophical, and scientific lore in order to follow, successfully, his chosen career as a minister of the gospel.

Dr. Driver is a native of Illinois. A history of his ancestors might be outlined, he says, in the brief sentence, "The short and simple annals of the poor."

His father worked alternately on the farm and in the saw mill, never rising above the barest competency and sometimes touching the very nether-depth of poverty.

The Driver family, however, has always been noted for its patriotism. When Abraham Lincoln issued his first call, in 1861, for 75,000 men to help save the Union, James Ransom Driver, the doctor's father, was one of the first to respond. His father before him was a soldier in our second war with Great Britain, and his father was a follower of George Washington in the War of the Revolution.

On his mother's side he is descended from an old Huguenot family.

William A. Hartley, now residing at Walnut Hill, Ill., an humble country school teacher, opened the gates of knowledge to the boy, whose education was rendered so difficult by his environment. Under his wise and patient direction, in a little log cabin up in the country, John Merritte Driver was fitted for college, graduating from the Illinois Agricultural College, in the classical course, in 1876, when but 18 years of age. Some years later he entered the Boston University, of Boston, Mass., graduating from that institution, in the theological course, in 1885. He also did three years' work in the study of oratory under President S. S. Curry, of the Boston School of Expression.

In 1884 Dr. Driver was honored with the degree of A. M. by the Baldwin University; in 1885 Boston University added the degree of S. T. B.; in 1893 Rust University conferred upon him the degree of D. D., and in 1899 the American University made him a doctor of philosophy. He is also a member of the

American Archaeological and Asiatic Association.

Dr. Driver is now in the fourth year of his Mankato pastorate, and has the hearty respect, confidence, and co-operation of a large and important charge.

In addition to his preaching, Dr. Driver is also a noted lecturer, having been heard on the lecture platforms of almost every state and territory in the American Union, besides in lands beyond the sea.

Though living a singularly busy life he has found time to taste the sweets of authorship. A book on the labor question, entitled "Samson and Shylock; or, A Preacher's Plea for the Workingmen," published by the Patriotic Publishing company, has had an extensive sale. Two music books: "Songs of the Soul," and "Bible Temperance Hymns" (for he is also a pianist and composer of music), have greatly extended his reputation. Some of his parlor and concert songs, such as, "Twere Sweet to Die for You," and "O Thou Whom My Soul Loves Best," are sung everywhere, while his piano solos, especially "Memories of Italy," and "Memories of Mankato," are played by the foremost American pianists. Of his song, "Wonderful Story of Love," more than 5,000,000 copies, in books and sheet form, have been published and sold.

Though passionately fond of poetry he has yielded to the muse but once, writing "Nepenthe."

Dr. Driver has been an extensive traveler in Europe, Africa, and North America, studying face to face the great problems of the world. He has thus been fortunate in being permitted to see the most notable things the world has to offer in the way of art, architecture, and natural scenery, and both see and hear the world's greatest orators, musicians, statesmen, actors, presidents, and crowned heads.

Dr. Driver is, himself, pre-eminently an orator. Dr. Davidson, who has employed and directed more lecturers than any man now living, in speaking of Dr. Driver, says: "He is our Joseph Cook, junior. He constantly reminds me of the great Bostonian. In voice, vigor of thought, gesticulation, and

rush of eloquence he is a genuine second edition." And Fred Emerson Brooks, the California poet, says: "John Merritte Driver is a Jehu, and he drives six good horses. The leaders are Grace and Diction; the swing horses are Pathos and Humor; and the wheelers are Eloquence and Power. Fly in his whirling and glittering chariot as I have done and you will be delighted. Driver is apt, alert, eloquent, and a royal fellow."

In politics Dr. Driver is a Republican.

April 11, 1880, he wedded Miss Elsie Wiley, of Casey, Ill., a young lady of singular and most exquisite loveliness, both of physical beauty and of devotion to all things noble and elevating. Four children crowned their union: Edna, Jamie, Paul, and Ruth, but none are now living. The four children sleep side by side, in beautiful Lindenwood cemetery, Fort Wayne, Ind. The last they lost was James Owen, or Jamie, as his parents called him, a soldier boy, only 16 years old, and a member of the Thirtieth Illinois Regiment United States Volunteers. He fell in the Philippines July 21, 1900.

Thus, though Dr. Driver has never been a soldier himself, he has the honor of being the great-grandson, grandson, and son of soldiers, and the father of as brave and patriotic a soldier-boy as ever laid down his life for his country.

REYNOLDS, Myron Herbert, of the State University and Minnesota State Board of Health, is a leading veterinarian in the United States, and his work is known throughout the entire country. His mother, Mary (Budd) Reynolds, is a descendant from sturdy New York farmers of English origin. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Reynolds, is described as being a scholarly man, particularly in the languages and classics. His father, Gardner W. Reynolds, was also from New York parentage. The latter was a noted nurseryman and botanist, and his son comes naturally by his scientific tastes. M. H. Reynolds was born November 5, 1865, at Wheaton, Ill. His parents soon moved to Iowa, and his education was received from the schools of that state. He entered Iowa



MYRON H. REYNOLDS.

State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, at the age of sixteen, and finished the four-years scientific course in three years and a half, receiving the degree of B. S. A. He afterward entered the veterinary college of the same institution, and finished a three-years course by receiving the degree D. V. M. He followed this with two years in the Iowa College of Pharmacy, receiving the degree of Ph. G. Dr. Reynolds then completed his college work by a medical course at the Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons, receiving the degree of M. D. Dr. Reynolds was in private veterinary practice at Keosauqua, Iowa, until O. C. Gregg, superintendent of the Minnesota State Farmers' Institute, went to Iowa in search of a young veterinarian for "Institute" work. The dean of the Iowa Veterinary College strongly recommended Dr. Reynolds for the place. Dr. Reynolds accepted the position and for several years lectured at various institutes throughout Minnesota. In 1893 he was elected to the professorship of veterinary science in the University of Minnesota, and also given charge of the veterinary division of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at St. Anthony Park. He has written several impor-

tant station bulletins, one of the most valuable being on "Bovine Tuberculosis," which won for him much credit among veterinary journals and prominent men in his profession. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Health in 1897, the first veterinary surgeon appointed to a place on the board. He was soon made chairman of a committee of Infectious Diseases of Animals, and within a year was made Director of the newly created veterinary department of the State Board of Health. He soon made the department one of the best known of the kind in the United States, and his system of police sanitation in connection with infectious diseases of animals is recognized as a standard. In August, 1900, Dr. Reynolds was obliged to relinquish active work in connection with the board, partly on account of increasing duties in the university and the experiment station, but still remains as a member of the board, looking after the work in a general way. In the summer of 1900 his abilities were recognized by a tender of the deanship of the Veterinary Department of the Iowa State College, his Alma Mater, but he preferred to remain with his present work at the University. Dr. Reynolds has contributed several important studies on veterinary literature, more notably, "Fistula," "Hypodermic Cathartics," "State Control of Hog Cholera," "State Control of Glanders," "Hog Cholera and Swine Plague." He is also editor in chief of the annual Reports of the American Veterinary Medical Association. He was a member, and now honorary member, of the Iowa State Veterinary Medical Association; also member of Hennepin County Medical Association, Minnesota State Medical Association, Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Association, of which he has served as president; American Medical Association, American Veterinary Medical Association, and the American Public Health Association. Dr. Reynolds is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, a member of the Congregational church, an Odd Fellow and a Mason, including the Shriners degree. Dr. Reynolds has been twice married, in 1893 to Miss Eva M. Kuhn, of Iowa,

who died within a few months. In 1897 he was married to Miss May I. Shaw, daughter of Professor Thomas Shaw, of the University of Minnesota, prominent among live stock men and breeders as an authority on such matters, and a noted author. Dr. Reynolds has three children.

MEIER, Rev. John, the present pastor of St. Joseph's church at Winona, Minn., the subject of this sketch, is the son of Frederic and Sophia Meier. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and a man of forceful character, who was for fifteen years an alderman of Paderborn, Prussia, where John was born. There is no better way to present this worthy son's character and achievements than to trace from the beginning the rise and progress of the church and parish of which he is the pastor, and to whom a large share of its prosperity is due.

The first Catholic church in Winona was built in 1858, to which all the Catholic residents of Winona of the different nationalities went to worship. In 1862 the German Catholics with the Poles and Bohemians established the St. Joseph parish, with Rev. Theodore Venn as its spiritual head. Their first church edifice was a frame building, 35 by 65, which was later enlarged, and was used until 1882 as a church. It was then converted into a schoolhouse, having given way to a beautiful new church edifice. In October, 1863, Father Venn was called to another field, and was succeeded in Winona by Rev. William Lette, who had charge of the young parish from April, 1864, to June, 1868. Rev. Alois Plut then became pastor of St. Joseph's parish, and was at its head until April, 1876. Under Father Plut's administration the Poles decided to establish a parish for themselves and in 1873 separated from St. Joseph's parish, and established that of St. Stanislaus Kostka. In July, 1876, Father Walter was appointed to succeed Father Plut and remained until December, 1877. In January, 1878, Rev. Alois Heller became the spiritual head of St. Joseph's, and under his successful administration the parish erected the beautiful brick church situ-



REV. JOHN MEIER.

ated on the corner of East Fifth and Walnut streets, at a cost of \$25,000. Father Heller was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. John Meier, who has been successfully governing the parish since August 4, 1885. During his administration the interior of the church has been completed. It has been frescoed and three handsome Gothic altars and a beautiful pipe organ have been placed in it. In 1887 the Bohemian Catholics separated and established the St. John Nepomucene parish. The St. Joseph's parish has enjoyed the fruits of a parish school since 1858, when the school house stood in the block between Chestnut and Liberty streets, on East Fifth street. In 1865 the school was moved to its present location. Until 1868 it was in charge of lay teachers. It was then put into the care of the School Sisters de Notre Dame, with a layman to teach the larger boys. In 1884 it was given over to the School Sisters of St. Francis, who are still in charge. Through the untiring efforts of Father Meier the parish built a new parish schoolhouse in 1896 at a cost of \$22,100, of which the parish has already paid over two thirds. The first design of this schoolhouse was the work of Father Meier, and was the result of much

labor and many years' experience in school work. This first design was elaborated and artistically developed by the firm of Stevens & Vandusen, architects, who may look with pride upon the successful completion of this beautiful building. The school is attended by 240 pupils. Connected with the parish are several societies. St. Joseph's Mutual Benevolent Association was established February 6, 1866, and has a membership of 233. St. Ann's Altar Society was established in November, 1862, and has 160 members. The young men have placed their society under the patronage of St. Aloysius Gonzaga. This society was established on April 20, 1875, and has 56 members. The Young Ladies' St. Rose of Lima Society was established in August, 1868. It has 60 members. Rev. John Meier, the present pastor of St. Joseph's, was born in Paderborn, Prussia, July 1, 1854. It had always been his ambition to become a priest, and he entered the college of his native city in 1865, where he completed his classical studies in 1873. Owing to the stringent laws enacted against the Catholic church during the "Culturkampf," he was unable to reach his religious vocation in Germany, and left home for America, where he studied three years at St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn., completing his philosophical and theological studies. He was then ordained priest at St. Paul, by Most Rev. John Ireland, on July 8, 1877. He was at first appointed assistant pastor at Red Wing, Minn., to Rev. J. N. Stariha, now vicar-general of the archdiocese of St. Paul, and then successively given charge of Bellevidere, St. Peter, and again transferred to Red Wing as pastor. In 1885 he was appointed to take charge of St. Joseph's parish, Winona, where he has been laboring successfully ever since.

WALKER, Thomas Barlow.—While Minneapolis has great natural advantages in waterpower, situation and surroundings, these would have been of little avail had not courageous, farsighted and public-spirited men of great energy taken hold of the enterprise at an early day with a determination to build a large city. The task was

not so easy as it seems in 1901, after the city has become the metropolis of the state. A city at the confluence of two rivers which furnish easy transportation, was well under way only ten miles distant. It was the trade center of the Northwest, and it had the additional prestige of being the capital or official center. Many deemed the project of building a city ten miles away chimerical or foolhardy. The men who overcame the numerous obstacles in the path, and wrung success from such adverse conditions, are entitled to special commendation. Their sagacity to perceive, their courage to undertake, their skill in making use of proper means, and their unflinching perseverance are characteristics which cannot be too highly extolled. Among those who were conspicuous in this work, Thomas B. Walker, the subject of this sketch, stands prominently in the front rank. He was born at Xenia, Ohio, February 1, 1840. His father was Platt Bayless Walker, a native of New York, but a long resident of Ohio. By trade he was a shoemaker, but by occupation and business habit he was a contractor and speculator. He was in good circumstances, but in 1849, when the California fever was at its height, he invested all his means in a train of merchandise which he started to take overland to California. Cholera broke out in the company, and Mr. Walker was one of the first victims. He died on the plains near Warrensburg, Mo. Although the train was carried through and the goods sold, none of the proceeds ever reached his family. Thomas B. Walker was thus left fatherless when nine years old. His mother was Anstis Keziah Barlow, of New York, and later of Ohio. She was one of the youngest of a large family. Two of her brothers were judges, one in New York and the other in Ohio. Under these circumstances, compelled to work from early youth, Mr. Walker had but few opportunities to attend school. He, however, made such good use of what he had that at sixteen years of age he entered Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, where he succeeded in remaining in nominal attendance for several years by being present for perhaps one term a year and keeping up

with his class while absent at work, which was that of traveling as a salesman. While on the road he carried two valises, the large containing his school books which he used at every spare moment. The habit thus acquired of studying at all spare times, under all circumstances, has continued with him through life, and has made him the well educated and thoroughly informed man on a multitude of subjects which he is recognized to be to-day. At nineteen years of age, after many small ventures, he secured a contract from the railroad at Paris, Ill., for getting out cross ties and cord wood. He continued this work for eighteen months, when the company failed and robbed him of all the profits which had accrued. He had, however, the experience and a good timber education, which, although not valued at the time, proved subsequently to be worth all it cost. On returning home he taught school for one year. He then resumed the traveling business, engaging with Hon. Fletcher Hulet to make a wholesale market for his Berea grindstones. On his way up the Mississippi River on this business in 1862, he met, at McGregor, Mr. J. M. Robinson, of Minneapolis, who spoke so eloquently of the attractions and prospects of the embryo city that Mr. Walker within an hour afterwards was on his way to the promising hamlet. Almost as soon as he arrived he engaged to go with Mr. George B. Wright on a government land survey. The expedition was ignorant of the fact that the Indians were on the war path until they learned it by the forcible experience of being driven out of the woods by the Indians. With difficulty and great peril the little band of surveyors traveled three days through the hostile district, finally reaching Fort Ripley, where they were gladly welcomed as a re-enforcement sixteen strong to the small and poorly-equipped garrison holding that point.

After two or three years spent in government surveys, and one year on the survey of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad—a service which gave him a thorough knowledge of the timber country—Mr. Walker took up the pine land business. Being practically without means, he associated with Dr. Levi



THOMAS B. WALKER.

Butler, and Mr. Howard Mills, under the firm name of Butler, Mills & Walker, the junior member putting in his time, knowledge and experience against their money. The firm was very successful, under Mr. Walker's management, logging and building and operating mills and lumber yards. The partnership continued for several years and was terminated by the death of Dr. Butler and the removal of Mr. Mills to California in search of health. Mr. Walker was at the same time interested with Mr. Henry T. Welles in the purchase of pine timber. Subsequently Mr. Walker became engaged in the lumber industry in all parts of Northern Minnesota and in Dakota. He owned and operated mills on the "Falls." He purchased and operated the "J. Dean" mill, rebuilding it after it burned, operating it for many years with Major George A. Camp, under the firm name of Camp & Walker. Later in company with his son, Gilbert M. Walker, under the name of Red River Lumber Company, built two mills—one at Crookston, Minn., and one at Grand Forks, N. D. This firm is still active, with the addition of three more sons, but the mills are at Akeley. Mr. Walker is also associated

with Mr. H. C. Akeley, under the firm name of Walker & Akeley, in the ownership of large tracts of pine lands, but they operate no mills.

While Mr. Walker has been so busy with the lumber business, he has been active in building up Minneapolis and the adjacent country. He built the Central Market and Commission Row, whereby the wholesale commission business—as well as other wholesale business—has been permanently located north of Hennepin avenue and west of Fourth street. This market is one of the largest and most commodious wholesale and retail markets in the West, while the volume of fruit and commission business handled in the row adjoining, which is part of the same enterprise, shows that Minneapolis is the great fruit and commission center of the Northwest. St. Louis Park, a suburb of the city, owes its existence to Mr. Walker, who was the owner of the land, and assisted in its development under the firm name of Land & Investment Company. It has large manufacturing concerns, with the noted great Beet Sugar Plant. The St. Louis Park & Hopkins Street Railway is part of the plan and it is a profitable investment, as well as a great help to the city and a convenience to residents of these thriving suburbs.

Mr. Walker has also and at all times been a supporter of and a worker in and for the Board of Trade as well as the originator and promoter of the "Business Men's Union," which for many years did wonderful work in aid of the development of the city. The Y. M. C. A. has also claimed much of his attention and means. He is a member of the National Committee.

Having in his youth made great use of public libraries wherever they were to be found in his travels, Mr. Walker early became a stockholder in the old "Athæneum," the nearest approach to a public library in operation in this city. Later he became the means and instrument through which the present Public Library was organized and set in operation. He gave largely in aid of its beautiful building and appointments and keeps its Art Gallery well stock-

ed with fine works from his private collection. He has been President of the Board of Directors since its first organization.

As would naturally be expected, Mr. Walker has also in his home a fine collection of books in his private library. Science, Theology, Political Economy and many other lines are prominently represented, and he has gathered together for his own use and aid the finest Art Reference Library perhaps in the country.

Politically, Mr. Walker is, as might be expected, a Republican. His first vote was cast for Lincoln. He is a close student of Political Economy and its bearings on good government. During the last two presidential campaigns, he spoke frequently and wrote extensively on the issues involved. His writings attracted marked attention and were widely copied and circulated.

THE WALKER ART GALLERY.

During the last fifteen years or more Mr. Walker has been engaged in making a collection of high grade first-class oil paintings and bronzes and other works of art. This collection has become known throughout this country, and largely abroad, as a choice and rare collection of the works of the best masters. Such names as Corot, Rousseau, Rosa Bonheur, Diaz Hogarth, Sir Thomas Lawrence, David, Le Fevre, Bougereau, Schreyer, Jacque, Breton, Madam Demont Breton, Turner, Rembrandt, Peele and many others, are a guarantee for the character of the collection. The owner is often surprised at the high comparative rating given this collection by those who have seen the world's best galleries and who do not hesitate to place this in the first rank. Over fifty of these paintings are hung in the gallery at the Public Library, but the larger part with the bronzes and ivories are in his gallery at the family residence at 803 Hennepin avenue. This gallery is held open to the public upon all days except Sunday, during the hours of daylight. That the opportunity and privilege of visiting this collection is thoroughly appreciated, is fully attested by the great numbers who constantly avail themselves of it.

One of Mr. Walker's strong characteristics has always been his devotion to his home and family, to whom he has given his best time and thought. From their earliest infancy he has delighted to make his children his companions, entering into their interests and taking them into his own. Books and tools, shops and workrooms have been the "strong points" of the home on Hennepin avenue, through all the years of the growing up of the family, which consisted of eight children, of whom seven are still living. Of these, four sons are in partnership with their father, and one still in school. The two daughters have married, one of whom is widowed. There are also four grandchildren.

In character and profession Mr. Walker is a Christian of the most pronounced type, finding his home in the Hennepin Avenue Methodist church. Having come by this faith through more difficulties than the average young man, he finds no greater pleasure in life than to direct others in the way in which he has come, and will at any time turn from his intricate business and with book in hand expound to the chance listener the wonderful truths of the authenticity of the Bible as shown through the prophecies of the marvelous History of the Jews or any one of a dozen of other lines of research. His religion is of the active type also which prompts him to steady and constant benevolencies. From his earliest record as a business man he has always been a generous and free giver to all works which commended themselves to his business judgment whether it be through individual aid or organization. His purse has always been especially open to the enterprises in which his wife has been more particularly engaged.

The general summing up of the lessons conveyed by the life of Mr. Walker, seem to be that, given good health carefully preserved by a well-ordered life, energy, perseverance, perfect honesty, of that high type which can reorganize and grant the rights of others, good principles, rightly adhered to, and Christian integrity, no young man need fail of success through lack of op-

portunity. Mr. Walker's eminently useful and successful life has owed nothing at any period to inherited advantages of wealth or position, or to fortunate strokes of accidental success. He has literally hammered out on his own anvil every bar and nail of advantage that has reared the structure of his fortunes. Steady and continuous work, studiously directed toward a definite and well-defined object, a willingness and ability to work and wait for results, and an enthusiastic interest in the work in hand have been the keynotes of his life, and are the elements of success which are within the reach of all who deem them worthy of the strife.

KINGSBURY, George Washington.—In any civilized community no single force contributes more to the general development and welfare of the people than the newspaper press. The man who wields its power properly is a benefactor in the highest sense. While his reward may be only the satisfaction arising from a duty well done, he is entitled to a large share of the honor accruing from the progress made from year to year. George W. Kingsbury, of Yankton, S. D., is the father of journalism in that state. He established the pioneer newspaper, "The Weekly Dakotan", in the old Territory of Dakota, in 1862. It is still a living force under his direction, and is now known as the "Press and Dakotan", from the absorption of other newspapers. It has always been a clean, well-conducted journal, with an influence for good, which can never be estimated. It has brought honor and fame to its founder, and has given him an historic place in the annals of the growing state. Mr. Kingsbury was born in the town of Lee, Oneida county, N. Y., December 16, 1837. His father, Charles B. Kingsbury, was a native of Connecticut, where the family settled in early colonial days, on coming from England. He was an active, enterprising man, engaged in manufacturing sash, doors, and blinds, until the New York Central railroad through the Mohawk valley was projected. He then took a contract for building that road through the central



GEORGE W. KINGSBURY.

part of the state. In 1857 he moved to Wisconsin, and settled at Walworth county, where two years later he died. His wife was Miss Ruama Barnes, daughter of Abram Barnes, who was of New England birth, and of Scotch-Irish descent. She was born in Jefferson county, N. Y. They had a family of ten children, of whom George Kingsbury was the fifth. He was reared and educated in Oneida county, where he was born. His parents moved to Utica in the same county when George was about four years old, so that he had the advantages of the city schools, until he was eighteen years of age. In the meantime he learned the printer's trade. When he left school he secured a position with an engineer corps, engaged in building the Utica & Black River railroad. When this was built he went with the same corps, in 1856, to Wisconsin, where he was employed as a civil engineer in the construction of the Madison & Prairie du Chien railroad. After a trip to St. Louis and then Illinois, he returned to St. Louis and went to work at the printing business, a craft which once learned it is difficult to abandon. In 1858 he made a change to

Leavenworth, Kan. In July of that year he was employed by a boom town company to run a paper at Junction City, where he remained about three years and there formed the acquaintance of Josiah Trask, with whom he went to Dakota Territory to conduct a newspaper and printing business. It was the 17th day of March, 1862, when Mr. Kingsbury landed at Yankton, then a mere trading post. It was the day on which the first legislature of the Territory convened. Mr. Trask secured the contract for the public printing of the Territory, and employed Mr. Kingsbury to take charge of the work. Mr. Trask went back to Kansas, and in 1854 he was killed at Lawrence by Guerillas. But Mr. Kingsbury had bought the printing business and newspaper the first year, 1862, and he has conducted it ever since. He had associated with him for several years Hon. F. M. Ziebach. In 1863, Mr. Kingsbury was elected to the Territorial legislature from Yankton and continued to serve in that body until 1867. In 1870 he was appointed United States collector of internal revenue, and held that office, performing the duties, until it was abolished. In 1894 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1897 he was appointed by Governor Lee to the State Board of Charities and Corrections, which has charge of all the charitable and penal institutions of the state, a position which he still holds. Mr. Kingsbury has also served as county commissioner, and as a member of the Board of Education. In all the positions he has discharged the duties with fidelity to the interests of the people and to the honor of himself and his constituents. He was married to Miss Lydia M. Stone, near Lawrence, Kan., September 20, 1864. He had just built a new house and she was installed as mistress. This has been their home from the first. Here their children were born and reared. They have three sons: George W., Theodore H. and Charles S. Kingsbury. Mrs. Kingsbury died February 1, 1898. Notwithstanding the growth of the trading post into a modern city, with many elegant mansions and pretentious buildings, the old home of

the Kingsburys is still a model of comfort, more highly prized by its occupants than would be any other that could be built. Mrs. Kingsbury was a real helpmeet. While she made a truly attractive home, she was influential and prominent in every movement for charitable and educational work. As far as her woman's sphere would permit, she was a worthy compeer of her distinguished and perhaps better known husband, of whom she was the sympathetic and interested companion for thirty-five years. Mr. Kingsbury is still in active life. He has been urged frequently to accept the governorship and other state offices, but he has steadily refused political honors. He is still interested in the mining business, in which he was actively engaged from 1870 to 1875, in the San Juan district of Colorado, where he spent the summer months for three years, leaving his newspaper business in charge of a partner. Though most of the mining stock was taken up by capitalists of Milwaukee, Mr. Kingsbury and his Yankton friends hold and control a considerable interest in the original venture. His life work has been a success, fruitful to himself, and a blessing to the state to which he has so bountifully contributed in its development.



JOHN COOPER.

COOPER, John.—The wealth and prosperity of the state of Minnesota depend upon turning over the sod. The man who promotes and encourages this labor is a public benefactor, while conspicuous service in long-continued efforts to build up agricultural interests is worthy of the highest honors. Yet the recognition of public service in this important field is, too often, niggardly in the extreme, compared to that given to men in political and commercial life. When it is considered that every lawyer, merchant, manufacturer, railroad mechanic and clerk must be paid by the men who turn over the sod; that practically all the taxes which support public institutions, no matter by whom the money is turned into the treasury, come from the ground, and, in a word, that modern civilization is possible only by having

the earth tilled, does it not seem unfair, in distributing the rewards, to pass by with such short courtesy the men who sustain the whole fabric of the commonwealth? Still a few men do attain distinction in this department of human activity. Among those in the Northwest, who, by their energy, ability, perseverance and successful labors in connection with agriculture, have earned laurels, the subject of this sketch must always be prominent. Although a native of a city, it is rarely the fortune of any man to be more useful in the field of rural economies. John Cooper was born in Philadelphia, January 1, 1836. His father, James Cooper, was a native of Belfast, Ireland. He was a carpenter by trade, which he followed until he came to Philadelphia, in 1832, when he engaged in the business of contractor and builder. After a few years he bought a small saw mill in the village of Haddington, about four miles west, but now a part, of the city. He added a feed mill, and put in the basement machinery for grinding and polishing tools. Here for several years he ground and polished all the edged tools and saws manufactured by the celebrated establishment of Harry Disston, then in its infancy.

He finally sold out and accepted the agency of the great Barkley tract, comprising 80,000 acres of coal and timber land in northern Pennsylvania, the owner of which was the famous porter brewer, Charles Barkley, of London, who, frightened at the "know-nothing" movement, then rife, determined to sell the property, fearing excess taxation. The region was then a wilderness without means of transportation—as the Erie railroad and other lines which now traverse that whole country were not built. Mr. Cooper, with his accustomed vigor, began operations at once, moving on the tract with his family, although the conveniences of living were of the rudest description. He cleared up a hundred acre farm for himself; opened up two settlements, built saw mills for them, and opened a coal mine. His children were without school privileges, and were taught the rudiments of education by his wife, whose maiden name was Isabell Neil. She was the daughter of a Belfast merchant, and had received a good education. She was married to James Cooper at home, in Belfast, in 1831, and the next year the young couple struck out for themselves by coming to America. Being a woman of fine natural ability and of forceful character, she conformed herself to the situation, and was a true helpmate to her husband, as well as a leading spirit in the community. Under her tutelage and instruction, imparted at night and at catch times, John was reared until fifteen years of age, when she died. Under these pioneer conditions, with population scattered so as to make schools and churches impossible; without an accessible market for produce; with sickness and a doctor ten miles away; with no roads, only tracks through the stumps, and grinding mills rare, it required the utmost vigor of every member of the family to secure a bare living. It was this rugged training which prepared John Cooper for the career which has so distinguished him, for habits of industry, persistent energy and indomitable courage in attacking all obstacles besetting his path to success. When John was about of age he left for the West, reaching Minnesota on the steamer "Northern Bell," Sun-

day, October 26, 1856. His father sold the home farm and other property the following year and started for Minnesota, traveling by team to Buffalo, then by the lakes to Milwaukee, and overland from there to the then Territory, settling finally on a farm in Bethel township, Anoka county, in July, 1857, where he lived to the ripe age of eighty-seven years. He died on the second of April, 1893. He was a man much respected for his sterling qualities of heart and mind. He was an open-hearted, true frontiersman and never turned from his door one needing any kind of assistance. In politics he was an old-line whig "free-soiler" abolitionist, and, at last, a stalwart Republican. When James Cooper and family moved to Haddington, John was a delicate child, just old enough to toddle to a private school in the neighborhood. The building where the school was situated was on low ground. And there he contracted a malarial disease which cut short the attempt at schooling, and from which illness he did not recover for several years. In the northern part of the state to which the family moved there were no schools before he was old enough to take charge of the home farm. That duty fell to him because his father was wholly occupied with Barkley's affairs. In fact, John began his farm work when he was about ten years of age, such was the press of circumstances. When he came to the Territory of Minnesota, as stated, he settled on a farm in the northern part of Anoka county, securing a pre-emption claim on section 29, town 23, range 34. This he opened up and continued to cultivate. His faith in agricultural land has never wavered, as proved by his ownership of several farms since he came to the state. At present he owns the noted Linden Grove Shorthorn Breeding Farm, adjoining the city of St. Cloud, the stock of which has taken the highest rank for twenty years. He is also the owner of a grain farm of superior excellence about twelve miles from the city. Besides these, he has a number of tracts in various parts of the state, all of which have been selected with his usual judgment of value. About 1880 he engaged in the lumber business with

S. A. Gray, under the partnership name of Cooper & Gray. They acquired large tracts of land in the northern part of the state, cut, drove, and sold their logs to manufacturers. This business was continued with the same marked success that has characterized all his undertakings, for he has the qualities to bring success from conditions which would be disastrous to most men. In 1892, finding his health impaired by his intense and long continued application to the business, he sold his lumbering interest to D. H. Freeman, the firm becoming Freeman & Gray. Since then, Mr. Cooper, while retaining his large and varied interests in the state, has spent a part of his winters in California on a small orange ranch in the Moreno valley. But while apparently absorbed in his own private business, Mr. Cooper has not ignored or neglected his duties as a public-spirited citizen. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company A of the Eighth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers. The first year of service was spent in fighting the Indians, who were finally driven to the then wilderness of Idaho by the Sully expedition. The rest of the term of service was spent in the South, under Thomas at Nashville and elsewhere, and with General Schofield, going to North Carolina via Washington and the Atlantic coast, landing at Kingston and finishing, under Sherman, in the capture of Johnson's army, the event which closed the war. He never was a politician, and his taste never ran to office-seeking, yet he is an ardent Republican, and in apparent emergencies has rendered valuable service to his party. He has held but few political offices. Under President Grant he was appointed Deputy Assessor and Collector of Internal Revenue and served seven years. In 1888 he was elected a presidential elector and voted for Harrison. He also served for many years as chairman of the Stearns County Republican Committee. In what may be called the non-partisan sphere he has rendered valuable public service as town assessor, city alderman, member of school boards, and he was chosen by the legislature a member of the Non-partisan State Reformatory Board, which located and

built the institution at St. Cloud, and on the board he served eleven years, the last year as its president. From many points of view, however, his services as a member of the State Agricultural Society were more valuable to the state at large, perhaps, than any of the other public duties performed by him. He was made a member of the society in 1884, when its annual fair was held at Owatonna. The outlook was far from encouraging. The organization did not own a cent's worth of property and it was encumbered with a debt of nine thousand five hundred dollars, thus being absolutely bankrupt. Mr. Cooper, on entering his work on the board, took hold of its affairs with his customary zeal and practical sense, and at the close of the year the debt was reduced to four thousand dollars. The next year he helped to locate the society in its present home. He devoted seven years of hard work to its interests, and when he withdrew, in 1891, he left the organization free from debt, with a small surplus in the treasury and in possession of a property worth nearly five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Cooper would not claim that this great achievement was due to his sole efforts, but nevertheless his business experience, keen foresight, and natural genius for success contributed to the result in no small degree. As if to recognize his valuable services, the board, in 1897, when Mr. Cooper was in California, elected him president of the society unanimously. Since then he has received the marked compliment of being re-elected for the second, third and fourth times. During his term as president the society, besides paying liberal current expenses, has spent of its own earnings more than twenty-five thousand dollars in improving the grounds and buildings, and at the expiration of his term of office, in January, 1901, had a surplus of over eighteen thousand dollars in the treasury. These facts speak for themselves. He is a member of the State Farmers Institute Board and of the State Forestry Board, created by the legislature at the session of 1899. Mr. Cooper affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member, and to which they are

liberal contributors. Her maiden name was Melinda Hayward, and she was married to Mr. Cooper in 1873. She is a woman of fine attainments and strong character, though of retiring disposition. To her sound judgment and pertinent advice Mr. Cooper attributes much of the success which has followed his various undertakings.

DOW, James Jabez.—The superintendent of the School for the Blind, a department of the Minnesota Institute for Defectives at Faribault, James J. Dow, was born at Midnapore, Bengal Presidency, India, February 15, 1848, where his father was a missionary belonging to the Free Will Baptist denomination. The same year he returned, in broken health, to the United States, bringing his family with him, among whom was his infant son, James. The father was James C. Dow, a native of Maine. His theological course was taken at the Parsonfield Theological Seminary. After his ordination he preached at Dover, N. H., and other places. In 1843 he was married, and soon after the young couple left for India. On Mr. Dow's return he preached at Buckfield, Me., Phoenix, N. Y., and in East Killingby, Conn. In 1854, on account of failing health, he retired from the ministry, went to Maine and lived on a farm, teaching school winters. In 1865 he came West, first to Minnesota. Then he tried South Dakota, but finally returned to Minnesota, and died at St. Charles, in 1899, at the age of eighty-one years, highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He had twelve children, ten of whom are yet living. The Dow family came from Norfolk, England, in 1637, and settled at Hampton, N. H. Many of them were "seafaring men." The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a well-to-do farmer and a prominent citizen. The maiden name of Mr. James J. Dow's mother was Hannah Gould Bacon, born at Wilton, Me., in 1825. After her husband's death she lived with her children at St. Charles and Winona, Minn. She was a granddaughter on her mother's side of Silas Gould of Dunstable, Mass., who enlisted in Col. Bridges' Massa-

chusetts Regiment in 1775, at the age of fifteen years. He fought at Bunker Hill, where the Dunstable company of which he was a member was the last to leave the rebound. He re-enlisted in December, 1776, without leaving the field, in the Connecticut Continentals. He was at Boston when evacuated by the British, went with his regiment to New York, fought with Sullivan at Long Island, and narrowly escaped capture, was in the retreat across New Jersey and fought at Trenton and Princeton, after the expiration of his term of service. He settled in Maine after the war, and was a colonel of the state militia. Mrs. Dow's father was a captain of the state militia, a farmer and prominent citizen of Wilton, Mass. James began his education in the country school of East Killingby, Conn. For two years he was under the tuition of a remarkable man, who had been under the influence of Horace Mann and Henry Barnard when they were at the height of their success. James then attended the country schools in Maine, which were generally excellent in winter, and under masters capable of fitting pupils for college. In 1863 he lacked one year of being ready to enter college. That year he enlisted, when only fifteen years old, in Company F, Second Maine Volunteer Cavalry regiment and served with the organization until it was mustered out, in November, 1865. It was in active field service in southern Louisiana, Alabama and west Florida. The regiment suffered heavy losses from climatic causes, exposure and hardships. The service was more fatal than is common even in the most destructive battle campaigns. Of the original one hundred enlisted men in Mr. Dow's company, forty-one lost their lives—a percentage of loss scarcely equalled by any regiment in the army, in the same length of time. The education which was interrupted by his ardent patriotism was resumed in 1869. That year he entered the Academy of Carleton College at Northfield, Minn., completed his preparation and entered the college in 1870, and graduated in 1874 with the degree of A. B. In 1879 he received his degree of Master of Arts, and in 1899, the degree of L. H. D. was bestowed upon him

by the same college. Although a comparatively young man, he is a historical landmark of that thriving institution, having graduated in its first college class. There is also a unique romance connected with the event. The class was composed of only two members—Mr. Dow and Miss Myra Amelia Brown. She was born in Fitchburg, Mass., of a family whose ancestors came to America in the seventeenth century. She came to Minnesota with her parents, who settled at Monticello, Wright county, in 1854. She graduated with Mr. Dow, and took the same degree of A. B. They were married the same year, 1874. The class honors instead of being divided were thus united. Carleton College is a co-educational institution, and it seems eminently fitting that its first class should rest upon such a dual foundation. Mr. Dow's first service after graduation was that of superintendent of city schools of Austin, Minn., for one school year. In August, 1875, he accepted the position of principal of the Department for the Blind in the Minnesota Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind. In 1881, on the re-organization of the establishment, he was made superintendent of the department, a merely nominal change, for his duties and responsibilities remained the same. He holds that position at the present time, 1901. He has been the president of the Association of Instructors of the Blind of North America. In 1900 he was elected president of the Minnesota Conference of Charities and Corrections. He is also an active member of the National Educational Association. Besides being thus active in educational organizations, he is interested in patriotic and fraternal societies. He is a past post commander of the G. A. R., being, in 1886, post commander of Michael Cook Post, No. 123, Department of Minnesota, and in 1891 he was a delegate to the National Encampment of the order. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Masonic Order, Fari-bault Lodge, No. 9, and Royal Arch Chapter, No. 8, in the same city. He is in general affiliation with the Republican party. In religion he is a Congregationalist, having been consecutively a member of that church



JAMES J. DOW.

at Dover, and Northfield, and now at Fari-bault. His children are—Charles Francis, born 1875, who has taken a partial college course at Carleton and at the University of Minnesota, but who is now an invalid; James Chase, born in 1877, is a graduate of the engineering department of the University of Minnesota, class of 1900, as an electrical engineer, and he is now on professional duty with the Twin City Rapid Transit Company at the main powerhouse at St. Anthony Falls; four children, two boys and two girls, are dead. The others are Margaret Whitney, born in 1892, and William Gould, born 1895.

BELDEN, Henry Clay.—Judge Belden is of New England ancestry, of the race which, overflowing the Alleghanies, has carried the germ of its culture and the vigor, enterprise, and energy characteristic of it to all parts of the nation, and especially to the Northwest. How wide-spread and thoroughly has this new England leaven permeated these regions is shown by an incident of recent occurrence. A United States senator was called to make an address in a small town



HENRY C. BELDEN.

beyond the Mississippi. At the close of the meeting he was invited, without previous notice, to a banquet which had been spontaneously improvised for the occasion. Two hundred guests sat round the board, and every one of them was a native of the senator's own New England state. A similar group could be gathered in scores of other places in every state of this region. The influence of this thrift and intelligence can scarcely be over-estimated.

Henry C. Belden was born at Burke, Vt., in 1841. His father, Haynes W. Belden, was a farmer of limited means and of English descent. His mother, Lydia P. (Blake) Belden, was of Scotch parentage. Young Belden received his early education in the public schools and by private tuition, supplemented by a course at the academy until he was prepared to teach. He then taught for two years, but he chose law for his profession and in 1861 entered, as a student, the office of Hon. Thomas Bartlett, at Lyndon, Vt., where he remained until admitted to the bar in 1864. He immediately commenced practice. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Elisha May, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., under the firm name of Belden & May, which continued until 1873, when he united with Henry C. Ide, now a member of the Philippine commission. Mr. Belden was the senior member of the partnership, the style of the firm being Belden & Ide. This undoubtedly was one of the strongest law firms of the state, which fact, it seems, the public was not slow in discerning, for the most important litigation in northwestern Vermont and other sections of the state, and even in other New England states, came into their hands. Mr. Belden had been prosecuting attorney in Vermont from 1867 to 1869. During this partnership he was elected state senator for the term 1876 to 1878, and re-elected for the following term, 1878 to 1880, and was chairman of the judiciary committee of the Second congressional district for several years, and a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1880. The partnership with Mr. Ide continued until 1884, when Mr. Belden, whose health had been declining for several

years from nervous prostration, probably induced by over-work, determined to seek a change of climate to restore it. With this in view he came to Minneapolis, Minn., where so many health seekers are benefitted. Although the bustling city was not proverbial as a resting place, Mr. Belden determined to settle here. His reputation as a lawyer had preceded him, however. In 1885, the following year, he formed a partnership with Hon. J. B. Gilfillan and C. A. Willard, under the firm name of Gilfillan, Belden & Willard. This combination made a strong firm. It secured many of the most important cases of litigation before the courts. It was dissolved when Mr. Belden took up the duties of district judge in 1895. He, however, resigned the judgeship May 1, 1897, and then entered the law firm of Hahn & Hawley, under the firm name of Hahn, Belden & Hawley, which is distinguished for the number of important cases placed in its charge, and is still continued. Judge Belden was married in 1865 to Caroline H. Kimball, and they rejoice in a generous family of five children: Mary B., Helen L., Agnes E., George K., and Harry I. Belden. Mr. Belden is active in all measures designed to promote the interests of the city and state, and is a member of the Minnekada Club, a popular social organization, member of the Board of Trade, and of the Commercial Club, two organizations especially designed to look after the business interests of the city.

NELSON, Rensselaer R.—Few men have been privileged to point to a record of nearly forty years' service on the federal district bench. Such an honor is rare in the history of jurisprudence. From its admission to statehood in 1858, up to 1896, Minnesota had as its representative on the United States district bench Hon. Rensselaer R. Nelson, of St. Paul. Judge Nelson was born at Cooperstown, N. Y., in May, 1826, and combines a strain of Irish, Scotch, English and Dutch blood in his veins. He is a son of Samuel Nelson, for many years one of the judges of the New York supreme court, afterward



RENSSELAER R. NELSON.

an associate justice of the United States supreme court, and Catherine Russell. His paternal great-grandfather, John Nelson, came to this country from Ballibay, Ireland, in 1764, when his grandfather, John Rogers Nelson, was a child, settling in Washington county, N. Y., and served as sergeant in the war of the Revolution. Here his father, Samuel Nelson, was born in 1792. On the maternal side he is a grandson of John Russell and Elizabeth Williams, and great-grandson of Ebenezer Russell, a Revolutionary soldier. On the same side he is descended from John Nelson, who was born in England in 1595, settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1635, and was an intimate friend of Governor Bellingham. Judge Nelson prepared for college in the military school of his native town, and at Hartwick Seminary. He entered Yale College in 1842, graduating four years later. Soon after he began the study of law in the office of Hon. J. R. Whiting, of New York City, and finished his studies in the office of Hon. George A. Starkweather, in Cooperstown. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and began practicing in Buffalo. He came west, however, the following year, arriving in St. Paul on May 12. He continued his practice here until 1854, when

he removed to Superior, Wis., and for a year served as district attorney of Douglas county. He returned to St. Paul in the fall of 1855 and resumed his law practice. In April, 1857, he was appointed territorial judge for Minnesota by President Buchanan, and on May 11 of the following year, the year Minnesota was admitted to the Union, was appointed United States district judge for that state. He served continuously until the seventieth anniversary of his birthday, in May, 1896, when he resigned to take a rest from the arduous duties of his long judicial career. By reason of the great extent of his circuit, and the fact that for many years the criminal laws of the United States were almost exclusively administered by the district court judges, Judge Nelson's duties were of a very laborious and complex character. But he was a hard worker and seldom took leave of his chambers. During his long career on the bench he was compelled to pass upon nearly every conceivable legal proposition; but he has had few decisions overruled, hence his high standing as a jurist. Perhaps one of his most striking characteristics was his keen instinct to grasp the merits of a proposition very quickly. His charges to the jury, too, were so clear as to leave no doubt as to the facts in the case nor the law covering the case. He has enjoyed the unqualified confidence and respect of both the bar and the people of the state, and is highly esteemed in private life, not only for his eminent legal abilities, but his rare social qualities as well. In politics, he has been a life-long Democrat, but has never been a strong partisan. He was honored in 1901 by being made the nominee of his party in the legislature to succeed the Hon. Knute Nelson to the United States senate. November 3, 1858, he was married to Mrs. Emma F. Wright, nee Beebee, of New York. They have had two children, Emma Beebee and Kate Russell. The latter died when eight years old.

EVANS, Robert Grenap.—One of the most popular public men in the state of Minnesota is Robert G. Evans, the present

United States district attorney. He is a man of rare genialty, courteous in his treatment of every one, and generous and sincere in his friendships. Such excellent qualities of good fellowship, when combined with his open-handed and square dealing in politics, have won for "Bob" Evans, as he is familiarly known, the friendship of every man with whom he has come in contact. Mr. Evans' parents were born in Kentucky, and were of Welsh and English descent. In the early 50's, Joseph S. Evans, his father, while yet a young man, moved from Kentucky and located at Troy, Ind. Here he was engaged in farm work for a short time, later entering the mercantile business at Rockport, Ind., in 1856. With the exception of a few years devoted to agricultural pursuits, he continued in the mercantile business until 1874. More recently he has been in the insurance business at Rockport. He was married while at Troy to Mary C. Cotton. Her father was a prominent physician in the Hoosier state, and was a member of the constitutional convention which revised the constitution of that state in 1852. Robert G. was born at Troy, Ind., March 18, 1854. His early educational training was received in the schools of Rockport. In his eighteenth year he entered the sophomore class of the state university at Bloomington, but only completed his junior year in that institution. When 21 years of age he entered the law office of Charles L. Wedding, of Rockport. At the time he was acquiring his legal education, he also practiced before the justice courts of Spencer county. He was admitted to the bar in 1876. He located at Vincennes shortly afterwards, forming a law partnership with Judge F. W. Viehe, which was continued until April, 1884, when he moved to Minnesota, making his home in Minneapolis, where he has since resided. His first partnership was formed with Judge Daniel Fish, which was continued until November, 1887, at which time Judge Fish retired from general practice to accept the attorneyship of the Minnesota Title Insurance Company. Mr. Evans then formed his present connection with Messrs. A. M. Keith, Charles T. Thompson and Edwin K. Fair-



ROBERT G. EVANS.

child, under the firm name of Keith, Evans, Thompson & Fairchild. This firm enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice of a general business character and is regarded as one of the most prominent law firms in the state. From 1884 to 1890 he held the position of local attorney for the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad. Mr. Evans' political affiliations are with the Republican party, for which he has done a great deal of valuable and effective work. He was a member of the Indiana state central committee for two years, but declined reappointment. Though a new arrival to the state of Minnesota, he threw himself into the vigorous campaign of 1884 with all the enthusiasm of which he is capable, and with the devotion he has always evinced in the cause of the party. He stumped the state, making a number of effective speeches, and this he has done at every general election since. He is a forcible speaker, convincing in his logic, and, as such, has contributed invaluable service to his party. He has never sought political preferment for himself, but has always been willing to sacrifice his time and private interests to the good of the party.

Two years after becoming a resident of Minnesota, he was elected as a member of the state central committee, and in December, 1887, was chosen as a member of the Republican National Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Davis. In 1888 he was elected for the next ensuing term of four years, re-elected in 1892, and declined a re-election in 1896. He has always been an active member of the Union League, and was president of that organization in 1885 and 1886. In recognition of his eminent services to the party he was appointed, in 1898, without seeking the office, United States district attorney for the state of Minnesota by President McKinley. On the death of Senator C. K. Davis, with whom he had closely affiliated ever since 1884, he has also so far followed in the footsteps of the distinguished senator as to be his successor as national committeeman and to fill likewise the same office of United States district attorney. It was therefore only natural that very many should regard Mr. Evans as a logical successor of Mr. Davis in the senatorship, for which eminent legal and forensic abilities fully qualified Mr. Evans. Having received the almost unanimous support of the state senators and members of the House from his own district he entered the canvass, and secured the largest vote of any single candidate. The "field," however, was against him, and by combining brought about his defeat. But Mr. Evans increased the public esteem which brought him so near the goal by pledging anew his loyalty to the principles of his party, and by his sincere acquiescence in the result. Mr. Evans is a member of the Commercial Club and the Minneapolis Club. His church connections are with the Methodist Episcopal body. In 1877 he was married to Miss Mary Graham, at Evansville, Ind., and has three children living—Margaret, Stanley and Graham. Mrs. Evans passed away April 15, 1901.

NORRED, Charles Henry, M. D., of Minneapolis, Hennepin county, Minn., was a son of William and Elizabeth Ellen (Dow-

dell) Norred, and was born in Loudon county, Va., January 19, 1842. The mother died when Dr. Norred was a small lad. His father was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, and his mother in Loudon county, Va., and they were both of English descent. Dr. Norred was educated in the public schools of Illinois and in the Illinois State University at Springfield. After leaving college he studied medicine with Dr. R. S. Lord of Springfield and received his medical education at Pope's Medical College, St. Louis, Mo. Subsequent to his military service he graduated at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and at the School of Anatomy and Surgery of Pennsylvania. He first settled for private practice at Dawson, Sangamon county, Ill.

William Norred, father of Dr. Norred, was a miller and lumberman, and removed with his family in 1844 from Loudon county, Va., to Sangamon county, Ill. This portion of Illinois was then sparsely settled but rapidly filling up. Mr. Norred entered and purchased a large quantity of land, and built flour mills, and established lumber yards on the South Branch of the Sangamon river, some eight miles east of Springfield. Young Norred, growing up amid these surroundings, acquired a practical knowledge of farming, stock-raising, lumbering, engineering and milling. He was competent to superintend the farm work, set up and operate an engine, dress burrs, run the flour mill, take charge of the lumber yards, and buy and sell stock. From the time he was eighteen years of age he was an athlete, weighing about one hundred and ninety pounds, and in perfect form, and, while genial and popular with the young people, he was a man who had opinions of his own, and his opponents regarded him as the right kind of a man to let alone. In all of his legal controversies Dr. Norred's father employed Abraham Lincoln, and one of the pleasantest recollections of Dr. Norred's boyhood is of that great man, then comparatively unknown, taking him upon his knees and kindly talking with and advising him as to his future life. Young Norred was of course one of the enthusiastic "wide awakes" in the presidential campaign of 1860. Lincoln's integrity and ability, and his mar-

velous simplicity of character, made a lasting impression upon Dr. Norred and influenced and moulded, to a great extent, his political views.

Early in 1862 he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and organized the first regimental hospital for the regiment at Camp Butler. He had been in the ranks but a short time when he was permitted to go before the Illinois State Military Examining Board and passed a successful examination as senior assistant surgeon, and was thereupon commissioned an assistant surgeon, from which time on he served in various military hospitals, until he was ordered to the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and placed in charge of the medical department of that regiment, where he was on duty until the close of the war. He is a member of John A. Rawlins Post, No. 126, G. A. R., and was, for a number of years, consulting surgeon to and examining surgeon for the Minnesota Soldier's Home and Medical Director of the Department of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Norred was United States Examining Surgeon under President Harrison. While holding this position, his broad sympathy and generous attitude toward the old soldiers and faithfulness in the duties of his office, placed him in high repute with the administration, as well as with every soldier in his district. He was let out by the Cleveland administration, but was unanimously endorsed by the veterans of his district after President McKinley's election and ordered reinstated by the Civil Service Commission as United States Examining Surgeon at Minneapolis, and is at this time president of Board No. 1, United States Examining Surgeons. His presence on the board is a sufficient guarantee to the old soldier and to the Government that justice will be done alike to both. He is at this time one of the consulting surgeons to the City Hospital at Minneapolis. He has been for many years a member of Hennepin County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Knights Templar, and is at the present time a member of



CHARLES H. NORRED, M. D.

Wesley Methodist church, Minneapolis. On November 16, 1865, Dr. Norred was married to Elizabeth Sedate Dalbey, and they removed to Minnesota in 1885. Two children were born to them, Charles Elmer, born April 6, 1867, and died September 20, 1897. William Asbury was born December 21, 1869, is living with his father and is a student in the medical department of the University of Minnesota. Elizabeth Sedate, his wife, died March 20, 1898.

In the spring of 1900, a small-pox epidemic swept over the City of Minneapolis. The Health department seemed unable to cope with the epidemic. At the instance of many of the leading physicians of the city, and at the unanimous request of the Board of Health and without solicitation on his part, Dr. Norred was tendered the position of special quarantine officer of the city, which he accepted. After serving in this capacity for a little over six months and having quarantined about four hundred cases, he presented the city with a clean bill of health, and at his suggestion and earnest solicitation the public-spirited citizens of Minneapolis contributed funds for construction of three fine quarantine hospitals in the city. Dr. Norred

as special quarantine officer prosecuted his work with so much zeal and skill that he compelled the admiration and approval of all classes of citizens. The result of his work at this time and in this line is one of the many testimonials of his faithful, sterling life work.

WHITE, Frank.—The soldier-governor of North Dakota, Frank White, elected in 1900 by a phenomenal vote, was born at Stillman Valley, Ill., December 12, 1856. His father, Joshua White, was an early pioneer in the region north of the Ohio river, and finally settled in northern Illinois, taking up a farm on which the city of Stillman Valley now stands. He came from the original home of the Whites in Virginia. The family is of early Scotch-Irish descent, and Joshua White had a large share of the sturdy characteristics of his race. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Wisconsin, and a member of the Illinois state senate for a number of years. His wife, Governor Frank White's mother, was a Brown, descended from the Browns, of Brimfield, Mass., who were also largely of Scotch-Irish descent. Both the Whites and Browns were forceful people and both fought in the Revolutionary War, so that it is evident that Major White, the governor, came naturally by the traits which have made him the idol and the ideal officer of those who served with him in the late Spanish War. His early education was obtained in the district school near his home in Illinois. At seventeen years of age he was sent to a boarding school at Mt. Morris, of that state, to prepare for college. In 1876 he entered the University of Illinois, taking the four years' course in civil engineering, graduating in that course in 1880. He was a member of the Delta Tau Delta college fraternity, and a member of the college military organization. There he received his first military training, passing through all grades from high private to captain, commanding one of the companies of the University Battalion of Illinois National Guard. Immediately after graduating he was en-

gaged in the engineering department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, where he remained for several years. In 1882 he resigned this position to take charge of a large farming property in Barnes county, N. D., in which he became interested. His success in this great enterprise, and the activity he exhibited in advancing agricultural interests and in the improvement of the social conditions in town, county and state, where he showed so much judgment and practical wisdom, made him a man of such influence that he was thrust forward as a leader in whom the people could have confidence. Although he never sought political preferment his neighbors brought him out as a candidate for the lower house of the assembly in 1891, the very day on which he returned from his father's funeral. Here he served so efficiently that he was promoted to the senate at the next election, where he served until he resigned to go to the Philippines. Barnes county was a strong center of Populism, which was at its height in 1893 and 1895, sweeping almost everything political before it; yet Mr. White, though an ardent Republican, was successively elected, showing remarkable triumph of sterling character. In 1891 he joined the National Guard, and for several years served as captain of Company G. In 1894 he was commissioned major of the North Dakota National Guard, and has held the position ever since. On the first call for troops in the Spanish War he volunteered and was mustered into the United States service as major early in 1898, leaving Fargo with his regiment May 26, 1898, and returning September 28, 1899, during which time he was constantly in actual command of his battalion. He was in the first battle of Manila, August 13, 1898, where his courage and coolness won the confidence and devotion of every man in the battalion. He was also in the first battle with the Filipinos, February 4 and 5, 1899, and was afterwards in more than twenty engagements, in all of which he proved his qualities as an intrepid soldier. He was the same trustworthy leader in every emergency, always resourceful, daring, yet careful of his men,



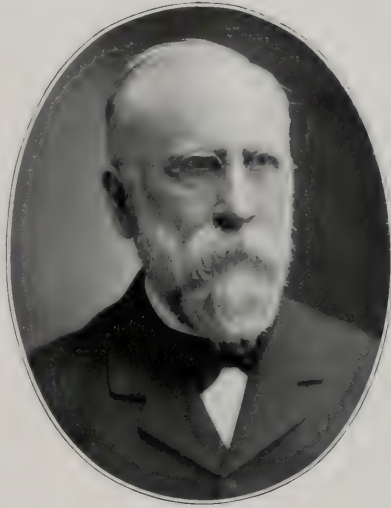
FRANK WHITE.

whether marching by night through the jungles and mire, or rushing to the attack to surprise the enemy. With such leaders it is no wonder that the North Dakota regiment was given such high rank by Generals Owenshine, King and Lawton. Since his return Major White has made Valley City his home, forming a law partnership under the firm name of Lockerby & White. In 1894 he was married to Miss Elsie Hadley, of Indianapolis, who was then a teacher of mathematics in the State Normal School at Valley City, N. D. She is a graduate of Earlham College, and took her Master degree at the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. She is of Quaker extraction on both sides of her parentage and is still a member of the Friends' church at Indianapolis. Both husband and wife now affiliate with the Congregational church at Valley City, though neither is enrolled as a member. They have one child, Edwin Lee White, born in 1896. Mr. White is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having passed through degrees to that of Knight Templar and Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His official residence as governor will be at Bismarck. What the future may bring of course is hidden, but those who know Governor White and his capable wife look forward with great confidence. The governor is in close touch with educational interests of the state, and is regarded as the father of the state normal school system.

KEYES, Adson Dean.—While litigation to equalize transportation rates has considerably abated, and the people have forgotten, to a great extent, the general public interest in the cases which largely settled the principles underlying the controversy, the men prominent in conducting the suits have left permanent records of their acumen and legal lore. Interwoven with these is the name of A. D. Keyes, of Faribault, Minn., the learned attorney in some of the earliest and most important cases. He was born at Acworth, N. H., October 22, 1842. His father, Adna Keyes, was a farmer and carpenter in moderate circumstances. That he was a man of

more than the average force in the community, is shown by his services. He was a justice of the peace, a selectman, or town officer, and a representative in the legislature. His wife was Betsey Hilliard. Both names suggest early New England ancestry. Young Adson, after being old enough, was sent to school, summer and winter, until ten years old, when his labor became of some value on the farm. He then attended school for eight weeks in winter, and worked on the farm the other forty-four weeks of the year. It is not strange that he should forget in so long a time each year what he learned at the short term of school, and thus be obliged to begin at the same place in his studies every year. This continued until a college student became a teacher one winter. He stimulated the boy to learn and induced him to pursue, evenings, a course marked out for him, and lent him some second-hand text books. After an examination in these night studies, the boy, at the solicitation of the inspiring teacher, determined to undertake a college course. He then attended two, or three terms of "high school" taught elsewhere—"select schools" conducted by college students for a tuition charge, to raise means to pay their college expenses. At the age of twenty-three Mr. Keyes entered Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., boarding himself at first, then paying his board by taking the management of a boarding club. During recreation hours, he earned money by working at anything he could find to do. Thus he graduated in 1868 as the best scholar in the class, and took the valedictory. The same year he entered Dartmouth College and joined the Tri Kappa Society. He was also a commissary of a boarding club there. During winter vacations he taught school, and in summer vacations worked on farms, except one season, when he served as a waiter at the Crawford House—a large hotel at the White Mountains. Of course, he kept up with his class in studies all this time. He graduated in 1872, when twenty-nine years of age, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This hard work to pay his expenses from the time he was twenty-one,—without recreation or cessation,—was not particularly conducive to

good health. As Mr. Keyes himself has said, "Such a course is an effective remedy for any surplus health, or hilarity, with which a student may be afflicted." Because of failing health he came to the Northwest the year he graduated—1872—and settled at Faribault, Minn., where he has since lived. He then took up the study of law with Gordon E. Cole, and, to pay expenses, engaged to teach mathematics in the high school, two hours a day. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar and for six years practiced under and with Mr. Cole. The subsequent progress of Mr. Keyes has proved that he built upon a substantial foundation. He has been city attorney and county attorney, and has lectured in the law department of the Minnesota State University. Among the important cases tried by Mr. Keyes were "the milk rate" case—State of Minnesota ex rel. Railroad & Warehouse Commissioners vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company in the state and United States courts; and the "long and short haul" case—The Boards of Trade Union of Farmington, Northfield, Faribault and Owatonna against the same company—both suits to equalize transportation. Of jury trials, eliciting public interest, the most prominent perhaps are: A prosecution for killing a police officer, and an action for libeling a public schoolteacher. He is now counsel for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company; Security Bank; Theopold Mercantile Company; Sheffield Milling Company, Wisconsin Lumber Company, and Standard Oil Company. As he expresses it, he was a "Democrat when a boy; Republican when a man." As a member of the legislature, he was a member of the judiciary committee. He was the author of the Act of 1887 to appoint commissioners to prepare a probate code. He was also prominent in railroad and high license legislation. As mayor of Faribault, he will always be associated with the Public Library, established, and the City Hall, completed, during his administration, in 1897. He was also a member of the Faribault Board of Education for several years, during which the high school building was erected. He is now a member of the Board of Directors of the Public Library. Mr.



ADSON D. KEYES.

Keyes is likewise interested in social and literary affairs, being a Knights Templar, and formerly president of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of the Northwest, and for several years a member of the Travelers' Club—a local literary society. He belongs to the Congregational church, joining by letter from his college church. In 1872 he was married to Mary E. Weston of Ascutneyville, Vt., a graduate of Kimball Union Academy of the class of 1869. Mr. Keyes modestly sums up his successful career by saying that he has taken "some interest and an average part in a common advancement along the lines of education, good government, and general prosperity."

WILLIS, John Willey.—While the development of the Northwest is indebted largely to men of other states and countries who have come to take advantage of the better opportunities offered—which are of comparatively recent growth—the institutions of this region are producing men, who, by any test, are not surpassed in ability, scholarship, enterprise, or any other quality desirable in a citizen. They are not yet very nu-

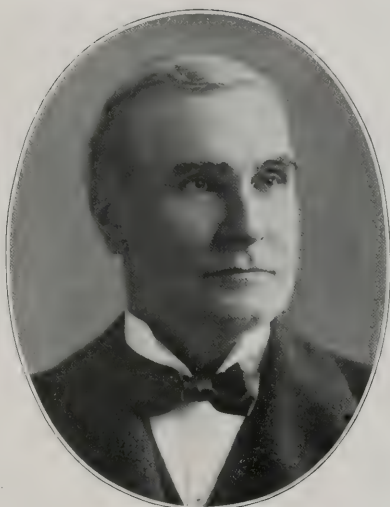


JOHN W. WILLIS.

merous because the Northwest is new, and it requires time for such products. Some of the native born, have, however, made splendid records in high positions. The subject of this sketch, Judge John W. Willis, is conspicuous among the number. He was born in St. Paul, Minn., July 12, 1854. His father was Charles L. Willis, a lawyer by profession, and in good financial circumstances. He came to Minnesota in 1851, from Ohio where he stood high at the bar, being for a time at Cleveland the partner of Ex-Governor Benjamin Wood, of that state. The Willis family are of English descent, coming to this country in 1640. They settled in Connecticut and furnished one colonial governor and many colonial and state officials. The mother of Judge Willis was the daughter of one of the most prominent farmers in Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Her maiden name was Anna Marie Gleeson, and she was married to Mr. Charles L. Willis in 1852, at Bedford, Ohio. The early education of John was obtained in the public schools of his native city. He graduated at the St. Paul high school at the head of his class. To obtain his collegiate education he first entered the university of Minnesota, but re-

mained there only until the middle of the Freshman year, when he attended Macalester College, where he qualified himself to enter the Sophomore class at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, where he graduated and took the degree of A. B. in 1877. While there he was a member of Psi Upsilon college fraternity, and, being within the "first third" of the class, he was made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society. In 1886 he received the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater. Having chosen the profession of his father, he studied law with Gilman & Clough of St. Paul. Being a superior Greek and Latin scholar, he was engaged as instructor of those languages in the St. Paul High School, while pursuing his law studies. He was examined before the Supreme Court, and admitted to practice October 19, 1879. The next year he opened an office for practice. His success was almost immediate. In 1883 he was the Democratic candidate for Attorney General of the state of Minnesota. In 1892 he was elected one of the judges of the Second judicial district, and served six years. In 1894 he was a candidate for associate justice of the Supreme court, and received 113,000 votes. In 1898 he was a candidate for representative in congress and reduced the previous majority of the opposite party from 10,000 to only 4,000. During all this time of activity in his profession, as it may be called, he delivered many addresses on miscellaneous subjects, as well as political speeches in support of the Democratic party. He was a member of the St. Paul Board of Education from 1881 to 1884. He served as member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections from 1888 to 1892, and from 1899 to the present time. During his service on the bench he showed independence, research, and thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of law. Some of his decisions produced wide-spread discussions, not only in his own state, but abroad. Among these may be mentioned his decision upholding the constitutionality of the "State Elevator" law; also the one declaring the "Ticket Scalper" law unconstitutional on the ground that it created a privileged class.

As a lawyer, he has made a distinguished record in criminal law, having charge of some noted cases, while in general practice he has his full share of important litigation. In 1882 he was married to Miss Eleanor R. Forsyth, who died in 1894. He was married June 30, 1897, to Margaret Wharton Fitzgerald. In religion he is a member of the Roman Catholic church. By virtue of the service of his ancestors, he is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Ancient Order of United Workmen; Ancient Order of Hibernians; Knights of Columbus, and of the Junior Pioneers.



ARTHUR H. BENTON.

BENTON, Arthur Hotchkiss.—Among the successful men still engaged in the active development of the Northwest, and who is proving the sincerity of his professions of confidence in the stability of its progress by practical deeds, A. H. Benton, of Madelia, Minn., must be given a high place. This thriving town is noted as the place where the notorious Northfield robbers were captured, a generation ago. Mr. Benton is the owner and manager of the old Watonwan County Bank, the senior banking institution in the county. He is one of the early pioneers of the state, engaging in business in 1871. Arthur H. Benton was born at Guilford, Conn., May 29, 1846. His father was Raphael Ward Benton, a native of North Guilford, Conn. He was a thrifty farmer in comfortable circumstances, and a man of considerable prominence in his native town. His public spirit and patriotism were demonstrated at the first call for troops at the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1861. He gave up his life for his country at the battle of Antietam. He was a descendant of Edward Benton, who came from the vicinity of London, England, in 1639, and settled at Guilford, Conn.,—named from Guilford, a borough town, the capital of Surry, England. A picture of the old Benton home is published in the "Biography of Dr. Lyman Beecher," who was adopted and brought up in this house by Lott Benton. It was here that Raphael Ward Benton

was born, March 18, 1821. The mother of A. H. Benton was Mary A. Hotchkiss, the refined, amiable and kind daughter of Eber S. Hotchkiss, a wealthy shipbuilder and a man of influence. He was a descendant of Samuel Hotchkiss, one of the early settlers of New England, who could trace his lineage back to John Roger, the English martyr. His posterity have been true to the godly heritage he bestowed, maintaining with untarnished luster the good name bequeathed. Arthur was brought up as the sons of thrifty New England farmers generally were trained—working on the farm summers and going to school winters. His common school education was, however, supplemented by an academic course at the Guilford Institute, and still further by a thorough course of business education at the noted Eastern Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1866. He was deprived of a mother's care in early childhood. At the loss of his father, in the war, young Benton, then sixteen years old, became the ward of his grandfather, who decided on farming as the boy's future occupation, and determined that he should remain on the homestead farm. But disliking farming un-

der the disadvantages attending it in New England he chose a business career; hence took the business course. After his graduation he accepted a position in the Guilford postoffice, in connection with a general store. The next year, 1867, he was offered a position in one of the largest commercial houses of Bridgeport, Conn., where his energy and aptitude for business soon placed him high on the roll of salesmen. In 1869 he engaged with one of the largest jobbing and importing houses of New York City. Full of energy, enterprise, and ambition, he determined in 1871 to try his fortune in the Northwest. Within a week after he came to Minneapolis he secured employment with the Pillsbury Milling company—office work and traveling. He soon became well known in the Northwest. In 1872 he entered into partnership with C. W. Foss, under the style of Foss & Benton, the business of which developed to such an extent that another partner was required, when the firm became Foss, Benton & Co. It was the only exclusively queensware establishment in Minneapolis, and for years it was one of the leading firms in the Northwest in this line of business, and always maintained a high position in business circles. In 1879 Mr. Benton retired and went to Chicago, where he was very successful in business speculation. He returned to Minnesota the next year, and, in looking over the state, with which he was very familiar, he decided to settle at Madelia, his present home. Having capital he engaged in mercantile business, lands and loans, and a variety of enterprises. Finally, in 1866, he purchased the old established Watonwan County Bank, with which he has ever since been identified. His business sagacity and sound judgment of land values and opportunities have been abundantly confirmed. The county has developed into one of the garden spots of the Northwest and Madelia is the junction of the Watonwan Valley Railroad. His business ventures and investments have realized all his anticipations. When he started in the banking business he was associated with an attorney, and for two years applied himself to the study of law. He is public-spirited and takes pride in the welfare

of the city of which he is mayor. His fine residence is one of the social centers of the town, while his courtesy, conservative prudence in business, maintaining the position of the bank in all crises, when many others failed, and his unquestioned integrity, have made Mr. Benton strong in the confidence of the people. He was married in 1872 to an estimable woman, Isabel A. Craik, the daughter of Andrew Craik, of Minneapolis, an interesting biography of whom is published in the "History of Hennepin County, Minnesota." They have two sons, both graduates of the University of Minnesota, and admitted to the practice of law, though now connected with the banking business of Minneapolis. In politics Mr. Benton has always been a strong Republican, but has many times refused political preferment. His church affiliations in Minneapolis were with the Plymouth Congregational church. Since then, for twenty years, he has been a liberal supporter, member and trustee of the First Presbyterian church of Madelia.

PFAENDER, William, was one of the first settlers in Minnesota. He came to the North Star state in the spring of 1855, and was one of a committee appointed by a Cincinnati colonization society to choose a site for the headquarters of the German Land Association, which consisted mostly of members of the North American Turnerbund. The present site of New Ulm was selected and the colony settled there in September, 1856. Mr. Pfaender has made New Ulm his home ever since. He is a native of the city of Heilbronn, in Germany, where he was born July 6, 1826. His father was Jacob Pfaender, a cooper by trade. He served in the Light Artillery from 1806 to 1812, during the Napoleonic Wars. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Johanna Kuentzel. William attended the common schools of his native town until his fourteenth year, when he was apprenticed to a mercantile house, where he spent four years and served as a salaried clerk in the city of Ulm. Having been suspected of revolu-

tionary connections, he was compelled to leave for America in 1848, sacrificing his savings to secure release from military service. He located at Cincinnati, Ohio, and secured employment in a factory at a salary of \$2 a week and board. Afterwards he served as a hotel waiter, and in 1849 was employed as bookkeeper for the German Republican, where he remained, with few interruptions, until he removed to Minnesota. Mr. Pfaender was made the manager of the German Land Association at New Ulm, and afterwards was president of the same for several years. He also served as postmaster and as register of deeds until September, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the First Minnesota Battery. He was elected first lieutenant at its organization, and, during the battle of Shiloh, the captain having been seriously wounded, assumed command. He was also in command at the siege of Corinth. Receiving news of the destruction of New Ulm by the Sioux Indians on August 26, 1862, he obtained an order from General Grant to proceed to St. Paul on the recruiting service. On arrival he was placed on detached service at St. Peter and Fort Ridgely, and served as quartermaster and commissary until the First Regiment, Minnesota Mounted Rangers, was organized, when he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the regiment, and during the summer of 1863 remained in command of the cavalry serving on the frontier. When the rangers were disbanded, he went into the Second Regiment Minnesota Cavalry, with the same rank, assuming command of the second sub-district of Minnesota, occupying all the frontier posts from Alexandria to the Iowa state line, with headquarters at Fort Ridgely, and was mustered out with the regiment on December 7, 1865. Colonel Pfaender returned to New Ulm, and in 1870 established a lumber yard; also, in company with other parties, built a planing mill and sash factory. He sold out his interests in this business in 1875. In 1880 he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in which he is still interested, at the same time running his farm. Mr. Pfaender



WILLIAM PFAENDER.

is a Republican. He was a member of the legislature of 1859 and 1860; register of deeds of Brown county, also one of Minnesota's presidential electors in 1860; member of the state senate in 1870, 1871 and 1872, and, in 1875, was elected state treasurer, serving two terms. He was twice mayor of New Ulm and served several times as member of the city council. He is a member of the Board of Trade and the Commercial Union of that city. He is also president of the North American Turnerbund for the district of Minnesota. December 7, 1851, he was married to Catherine Pfau, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Fifteen children were born, of whom ten are living: William, Jr., Kate (Mrs. Albrecht, St. Paul); Louise, wife of Dr. G. Stamm; Josephine, Frederick, Amelia, wife of Dr. Fritsche; Emma, wife of Charles Hauser, St. Paul; Minnie, Herman and Albert.

HESTON, John William, president of the South Dakota Agricultural College, is a native of Pennsylvania. His ancestors were early settlers of that state, the little village of Hestonville, a suburb of Philadelphia, hav-



JOHN W. HESTON.

ing received its name from this family, and it was here that Elisha B. Heston, the father of our subject, was born. Later he engaged in business as a coach manufacturer at Bellefonte, Centre county. He died in 1896, at Plainville, Kan., as a result of injuries received in a runaway. He was a man who took a deep interest in educational matters and served on the school board of Bellefonte for many years. His wife, Catherine, was a daughter of Daniel Eckel, a resident of Centre county, Pa. She died the same year as her husband, at the age of 67. John W. was born February 1, 1854, near Bellefonte. His educational advantages were limited to the attendance of the public schools in the vicinity of his home up to his twentieth year, when he entered the State College near his native town. Having no means of his own to defray the expenses of a college education, he taught in the preparatory department, keeping up his studies the best he could in the meantime. He was a diligent student, however, and was able to complete the class-

ical course in 1879, graduating with the degree of A. B. Immediately afterwards he was appointed principal of the preparatory department. He remained with this institution for twelve years, having been advanced to the position of assistant professor of agriculture, and, later, professor of the science and art of teaching. In 1890, he resigned on account of his health and came west, locating at Seattle, Wash. He recovered his strength in a few months and was given charge of the work of organizing a high school in that city, later becoming its principal. He introduced manual training and many other valuable features into the school work, making the high school a model institution of its kind. He remained at its head for two years and a half, when he was called to the presidency of the State Agricultural College at Pullman and for two years was engaged in organizing the work of that institution. Having acquired some mining interests near Seattle he spent the following two years looking after that property. In 1896, he received the offer of director of the Utah State Agricultural College, but was persuaded to decline it and go to Brookings, S. D., where he was honored with the election of president of the South Dakota Agricultural College located at that place. He took charge in May of that year, and under his capable and efficient management that college has assumed high rank among similar institutions. He has raised the standard of admission and considerably revised the course of study, making the work much more practical than formerly. In recognition of his work as an educator, Mr. Heston was honored with the degree of LL.D. by the Seattle University in 1894. Mr. Heston is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Phi Gamma Deltas, a Greek letter fraternity. He takes an active part in religious work and is a member of the Baptist church. He was married in 1881 to Miss Mary Ellen Calder, daughter of Dr. James Calder, of Harrisburg, Pa., who was for ten years president of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. Two sons have been born: Charles Elisha and Edward Calder.

MOTT, Rodney A., was born in Warsaw, Genessee (now Wyoming) county, N. Y., December 6, 1825, of paternal Scotch and maternal Dutch ancestry. His father, Daniel Mott, died before his recollection, leaving his mother and infant sister, now Mrs. J. P. Canipbell, of Meeker county, Minn., without a home or means of support. So the young lad was put out from place to place until about eleven years of age, after which he maintained and educated himself from the income of his own labor. He says he never became really acquainted with his mother or realized her nobility until during the last eighteen years of her life, which she spent with him at his home in Faribault. In May, 1835, the widow Mott, with that sturdy enterprise which characterized the self-reliant mother pioneers of the century, took passage with her two children on the schooner Austerlitz and sailed around the lakes to Chicago, then a little village of less than eight hundred white inhabitants. The vessel, drawing over seven feet, was unable to enter the Chicago river, and the passengers were landed by lighters, which were rowed across the present site of the Illinois Central depot to the sand bank, and marched into old Fort Dearborn, May 21, 1835. At this time Michigan was under a territorial government, Wisconsin not yet named. The population of Illinois consisted of settlers on the Mississippi, Illinois and Ohio rivers, and the northern portion was largely a wilderness, but rapidly settled after the great land sale of June, 1835. Westward over a great continent of mountain and plain not a state or territorial organization existed this side of the Pacific shore. The young Rodney spent his summers working on farms, his autumns in hunting bees, deer, raccoons in the big woods southwest of Chicago, and spearing muskrats and trapping for otter and mink in the Calumet swamps, on and around the site of the Columbian Exposition, and attending the public schools during the winters until his eighteenth year, when he started south to keep school, walking all the way down eastern Illinois until he reached Terre Haute, Ind., a distance of two hundred miles, and taught his first school at Clinton, on the



RODNEY A. MOTT.

Wabash. In the spring, returning to Chicago on foot, he entered Baker's Academy, and spent the next year in preparation for college. In 1846, with his pack on his back and ten dollars in his pocket, he started out for Galesburg, Ill., the seat of the newly established Knox College. He worked his way for two years, building picket fences, lathing houses, etc., and left with a little more money than he started with. In 1848 he entered the law office of James H. Collins, of Chicago, and spent two years reading law and teaching school. March 11, 1850, he joined the Chicago Company and crossed on the overland route to California. They took the North Platte route, the Sweet Water, South Pass, Sublette-cut off, over the Wind River mountains, Bear river, Fort Hall, Headspeths cut off, North Humboldt, Carson river routes, and were the first train over the Sierra Nevada by Lake Tahoe cut off, arriving at Georgetown, Eldorado county, July 10, after a four months' trip, and two months before California, which never had a territorial organization, was admitted as a state. In June, 1852, Mr. Mott returned to Chicago by the Panama route, and his first sight of and ride on a railroad was on the Panama

road, then built west twelve miles from Chagnes. In August, 1852, he married Mary Ripley, the daughter of the Rev. David Ripley and Betsey Payson, who belonged to two notable families of New England, still distinguished among cultured Americans. Mrs. Mott still presides over the happy home at Faribault, in which were born their five daughters and seven grandchildren. Only the eldest married, the late Mrs. William West, whose husband holds the chair of history in our state university. Only two of these daughters survive, Miss Alice J., and Miss Louise. In the spring of 1856 Mr. Mott and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, his sister, came with teams from Chicago directly to Faribault, arriving in May, and where the Motts have ever since lived. Mr. Mott opened the first public school in Faribault, but soon retired, to take charge of the Faribault Herald, of which he was the editor until the summer of 1859, when he sold out the paper and plant, which is still running, staunch and vigorous, as the Faribault Republican, under the management and ownership of A. W. McKinstry. During the last forty years and over Mr. Mott has practiced law in Faribault and held minor offices in his county as follows: Justice of the peace several years, county attorney two terms, member and clerk of the school board, county school superintendent for about six years, a member of the legislature during two sessions, being chairman of the committee on education, and of the committee on the institute for defectives, and member of the judiciary committee. In 1888 he was elected judge of probate of Rice county, and held the office continuously ten years; mayor of Faribault in 1899-1900; has been president of the State S. S. Association and the State Association of Charities and Corrections, and the National Convention of Instructors and Principals of Institutions for the Deaf. In 1863 Mr. Mott was appointed one of the three commissioners to start a school for the deaf, which was opened in September, 1863, and has grown into the Institute for Defectives at Faribault, embracing the schools for the deaf, the blind, and the feeble-minded, and the departments for idiots and the epileptics.

Mr. Mott's eighth term will expire in 1903, making forty years from his first appointment. During the most of the time he has been and still is secretary of the board of directors. He is vigorous and active, and may be found regularly at his desk in his old law office on Main street.

COWAN, John F.—John F. Cowan, judge of the Second judicial district of North Dakota, came to Dakota Territory—now North Dakota—from Port Huron, Mich., in 1881. He first settled on Stump Lake, then in Ramsey county, but now in Nelson county. The following year he changed his residence to Grand Harbor, and, in 1885, finally settled at Devils Lake, his present residence. He was born at Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, December 29, 1858. Nearly all his progenitors were farmers of the old Covenanter stock. His father was Alexander Cowan, a farmer, born in Wigtonshire, Scotland. His mother was Nicolas Montgomery, born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, of the same Covenanter blood. Judge Cowan came as a boy to Huron county, Ontario, Can., and received his early education in the schools of that country—the Goderich Central, the Manchester Common, and the school on section No. 9, East Wawanosh. This training was supplemented by a course at the Goderich High School, and at the Ottawa Normal School, Ottawa, Ont. He then came to the United States and secured employment at Port Huron, Mich., with the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company. While working for this company, in 1880, he began the study of law, for which he had a taste, but with no intention of making law a profession. He came to Dakota, as before mentioned, in 1881, and during several winters, while "holding down a claim," he continued his law studies with the friendly assistance of the law firm of McGee & Morgan, now Judge John F. McGee, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Judge D. E. Morgan, of the supreme court of North Dakota. In August, 1885, Mr. Cowan passed an examination before Judge William B. McConnell, at Devils

Lake, and was admitted to the bar. A short time afterwards he began to practice, and continued it until he was elected judge. He had previously, in 1884, been elected justice of the peace for Ramsey county. In 1886 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Ramsey county. He was re-elected in 1888. At the request of the board of county commissioners, he was appointed in 1889, by Judge D. E. Morgan, states attorney for Rolette county. In 1890 he was elected to the same office in Ramsey county, N. D., and was re-elected in 1892. Such was his success in all these positions that, in 1894, he was elected attorney general of North Dakota. He was re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898. During service as states attorney and as attorney general he conducted many important cases on behalf of the state, and was very successful. Among these may be mentioned the homicide cases: State vs. Baldwin; State vs. Spencer; State vs. Scott; State vs. Belyea. The attorney for the defence was the Hon. John M. Cochrane of Grand Forks, and every case was very closely contested, yet Mr. Cowan secured a verdict in all the cases, although the supreme court, on appeal, reversed the verdict in the last case. During 1897 and 1898, Mr. Cowan, as attorney general, conducted the litigation in the celebrated "North Dakota Railroad Rates Cases," against the Great Northern Railway Company, the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, entailing a vast amount of work. Mr. Cowan was opposed by a most formidable array of eminent counsel, comprising all the general solicitors of the roads involved, assisted by Ball, Watson, & Maclay, of Fargo, and a host of trained experts upon every feature of the cases under investigation. Although Mr. Cowan did not succeed in getting a technical judgement against the companies, yet his able and honest fight on behalf of the people of his state, secured almost equivalent results in the reduction of freight rates on the commodities of most interest. These cases, together with the firm stand, as a member of the state board of equalization, for a higher assessment of railroad property,



JOHN F. COWAN.

in order to place it on the same basis for taxation as the property of private citizens of the state, have made him particularly strong with the people. By reason of this popularity and of his thorough knowledge of the political situation, he was one of the leading factors in the Republican state convention at Grand Forks, in 1900. The same year he was elected judge of the Second judicial district of the state, succeeding in that position his old time friend, Hon. D. E. Morgan, who at the same election was promoted to the bench of the supreme court. Judge Cowan is a member of the York and of the Scottish Rites of Masonry, being a Templar and Shriner. He is also an Elk, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the A. O. U. W. December 29, 1885, he was married to Mary Flynn, of Henderson, Minn. They have four children: Lyle A., Frances W., John A., and Kathleen N. Cowan.

BRYANT, Benjamin French.—The breaking out of the Civil War interrupted the studies and modified the lives of most of the young men who took part in that terrible struggle. At the close of the war some

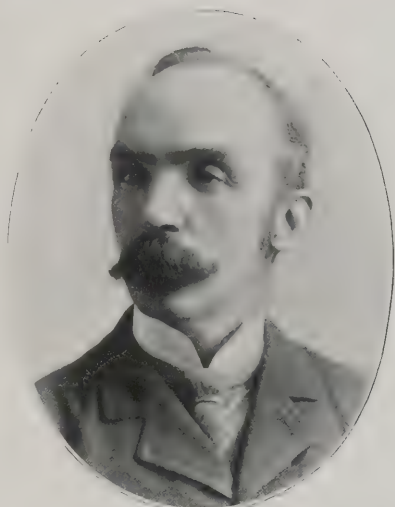


BENJAMIN F. BRYANT.

drifted about as waifs and made but little attempt to pursue a career to a definite end. Those who had the stability to resume the preparations so suddenly broken off, have, as a rule, proved to be the successful and prominent men of their generation. Benjamin F. Bryant, of La Crosse, Wis., is typical of this class. He was born in Rockland, Me., September 3, 1837. In early life he was favored by the influence of cultivated and refined parents. His father, Benjamin Bryant, was a physician, and belonged to the original Bryant family which settled in Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century. They were of Scotch-English extraction. The mother also was from a family of scholarly antecedents. Her maiden name was Lucy F. French. The progenitor of her race in the United States was Edward French, who came from England and settled in Massachusetts in 1836. Ezra B. French, the distinguished member of congress from Maine, and second auditor of the United States treasury from 1861 to 1879—the most eventful period in the history of the nation, was a scion of the stock, being a cousin of Mrs. Bryant. Her father and her husband's father both moved to Maine when it was a wilderness and established comfortable

homes, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Benjamin F. obtained his early education in the common school. When seventeen years of age he was sent to the same school his parents had attended—the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Kent's Hill, Readfield, Me. He pursued his studies here for four years, attending six months each year, when he was prepared to enter college and to teach school. He had, however, instead of taking up his father's profession, chosen that of law. He entered Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1859, and at the same time began the study of law. The issues of the coming political storm were disconcerting. He left college in the second year and went to Ohio, where his parents had gone to live. His patriotism and public spirit carried him away from his studies, so that, in 1862, he enlisted, and was mustered into the United States service as fifth sergeant of Company A, 101st Ohio Infantry. The regiment was ordered south in September, 1862, to join General Buel's army. By a forced march it reached Perryville in time to participate in the sharp battle at that point where young Bryant received his "baptism of fire." Then followed the bloody encounters at Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, and many others less noted, but sharp battles, in all of which he participated. After the battle of Stone River, in 1863, he was promoted to first lieutenant, remaining in this grade from January, 1863, till March, 1864, when he was promoted to captain. He commanded the company, which could muster only fifteen enlisted men, at the battle of Chickamauga. He was the only officer in the company. Of the fifteen men that he led into the battle, four were killed and eight wounded. He had also two brothers in the war, John E. Bryant, captain and Brevet Lieut. Col. in the Eighth Maine Infantry, and Thomas C. Bryant, Sergt. in the Third Ohio Cavalry. On the 20th of June, 1865, Mr. Bryant was mustered out. He then resumed his law studies at Norwalk, Ohio, where, the next year, he was admitted to the bar and began his practice. After two years, in 1868, he moved to La Crosse, Wis., reaching there in

May of that year. Since that time he has made that city his home. He has identified himself with all its interests. He soon established a lucrative practice, and took an active part, as an ardent Republican, in political affairs. Being a man of scholarly habits and literary taste, a superior public speaker, whether before a jury or a miscellaneous audience, and of great versatility, he has been always in demand for speeches, addresses and papers on multifarious subjects. While averse to holding political offices, he has served in those akin to his profession for considerable time. He was county judge of La Crosse county from 1870 to 1874, four years. He served three terms, six years, as District Attorney. He was United States Pension Agent for two years, and postmaster of La Crosse from 1882 to 1885. He was a member of the staff of Governor C. C. Washburn, with the rank of Colonel, and served in the same capacity and rank with Governor Wm. E. Smith. July 12, 1864 he was married to Miss Augusta A. Stevens, of North Fayette, Me. She died in 1896. In religion Colonel Bryant is an Episcopalian, and for many years a member of the vestry of Christ Church, La Crosse. He is a charter member of Wilson Colwell Post, No. 38, Grand Army of the Republic, and past post-commander. He has been senior vice-commander and department commander of the department of Wisconsin G. A. R., and became a member of the Loyal Legion in 1890, at the Milwaukee Commandery. In 1899 he was married to Mrs. Adaline M. Pierce.



GEORGE PURVIS.

managing of vast tracts of land for settlement. They have been the public benefactors of the Northwest, and their labors, in view of the benefits conferred, deserve the highest appreciation.

George Purvis, general land agent of the Great Northern Railway, with his main office at Crookston, Minn., by reason of his success and extended operations, stands in the foremost rank of these benefactors. He was born in Jedburg, Scotland, in 1848. He secured his literary education at the Royal Grammar School, Hexham, England, and at the private academy of Professor Porteous, East Linton, Haddingtonshire, Scotland. On leaving school he entered the law and land office of a firm at Haxham and London, which had wide connections at home and in the colonies, where he rose to be managing clerk of the concern. Being, however, of an adventurous disposition he enlisted in the Second Northumberland English Regiment, in which he became distinguished for rifle shooting, securing a first-class certificate for gunnery under the "Hythe" regulations. He was subsequently transferred to the Fourth Cumberland Regiment, serving on the staff of

PURVIS, George.—A wide-spread impression prevails that the rapid and almost marvellous development of the Northwest is due to a spontaneous uprising of a tide of immigration attracted to the region by its great natural advantages. The principal influence, however, should be credited to a class of far-sighted, enterprising and energetic experts, known as land agents—men trained to the business of promoting emigration and to the

the commander, Colonel Wade. At twenty-three years of age, when he returned to civil life, he was appointed manager of the great Usborne Estate in Canada, comprising four hundred and eighty square miles of timber and farming lands, and having among the appurtenances large lumber and flour mills. Immediately on his arrival in Canada, the Governor General, Lord Lisgar, appointed him captain commandant of the district of Ottawa, so that Mr. Purvis was again in military service, although burdened with the heavy responsibility of a vast estate. That it prospered under his administration, and that he discharged his duties as manager in a manner satisfactory to both settlers and proprietors, are shown by the honors conferred upon him when he resigned his charge in 1880. The proprietors made him a handsome gift in money, and the merchants and settlers on the tracts presented him with a silver dinner and tea service. He then came to the United States, living a short time in Illinois, and finally settled in the Red river valley, opening one of the best farms in the state of Minnesota. With this as his home, he has been continually engaged in promoting the settlement of the country, most of the time in an official capacity, as general land agent of the Great Northern railway. His work in this field has been very successful, both in extent and in permanent results. His example as a successful farmer on a large scale has likewise had a wide influence in promoting settlement and in bringing him into prominence. By reason of his experience and fitness he was elected by the Minnesota World's Fair Commission to design the plan and to place on exhibition the products of the state at the great World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. He was also chairman of the Agricultural committee of the commission, appointed by Governor Clough to make the exhibit of the resources of the state at Omaha, Neb., in 1898. So strongly has he impressed the Northwest with the force of his individuality that no history of the Great Northwest and its progress during the last twenty years, would be complete without his name.

ROWE, Alexander Montraville, superintendent of schools at Little Falls, Minn., is a native of Ohio, and was born at Middlebury, now a part of the city of Akron, December 24, 1842. His father was Theophilus Rowe, a mechanic by trade, in moderate circumstances. His mother's maiden name was Philena Johnson. She was a woman of indomitable energy and perseverance, and to her the subject of this sketch owes much of the energy and push he has exhibited during his career. She had a beautiful Christian character, and gave her whole life to the rearing of a family of eight children, five boys and three girls. Their names were William Franklin, John, Oscar, Alexander Montraville, Darius, Mary Jane, Amanda and Louisa. Those living, besides our subject, are William Franklin, Darius, Mary Jane and Louisa. Both parents were natives of Vermont. Alexander's early educational training was of a somewhat meagre character, the lad being compelled to content himself with two or three months' attendance at the district school each year. This was supplemented by a term of three months at what was called a "select school," previous to his responding to Lincoln's first call for men in 1861. April 25, of that year, he enlisted, from Randolph, Ohio, in Company G, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers; but the enlistment only calling for a three month's service, he was mustered out on August 18. Seven days later he enlisted in Company A, First Regiment Ohio Light Artillery, and served until December 31, 1863, securing a discharge at Cincinnati in order to re-enlist as a veteran volunteer. January 1, 1864, he was enrolled, in the same company and regiment, to serve three years more, or until the close of the war. He was totally disabled at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864, and was discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, October 24 of the same year. Mr. Rowe participated in the following battles: Shiloh, Perryville, Lawrenceburg, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Rocky Face Ridge and Resaca. Being young, and not thinking it would make any difference, Mr. Rowe wrote his name when he enlisted as "Alexander

Roe," and as such is known in the war records. Returning home, with his right hand and arm permanently disabled from a shell wound, he decided to expend what little money he had saved from a salary of \$16 a month paid him in the service, in acquiring an education, and attended school at Marlborough, Ohio, for two terms. The teacher of this village school was Harvey Smalley, an uncle of the late Virgil Smalley, of St. Paul. He inspired in the youthful veteran a desire to reach out for the higher and better things of this life, and created an impulse which bore fruit in later years. Mr. Rowe entered the preparatory department of Oberlin College, Ohio, in the spring of 1866. After finishing the preparatory course, he took up the regular classical course and graduated with the class of 1872. The two years previous to his graduation he was principal of the high school at Steubenville, Ohio. Thus, in four years he completed two years' preparatory (Greek, three years' preparatory Latin, and a four-years' college course. This meant hard work and close application to his studies. Mr. Rowe continued as principal of the Steubenville high school after graduation and held this position for eighteen years, all told. He resigned in 1888 to accept the superintendency of schools at Huron, S. D. At the close of his third term here, he accepted the superintendency of schools at Sioux Falls. Looking forward to Normal school work, Mr. Rowe resigned after five years' service at the head of the schools of that city, and traveled for nearly a year, inspecting the best schools of the country. He accepted his present appointment in July, 1897. Mr. Rowe's resignation in each instance meant the giving up of a contract which had an additional year to run. While a resident of South Dakota he was offered the chair of mathematics in Yankton College. He was chairman, also, of the Department of Graded Schools and Academies of South Dakota's educational exhibit at the World's Fair, and was state conductor of Normal institutes for eight years. He is a member of the Minnesota Educational Association and the National Teachers' Association. He has always been a Republican, but has never taken any active



ALEXANDER M. ROWE.

part in politics. He was one of the charter members of Edwin M. Stanton Post, G. A. R., located at Steubenville, Ohio, and was commander of it at one time. He is now a member of Workman Post, at Little Falls. His religious connections are with the Congregational church. September 13, 1868 he was married to Mary Caroline Oakley, of Ravenna, Ohio. They have one child, Alexander Oakley Rowe, who married, October 21, 1897, Lela Barnes, of Garner, Iowa.

TURNER, Rollin James, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor for North Dakota, was born July 16, 1850, at Fond du Lac, Wis. His father, John D. Turner, was a native of Ohio. He came to Fond du Lac while still a young man and engaged in farming, following this pursuit until his death, in 1899. His wife, Matilda Harpham, is still living at the venerable age of 84. She was a native of Pennsylvania. To them were born nine children, six boys and three girls, of whom only three sons and two daughters survive. Two sons sacrificed their lives for their country in the War of the Rebellion. Rollin J. resided under the parental roof



ROLLIN J. TURNER.

until he had passed his eighteenth year. He attended the public schools of his native town, and upon reaching the age of eighteen became an apprentice at the trade of joiner and builder. This was his occupation for the next ten years, most of the time in Wisconsin. During the latter part of this period he was principally engaged in contracting and building. In the spring of 1882 he removed to North Dakota, and located at Gladstone, in Stark county. The following year he erected a store building and engaged in business, handling general merchandise, farm machinery, etc. The same spring he brought his family west and settled on a homestead one mile south of Gladstone. He has materially increased his holdings since that time and owns 400 acres of land, 160 of which are under cultivation, the balance being used as pasture for a herd of horses. He also continues the business he first engaged in. Aside from his extensive business interests, Mr. Turner has always found time to take an active interest in public affairs. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He served as chairman of the county central committee from 1886 to 1894. In 1894 and 1895 he was a member of the

state central committee, and in that connection became known throughout the Flickertail state as an active and reliable worker in party interests. He was the first assessor of Stark county, having been elected in 1884. In 1887 he was appointed postmaster of Gladstone by President Harrison, and has held the position ever since with the exception of a year and a half. He also served as a member of the state penitentiary board, having been appointed by Governor Fancher in 1898. He was elected to his present office in 1900. Mr. Turner's fraternal connections are with the Independent Order of Foresters. He is an attendant of the Episcopal church, of which his family are members. December 20, 1871, he was married to Mary H. Heathcote, at Fond du Lac, Wis. Mrs. Turner is a native of New York, and was brought to Wisconsin at an early age by her parents, William A. and Jane M. (Wherry) Heathcote. Her father was an architect and builder, and is still living; her mother is dead. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are the parents of three children, two of whom, Claude C., a deputy in his father's office, and Vivian, are now living. Guy, the first born, died at the age of two years. The family residence is nicely situated in a nook between the hills and Heart river, on land adjoining the town-site of Gladstone. It is a handsome and commodious dwelling, surrounded by trees planted by Mr. Turner, and with outbuildings sufficiently ample to meet all demands of rural life in the Northwest. Several fine springs of good water rush out from the hill-sides, which furnish an abundant supply for all purposes, including the irrigation of the garden and grove.

NOYES, Arthur H.—The judiciary of the federal government has been for years regarded as the goal of the highest ambitions of the attorneys of the United States. An appointment to serve as judge in one of these courts has always been looked upon as a compliment of no small moment. Such a position, especially in the larger districts and the unsettled parts of the country, requires an official with a varied experience in order that he may cope with the peculiar

conditions that are bound to arise. The recent development of the gold fields of Alaska and the consequent rapid settlement and resulting litigation necessitated the appointment of an additional United States federal judge in District of Alaska. The attorney selected for this important appointment was Arthur H. Noyes, at the time a prominent member of the Minneapolis bar. He was born April 15, 1853, at Baraboo, Wis., and is a son of D. K. Noyes and Clara Lucinda (Barnes) Noyes. Colonel D. K. Noyes, the father of the subject of this sketch, was for many years a prominent citizen of the state of Wisconsin, residing at Baraboo, where he had an extensive law practice. He came to Wisconsin in 1844 and, shortly after being admitted to the bar, located at Baraboo. He served throughout the Civil War, entering service as captain of Company A, Ninth Wisconsin Volunteers. He lost his right foot at Antietam, and while recuperating was sent home on recruiting work. He was able to again enter active service the following year and became a major in the Forty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers, and was mustered out as colonel of the regiment. He was a member of the famous Iron Brigade and also of the Loyal Legion. The mother of Arthur H. Noyes was a granddaughter of Major Daniel Barnes, an officer of the Continental army in a Massachusetts regiment; through him Judge Noyes is entitled to his membership in Sons of the American Revolution. He was educated in the schools of his native state. He received his preparatory course in the high school at Baraboo and entered the state university with the class of 1876. After graduation from college young Noyes entered the law department of the same institution and was graduated in 1878. He immediately entered upon the practice of law at Baraboo in partnership with his brother and classmate, R. E. Noyes. In 1882 the brothers decided to locate in Dakota and started practice at Grand Forks, remaining there until 1887, when the partnership was dissolved and the brothers came to Minnesota, R. E. Noyes locating in St. Paul, and A. H. Noyes at Minneapolis, forming a part-



ARTHUR H. NOYES.

nership with J. F. McGee, now judge of the district court at Minneapolis. In 1893 he formed a partnership with A. M. Harrison, now, also, a judge of the district court at Minneapolis. In 1898, shortly after Judge Harrison's retirement from the firm, E. A. Prendergast became associated with Mr. Noyes under the name of Noyes & Prendergast, which firm continued until Mr. Noyes received his appointment as United States judge for the Second Division, District of Alaska, with headquarters at St. Michaels, Alaska Territory. Judge Noyes had an extensive practice, including that of attorney for several large corporations and also that of local attorney for the Wisconsin Central railroad. Judge Noyes is of a social nature and has many friends among the members of the several societies of which he is a member, including the Elks and the various branches of the Masonic order. He is a Knights Templar and also a Shriner. He was married in 1894 to Mrs. Nancy Hawthorn. Judge Noyes comes from a family of lawyers and it is not surprising that his natural tendencies have worked to secure him his high reward.



BENJAMIN B. SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD, Benjamin B.—Untiring energy, invincible determination, close application to the matters in hand, are the essentials that make for success. The successful man reaps his reward in applying to his business these important principles. If misfortune comes he commences the battle anew with increased energy and determination. His courage never deserts him, and the strenuousness of his character leaves its impress on the community in which he lives. The Northwest owes its present commercial importance to men possessing just such aggressive characteristics. One of these men is Benjamin B. Sheffield, president of the Sheffield Milling company, of Faribault, Minn. Mr. Sheffield was born at Aylesford, Nova Scotia, December 23, 1860. His father, M. B. Sheffield, first engaged in the retail merchandise business when he located at Faribault in 1865. Later he became a miller. He was a native of Nova Scotia, and of Scotch-English ancestry. He died, at Faribault, in 1899. He was a good business man, and was noted for his high standard of integrity and morality. His wife, Rachel Tupper, belonged to one of the first families of Nova Scotia. She died in 1868. The sub-

ject of our sketch received his early education in the public schools of Faribault. Later he attended the Shattuck Military School and spent five years of study in that institution, graduating in 1880, with honors. He passed the examination for Yale College, but did not enter owing to financial reasons. Instead he assumed the management of the Walcott flour mills for his father when scarcely nineteen years of age. The business developed rapidly under his aggressive management, the property was placed on a sound financial basis, and the capacity of the plant was increased to 1,000 barrels daily. The mills burned down in 1895, and as an instance of his business capacity it may be mentioned that before the fire had been quenched, Mr. Sheffield had already telegraphed to Milwaukee for a milling engineer to prepare plans for a new mill. The new mill was completed and running within four months, Mr. Sheffield in the meantime having organized a new company—the Sheffield Milling company—with a paid-up capital of \$200,000. The business since that time has steadily increased, and it controls and operates elevators throughout Minnesota and the Dakotas. The capacity of the plant at the present time is 2,000 barrels daily. Mr. Sheffield is also actively identified with other companies. He is president of the Crown Milling company, which operates a large mill at Morristown, Minn., and of the Crown Elevator company, with headquarters at Minneapolis, which owns and operates a line of fifty elevators in Minnesota and South Dakota. He is also president of the Security Bank at Faribault. Mr. Sheffield is highly esteemed for his business integrity, and for the interest he takes in all efforts to promote the welfare of the community in which he lives. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He was mayor of Faribault for two terms, and was the choice of both political parties for his second term. He is a member of the board of trustees for the state institute for the blind, deaf and the feeble-minded, located at Faribault, and is treasurer of the different boards. He is also a trustee of the Shattuck Military School and the Seabury Divinity School. He is a

Knights Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason. His church connections are with the Episcopal denomination, and he is a vestryman in Bishop Whipple's cathedral parish. July 11, 1889, he was married to Miss Carrie A. Crosseth. Their union has been blessed with two children: Blanche and Amy.

RAMSEY, Alexander.—There is a peculiar honor in being a potent factor in the beginning of a successful enterprise—an honor all recognized, shedding a lustre a little brighter, perhaps, than subsequent achievements, however meritorious. Alexander Ramsey will always occupy that place of honor in the history of the state of Minnesota, and therefore in that of the "Great Northwest." When President Taylor was inaugurated, in 1849, the Territory of Minnesota had just been established—March 3, 1849—on paper, but had not yet been organized. Mr. Ramsey, having served two terms in Congress—refusing a third election—and showing unusual sagacity and practical knowledge of affairs, was chosen by the President as a suitable man to put the public machinery in motion as the Governor of the Territory. May 27, 1849, Governor Ramsey began his work. The first territorial legislature was convened in September, and met in a little hotel on the bank of the Mississippi. There were present, comprising the legislative body, just twenty-seven members. Governor Ramsey was also the "War Governor," with all the responsibility which that implies. Before the president had called for troops Governor Ramsey tendered him a regiment of a thousand men to maintain the integrity of the nation. The first year of the war he organized five regiments and sent them off. The following year he organized five more, in addition to the battalions raised to quell the Indians in the southwestern part of the state. The labor involved in this work was even greater than that required in the organization of the territory. Another luminous star in his crown of honor as triple governor, is the school fund of the state, which is



ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

largely due to his prescience and prudence when persistent and organized efforts were made to deplete it. Congress very generously voted to Minnesota double the amount of public lands previously given to new states for public school purposes. While heretofore only one section—the sixteenth in each township—had been allotted for schools, Minnesota and Oregon for the first time received an additional section—the thirty-sixth in each township. Minnesota had practically no settlement except in the southern part. The lands donated were deemed of little value, outside of that region. The state was in need of money. A powerful syndicate was formed to buy up the school lands at \$1.25 an acre. A bill was pushed through the legislature favoring this sale. Governor Ramsey, warned by the experience of other states which had frittered away their school lands, determined to save the immense fund for Minnesota, so he vetoed the bill. Repeated attempts were made by combinations of influential politicians to alienate these lands, but Governor Ramsey was inflexible. He insisted that the minimum price, if sold at all, should be at least three times the price then put on them, and thus prevented the heritage

from being squandered. He is therefore justly entitled to be called the "father of the school fund," which in the year 1900 yielded a revenue from \$12,546,599, and which is destined to greatly increase, for there are still 401,048 acres not yet under lease. Governor Ramsey was born near Harrisburg, Pa., September 8, 1815. He is of Scotch-German descent. His father, Thomas Ramsey, had Scotch progenitors, as the name indicates. His mother was of the sturdy German race, who were among the earliest settlers of the state, and who contributed so largely to its stability. His father died when Alexander was ten years old, and he found a home with his grand uncle, Frederick Kelker, a well-to-do merchant, in whose store he got a first glimpse of practical business. He was fortunate in one of his early teachers, Isaac D. Rupp,—afterwards known as the author of a standard history of Pennsylvania,—who stimulated the boy's taste for study. He entered Lafayette College at Easton when eighteen years of age, and was twenty-two years old when he began the study of law with Hon. Hamilton Alricks, of Harrisburg. Two years later, in 1839, he was admitted to the bar, and very soon after opened an office at Harrisburg. During the presidential campaign of 1840, he took such an active part that he was elected chief clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. In 1843, when but little beyond constitutional age limit of twenty-five years, he was elected to Congress, and he was re-elected for the following term, but refused a third election. He then resumed his professional practice. In 1849 he was appointed governor of Minnesota Territory, as mentioned. Beside the signal service to the state, to which allusion has been made, Governor Ramsey added to the public domain of the commonwealth available for settlement, by treaties with the Sioux Indians at Mendota and at Traverse de Sioux, forty million acres of the best lands of the state, besides an immense tract acquired from the Chippewas of Red Lake at the treaty of 1863. As territorial governor his service ended in 1853. In 1855 he was elected mayor of St. Paul. Mr. Ramsey was elected Governor of the new state in 1859,

beginning his administration January 2, 1860, and was re-elected at the expiration of his term. In 1863 he was elected United States senator, and at the end of the six-years term he was re-elected. He was emphatically an active member. He won the respect and confidence of the members of both houses of congress by his sound judgement and practical wisdom. In 1875 he retired from the senate and had a short respite from official duties. In 1879 he was called to the cabinet of President Hayes, as secretary of war. In 1882 he was appointed one of the commissioners under the "Edmunds law," to control polygamy in Utah, and was elected chairman. In 1886 he resigned his position, having served four years. In 1845 he was married to Miss Anna Earl Jenks, a daughter of Hon. Michael H. Jenks, a judge and congressman of Bucks county, Pa. Mrs. Ramsey was a cultured, refined and estimable woman, conspicuous in social circles, both in Washington and St. Paul for nearly forty years. She died in 1884 at the age of fifty-eight years.

WELCH, Victor John, was born at Madison, Wis., October 8, 1860. His father, William Welch, is a native of Jefferson county, N. Y., and a lawyer by profession. He was born November 12, 1821. In 1844 he moved to Wisconsin, and began the practice of his profession, which was continued in that state until 1882, when he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he has since lived. He became one of the best known lawyers in Wisconsin, and conducted a litigation in many important cases. He was likewise prominent in Wisconsin political affairs and was originally a Whig. He was the first chairman of the first Whig Central Committee of Wisconsin. Victor's mother's maiden name was Jane W. Petherick. She was the daughter of William J. Petherick, an English lawyer of note, who came from London in an early day and settled in Dane county, Wis. Victor's grandfather, on his father's side, was Samuel Welch, a sailor—ship carpenter—in the American navy, in the war of 1812, and died of disease contracted in the service. The

public schools of Wisconsin gave the boy Victor his literary education. When he adopted, very naturally, the profession of his father, and that of his grandfather, he entered the law department of the Wisconsin State University, where he graduated, and was admitted to practice in 1881. He, however, had begun his law studies in his father's office at Madison, Wis., spending three years, 1878 to 1881, at the university. The next year, 1882, he moved from Madison to Minneapolis, where he immediately went into practice as a member of the law firm of Welch, Botkin & Welch. This firm continued about eleven years, being dissolved in 1893. He then continued the practice for two years with his father, under the style of Welch & Welch. In 1895 his father retired from active practice, and the junior member formed a partnership with Robert L. Penney and Marcus P. Hayne, under the firm name of Penney, Welch & Hayne, and continued under this name until the summer of 1896, when Frank R. Hubachek and Henry Conlin were admitted as members, and the style was changed to Welch, Hayne, Hubachek & Conlin. The junior member retired after a short time, and the firm since has been Welch, Hayne & Hubachek. Although Mr. Hayne died recently, the old name has been retained. The practice of this firm has been extensive, covering all branches of law, and it is one of the highest standing at the bar. It has been especially strong in jury cases. Mr. Welch, aside from his profession, has been interested and active in military matters. In 1879 he enlisted in Company C, 4th Battalion of Wisconsin National Guard, and had a taste of real service during the "lumber riots" in Wisconsin, where he was on duty. When he came to Minnesota in 1882, he enlisted in Company B of the First Regiment of Minnesota National Guard. In 1883 he was commissioned Captain of the company, and held the commission and commanded the company until 1887, when he resigned to accept commission of judge advocate general of the state, tendered him by Governor A. R. McGill, and which he filled until the expiration of his term of office. While captain of Company B he served at Stillwater, guarding



VICTOR J. WELCH.

prisoners, when the state prison was destroyed by fire. He also took an active part in securing legislation providing for the building of armories for the National Guard, at public expense. In politics Mr. Welch has always been a Republican, but has never sought nor held any political office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; of the Elks; of the Minneapolis Club, and the La Fayette Club. In religion he affiliates with the Episcopalians, although he is not enrolled as a member of the church. He was married November 10, 1887, to Miss Elizabeth Jones, of Detroit, Mich. They have two children living: Elizabeth Jeanette, 8 years old, and Victor Stuart, two years old. A daughter, Dorothy, died in infancy.

ATWATER. Isaac, of Minneapolis, was one of the first settlers at St. Anthony, the editor of the first paper published in that little hamlet, one of the foremost lawyers in the state of Minnesota, an occupant of a seat on the supreme bench of that state for several years, and has been connected with the Hennepin county bar longer than any man now living. He is a native of New York state,



ISAAC ATWATER.

and was born at Homer, Cortland county, May 3, 1818. His father was Ezra Atwater, a farmer, a native of Connecticut, of English extraction, whose ancestors settled in New Haven about the year 1748. His mother was Esther Leaming, also a native of Connecticut, of English descent. Up to his sixteenth year he was employed on the farm and then entered Cazenovia Seminary, afterwards Homer Academy, where he prepared for college. He entered Yale University in 1840, and graduated in the classical course. He then took up the study of law in the law department of that institution, graduating in 1847, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He commenced the practice of his profession in New York City, but on account of ill health was compelled to seek a change in climate. In 1850 he came west and located at St. Anthony, forming a law partnership with John W. North, which continued for about a year. The St. Anthony Express first appeared in 1851. Mr. Atwater's able pen made that paper second in influence to no paper west of Chicago. It was through his earnest advocacy that the first large flour mill was located at the Falls. In 1852, Governor Ram-

sey appointed him to the position of reporter of the supreme court of the territory. The following year he was elected district attorney of Hennepin county. In 1857, at the first election, he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the state. He held this position until 1864, when he resigned, having received a lucrative offer to resume practice in Carson City, Nev. Here he formed a partnership with Judge C. E. Flandrau, who went west about the same time, and upon their return to Minneapolis in the latter part of 1866, this partnership was resumed, only to be dissolved in 1871, when Judge Flandrau removed to St. Paul. For a considerable time thereafter Judge Atwater was the senior member of the law firm of Atwater & Babcock. Judge Babcock was a laborious practitioner at the law, and while on the bench conducted himself with so much dignity, impartiality and industry as to win the esteem and admiration of the legal profession in general. In 1851, he was elected a member of the first board of regents of the University of Minnesota, and as its secretary labored long and earnestly in its interests. He has served his city as alderman, and was a member and president of the Board of Trade for several years; was also a trustee of the Seabury Seminary at Faribault, and was many years a member of the school board and president of the board of education. In 1892 Mr. Atwater edited "The History of Minneapolis," the most complete review of the early history of that city which has been published. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and was one of the original members of Cataract Lodge of St. Anthony. In 1849 Judge Atwater was married to Pernelia A. Sanborn, of Geddes, N. Y. Four children were born to them, only one of whom, a son, is now living—John B. Atwater—who is one of the prominent and successful lawyers of Minneapolis.

BOWLER, James Madison.—Owing probably to the similarity of climate, Minnesota seems to be peculiarly attractive to natives of Maine. A very large percentage of the

men prominent in the business and public life of the North Star State were born in the pine clad state of Maine. They have been noted for their intelligence, energy and enterprise, contributing in no small degree to the development of their new home. Although proud of their nativity, they are ardently loyal to the state of their adoption.

Among many who have made their mark in the new field and earned an honored name for themselves and for their posterity may be numbered Major James M. Bowler, the efficient head of the state dairy and food department of Minnesota. He was born in 1838, at Lee, Me. His father, Edward Bowler, was born at Palermo, in the same state, in 1811, and was married to Clara August Smith of Litchfield, Me. Both parents were of English ancestry and of early Puritan stock. Several of the family served in the Revolutionary War and in the war of 1812. The major's father, Edward Bowler, was an active, influential, well-to-do merchant, combining with trade the business of farming and lumbering, and was for a time a member of the legislature. He moved to Minnesota and took a homestead farm in Renville county, near Bird Island, where he died in 1878. Mrs. Edward Bowler was a relative to John Day Smith, the well-known lawyer of Minneapolis. She died when only thirty-three years old.

Young Bowler began his education in the traditional district school. He then attended the Normal Academy in his native town, after which he pursued the higher studies in Westbrook Seminary at Stevens Plains, Me. This literary course was liberally interspersed with manual training in various forms, ranging from work in the woods at lumbering, to bookkeeping and clerking in his father's store. He commenced teaching school when yet in his teens. In 1857 he struck out for the west, landing at Hale's Corners, Milwaukee county, Wis., and taught school again for a year there and in Walworth county. He then pushed on to Minnesota, coming to St. Anthony Falls, where he secured work in the printing office of Crofut & Clark. The next year, 1859, he was beguiled to his old vocation, and took a



JAMES M. BOWLER.

school at Nininger, Dakota county. At the firing on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, he enlisted for three months in Company E, of the First Minnesota Regiment. On the expiration of his term he enlisted in Company F, Third Minnesota. His patriotic zeal, aptitude for service, and his superior education, secured him rapid promotion to corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant and captain within a little over a year, the date of his captain's commission being December 1, 1862, when only twenty-three years of age. He was on the staff of General C. C. Andrews from September, 1863, until February, 1864, when he was assigned to the duty of raising a regiment of colored troops at Little Rock, Ark. He was so successful, that, young as he was, he was made major of the regiment, numbered 113 U. S. Colored Troops, April 1, 1865, and served until April 9, 1866. He was at different times a member of courts martial and of a military commission. He participated in several important battles, among them the siege of Vicksburg, capture of Little Rock, battle of Murfreesboro, July 13, 1862, and the Indian battle of Wood Lake, Minn., September 23, 1862, where he commanded a company. The Third Regi-

ment and the Renville Rangers bore the brunt of this fight, which broke the backbone of the Indian uprising. It affected the release of about three hundred captive whites of whom one hundred and fifty were women and children, among whom were many teachers, and refined, educated women. It also secured the surrender of 1500 Indians, four hundred of whom were warriors, including those afterwards convicted of perpetrating the massacres.

When mustered out of service Major Bowler returned to Nininger and engaged in teaching school and farming until 1871, when he took up a homestead at Bird Island, and established a residence in May, 1872. The development of the country made a demand for men of education and competent executive ability. Major Bowler was pressed into the service. He was, at intervals, justice of the peace, town supervisor, town treasurer, town assessor, and town clerk. He was also led to accept the position of traveling collector for the Minneapolis Harvester Company, and the right of way agent for the M. & N. W. railway. These duties made him widely known, and naturally led into the broader field of state activity. In 1887 he opened an office at Bird Island to engage in real estate, insurance and loan business, besides farming. While busy with his own affairs he identified himself with every movement of progress, giving liberally of his time and means to any enterprise which promised to benefit the community. In consequence of this public spirit and his recognized ability he was frequently nominated for office. He cast his first vote as a Republican, in Minnesota, in 1859, and subsequently he voted for Lincoln both terms and for Grant the first term. He was nominated on the Republican ticket for register of deeds in Dakota county, in 1866 and in 1868. He became a Democrat in 1871. He was elected as a Democrat to represent Renville county in the legislature in 1878. He was speaker's clerk in the legislature in 1891 and ran for congress in the third district on the Peoples' party ticket in 1894. He was nominated candidate for lieutenant governor on the Fusion ticket in 1896 and in 1898. In January,

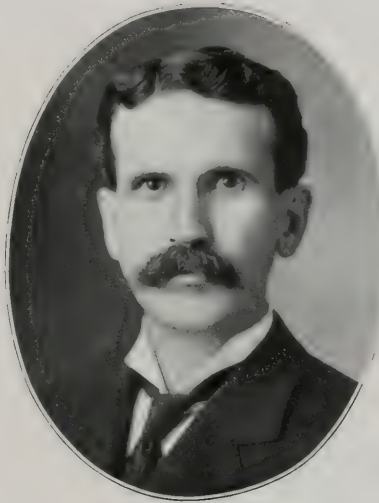
1899, he was appointed state dairy and food commissioner, the position which he now holds, and for which his experience and practical knowledge admirably fit him.

He is a member of the Masonic order, Eastern Star, and of the Loyal Legion and Grand Army of the Republic, in the affairs of which he has taken part with his characteristic energy. Major Bowler is a man of strict morality, and although not a church member he leans, as he says, towards the Baptist denomination, of which his family are members.

He was married, in 1862, to Lizzie S. Calfeff, of New Brunswick, a descendant from Dr. Caleff, a noted surgeon of the British army, and is bountifully blessed with children, having had ten, eight of whom are living. Mrs. W. T. Law, of Northfield, Minn.; Burton H., a lawyer at Bird Island; Kate C., Madison C., and Frank L., students at the Minnesota University, Josephine A., at home, and Edna B., now at school at Olivet, Mich. He is a model husband, an affectionate father, and a citizen without reproach, honored and respected for his integrity, versatile ability and pure life, wherever known.

WELD, Frank Augustine, president of the State Normal School at Moorhead, Minn., is one of the foremost educators of the Northwest. His career in the educational field has been one of unbroken success, extending over a period of more than twenty years. He was born in Skowhegan, Me., December 10, 1858. His father, George Weld, is a native of that state, as was his mother, whose maiden name was Lucy A. Robbins. She was born and reared in the town of Rome, and died at Skowhegan in 1898. On his father's side, both his great grandfathers were identified with the early struggles of the American colonies. His great grandfather Ridgeway was a member of the "Boston Tea Party," which destroyed the cargo of tea in Boston Harbor, December 16, 1773, and as a member of the Massachusetts militia he was detailed as a builder for the construction of fortifications at Bunker Hill and

other places in and about Boston. Later he saw much service during the Revolutionary War. His great grandfather Weld and his son were soldiers in the War of 1812, the former dying in the service. Frank A. attended the public schools of his native town, and prepared for college in the Skowhegan high school and Bloomfield Academy. He entered Colby University in the fall of 1877. During vacations the young college student taught in the country schools. In the fall of 1881 he was appointed principal of the grammar school at Machias, Me. Later he went to Cherryfield, in the same state, and was principal of the high school in that city. He came to Minnesota in the spring of 1882, and was superintendent of schools at Farmington for one and a half years. The five years following he served as superintendent of schools at Zumbrota. In the fall of 1889 he went to Fergus Falls, and was superintendent of schools in that city until December 23, 1894, when he resigned to become general agent in the Northwest for D. C. Heath & Company's publishing business, and moved to Minneapolis. In the fall of 1895 he was elected superintendent of the city schools at Stillwater. While holding this position Mr. Weld had charge of the educational work done among the convicts in the state prison, which gave him an excellent opportunity to further his studies along sociological lines of thought. In the spring of 1898 he was elected to the presidency of the State Normal School at Winona, but declined the appointment, remaining at the head of the Stillwater schools until the summer of 1899, when he accepted his present position. His administration of the affairs of the Moorhead Normal has been highly satisfactory, and has more than met the expectations of his many friends. He is a close student of educational problems, and what changes he has effected in the curriculum have been along the lines of the most advanced methods, but only such as have been proven of value. Mr. Weld possesses marked executive ability, and is unusually successful as an organizer, winning the sympathy, respect and confidence of the managing board by his candid, unswerving



FRANK A. WELD.

and gentlemanly bearing. In politics, Mr. Weld is a Republican. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and an Elk. He also belongs to the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity. His church connections are with the Congregational denomination. In 1886, he was married to Miss Hattie E. Elwell, daughter of James Elwell, of Zumbrota, Minn. Their union has been blessed with three children: Moselle Edna, aged 12 years; Lucy Alice, aged 10 years; and Frank Elwell, aged two and a half years.

DOWLING, Michael John.—Misfortune is sometimes a benefactor; yet few men, experiencing anything like the calamity which befell the subject of this sketch when a youth, would have had the courage and determination to overcome the apparently insurmountable obstacles which beset his path and attained the measure of success he has achieved. His career furnishes an object lesson that all young men should take to heart. Mr. Dowling was born at Huntington, Hampden county, Mass., February 17, 1866. He attended the public schools of that state, also those in Wisconsin and Minnesota.



MICHAEL J. DOWLING.

His parents were in poor circumstances, and from his eleventh to his fourteenth year the lad was employed in farm work and herding cattle in Lyon and Yellow Medicine counties, Minn. The night of December 4, 1880, he was overtaken by a blizzard on the prairie near Canby, Minn., and lost his bearings. The only shelter he could find was that of a straw stack. As a result of that exposure to the elements both legs were amputated six inches below the knees, the left arm four inches below the elbow, and all of his fingers and half of the thumb of the right hand. Until April 1, 1883, he remained as a charge upon the county of Yellow Medicine, when, having obtained some artificial limbs through the assistance of friends, he began, without a cent, to carve out his fortune. His first venture was at odd jobs of painting. He then secured sufficient funds to establish a roller skating rink, which proved very successful. He followed this up by teaching in the public schools, and served as principal of the school at East Granite Falls, Minn., in 1886, and of the Renville, Minn., schools from 1887 to 1890. He had by this time earned enough money to give him a fair start in life, and he declined reappointment to the

latter position in order to engage in the publication and editorship of the Renville Star, which he had already established. He sold the Star a few months later, however, and for the next three years traveled extensively throughout the United States and Canada as a special insurance agent. In 1892 he re-purchased the Star, and, also, acquired its contemporary, the Farmer. He still continues the publication of the consolidated paper, and, though identified with a number of other business enterprises, regards newspaper work as his profession. Mr. Dowling's prominence in public life has been brought about largely through his participation in political affairs in the ranks of the Republican party. He was village recorder of Renville for one term; justice of the peace four years; secretary of Renville county Republican committee, and delegate to various district and state conventions. He was the first assistant clerk of the house of representatives of Minnesota in 1893, and chief clerk of that body at the two following sessions. He was elected a member of the lower house in 1900, and when that body organized was its unanimous choice for speaker. He made an admirable executive officer, increasing the respect and esteem of the members by his fair and impartial rulings. Mr. Dowling was secretary of the National Republican League from 1895 to 1898, and proved himself a most efficient organizer, rendering valuable services to his party. In 1899 he was sent on a special commission to the Philippines by President McKinley, and it is much to his credit that many of the recommendations he made in that connection have since been acted upon. He was secretary of the Minnesota Editorial Association for two years, has represented it in the National Editorial Association three different times, and was sent to the first national good roads convention at Asbury Park, in 1894, as the representative of the St. Paul Commercial club. He is a member of the K. P., the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W., the St. Paul Press club, and the Marquette club, of Chicago. October 2, 1895, he was married to Miss Jennie L. Bordewich, at Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Dowling is a daughter of Henry Bordewich, consul-general at

Christiania, Norway. Two children are living, Dorothy R., aged two years and five months, and Maggie J., aged one month.

JOYCE, Frank Melville.—Scotch-Irish ancestors have furnished many distinguished descendants to the United States. The race is numerous and widely spread. But Dutch-Irish is a rare combination. Yet Col. Frank M. Joyce can boast of this almost unique lineage. He was born at Covington, Ind., in 1862. His father is Bishop Isaac W. Joyce, the eminent divine of the Methodist Episcopal church. His ancestors came from Dublin, Ireland. He for many years was a noted preacher and a successful pastor of the largest churches of the denomination in Cincinnati, and was elected to the Bishopric by the General Conference of the church, which met in New York City in 1888. Frank M. Joyce's mother was Carrie W. Bosserman, whose ancestors were Dutch, and who settled in Pennsylvania in an early day. She was born, however, in Indiana, and was educated in Baltimore, Md. Young Joyce received his primary education in the public schools of Lafayette, Ind., and subsequently took a special course of study at Baltimore. He then entered the Indiana Asbury University—now better known as De Pauw University—at Green Castle, Ind., in 1877, graduating in 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He afterward took the degree of Master of Arts. In college he was especially distinguished for his mathematical proficiency, taking the class gold medal in mathematics. The students of the university received military training under an officer of the United States Army, detailed for the purpose. Young Joyce, although his father was a noted man of peace, showed great aptitude for military science, and reached the rank of Cadet Major for the military department in the University, at the time of his graduation. He organized and drilled the far famed "Asbury Cadets," a company which won all the first prizes in the state local drill contests, and which won the first prize in the great Interstate Artillery Prize Drill Contest, held in 1882 at In-



FRANK M. JOYCE.

dianapolis, where eight competing batteries from various sections of the United States took part. His cadets at the same time also won the third prize in infantry drill out of fourteen competing companies present from abroad. On Mr. Joyce's removal to Cincinnati immediately after graduation, he was made captain of the Cincinnati Light Artillery and served with his battery during the famous Court House riots. For his efficiency in that emergency he received special telegraphic commendation from Governor Hoadley, then chief Executive of Ohio. In 1892, Col. Joyce was appointed a member of Governor McKinley's military staff, and served as colonel thereon for three years, or until his removal to Minnesota. When in college Mr. Joyce was a member of the college Greek letter society, Beta Theta Pi, and took such an active interest in it that it has never abated. For several years he published the Fraternity Magazine. Afterwards he compiled and edited the Fraternity song book, which is still in use. He is president of the Northwestern Beta Theta Pi Alumni Association, as well as president of the Club House of the society. He is likewise active in other fraternal associations, being a Knight

of Pythias and a member of the Masonic Order, in all the various degrees of the York Rite, and is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite. He is identified actively with the Apollo Club, of Minneapolis, having served for several years as vice president, and as secretary. He is also a member of the Board of Trade, Commercial Club, Minneapolis Club, and the Minneapolis Club. On leaving college he went into the service of the Queen City National Bank at Cincinnati, Ohio, as teller, a position which he held until 1888, when he resigned to become the general agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, having for his field eastern Ohio. After two years in this service, he resigned to accept an agency, with headquarters at Cincinnati, for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., one of the old substantial companies of the East. In 1894 he was promoted to take charge of the interests of the company in the Northwest, covering the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and northwestern Wisconsin, with offices at Minneapolis, where he now resides. In 1883 he was married to Miss Jessie Birch of Bloomington, Ill. They have four children: Arthur Reamy, Carolyn, Wilbur Birch, and Helen Joyce. Col. Joyce is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is secretary of the board of trustees of the Hennepin Avenue church.

TATE, James N., M. A., superintendent, Minnesota School for the Deaf, Faribault. During the past quarter of a century, Prof. James Nolley Tate has devoted his undivided time and best energies to the education of the deaf, the object of his work being development of the minds, hearts, and bodies of untaught and consequently ignorant deaf children, gradually transforming them into intelligent, self-supporting, law abiding citizens, of whom their state may rightly feel proud.

Before coming to Minnesota, in July, 1896, he gave more than twenty years of his life to

his chosen work in the Missouri school for the deaf, as instructor, assistant superintendent, and superintendent. To tell the story of his life during the period of his connection with that institution, would be to write the history of the school while under his management. He underwent a thorough practical course in every grade of institution work.

Under his charge, the Missouri school arose to sixth place in point of attendance among schools of its kind in the country, and in the scope and character of its work it progressed in keeping with its size; and though once almost totally destroyed by fire, its work was not interrupted; its growth was not checked. Its magnificent buildings of the present day stand, in great measure, a monument to his successful management.

So highly was he esteemed on account of his work in Missouri that, when in 1896 the venerable Dr. Noyes, of whom there appears a sketch in this work, retired from the superintendency of the Minnesota school, the board of managers, after looking over the available men in similar positions throughout the country, decided to invite Mr. Tate to leave his Southern home to accept the superintendency of a Northern school.

In carrying forward the work of the Minnesota school, Mr. Tate has been eminently successful, all departments of the work moving on harmoniously. If one department is more his favorite than another, it is the manual trades that might claim his preference, he being a firm believer in the importance of manual training for the deaf. He would educate the hands as well as the minds and hearts of his pupils. The marked advances of the school in the various trades during his superintendency give the best evidence of his zeal.

Concerning his family history, Mr. Tate is the third son of Col. Isaac Tate, who came to Missouri from Kentucky with his father, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Callaway county.

The family is of Scotch descent and settled in Pennsylvania at an early date; the branch from which Mr. Tate is descended moved to

Virginia, and took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle. An uncle on the father's side lost his life in the battle of Guilford Court House. He was the captain of a company no member of which was less than six feet tall.

Mr. Tate's mother was Miss Henderson, who came to Missouri from Virginia with her father's family when she was only twelve years of age.

Mr. Tate was born on the 15th of October, 1851. His boyhood days were passed on his father's large farm in Callaway. He attended a district school, until he entered Westminster, a well known Presbyterian college in Missouri, from which he graduated with the degree of B. S. During the next two years he took a post-graduate course, upon the completion of which the degree of M. A. was conferred. He next taught in a district school for a short time.

In 1876 he began his life work, accepting a position as instructor in the Missouri School for the Deaf. Though twice during his career there as teacher and assistant superintendent, he was offered the position of superintendent of similar schools in other states, he remained in the Missouri school, until, upon the retirement of its founder, he was appointed superintendent.

While a teacher in Missouri, Mr. Tate married Miss Mary McClelland, at that time one of the most highly valued instructors of the school. Of this union have been born three children, two of whom are living.

In personal appearance Mr. Tate is a fine specimen of physical manhood. Socially he is one who makes many friends and keeps them. He is a Knight of Pythias and a thirty-second degree Mason. He takes great interest in his lodge work, believing that, in so doing, man can learn to know the best impulses of his fellow-men.

Owing to his position as the head of a state institution, he does not take an active interest in politics, and, though a member of the Congregational church, he is especially liberal to all of other denominations. The moral instruction daily given in the chapel of the school to the pupils by the superintendent



JAMES N. TATE.

and instructors is entirely non-sectarian in character.

What Mr. Tate would have accomplished, had he devoted his talents as earnestly to one of the better known professions, is a query that often suggests itself to some of his friends who best appreciate his innate abilities. But since it is the amount of good that a man accomplishes that is the true measure of his worth, Mr. Tate has surely established in the hearts of his former and present pupils, a reputation and a memory that must long endure.

May the spirit of sectionalism and politics ever remain as foreign to future Boards of Managers of the Minnesota school, as it was when Mr. Tate was brought from his native state to the Star of the North.

BOUTELLE, Clarence Miles.—The biography of Clarence M. Boutelle has been published in considerable detail in several works, readily accessible; in the *Voice of Masonry*; the *Iowa School Journal*; *History of Antrim, N. H.*; *History of Hancock, N. H.*, and in the twelve-volume edition of the *National Cyclo-*



CLARENCE M. BOUTELLE.

pedia of American Biography, therefore a brief outline only is necessary for "The Great Northwest."

Dr. Boutelle was born in Antrim, N. H., July 23, 1851. His father, Charles Morrill Boutelle, was a cabinet maker by trade. He came from New Hampshire in 1858 and took up a farm in Bear Valley, Wabasha county. He was very successful and soon became a prominent leader in the community, being postmaster at Bear Valley for about ten years. He held many responsible positions in the town and school district. He was a charter member of Grange No. 50, Patrons of Husbandry, and filled many of its official positions. The maiden name of Dr. Boutelle's mother was Sarah Louisa Buckminster; her family was well known and prominent in early New England history. The Boutelles are of French extraction. It is supposed that they went from Normandy to England with William the Conqueror, and came to this country about 1632, when two brothers settled in Massachusetts, from one of whom Dr. Boutelle is a direct descendant in the ninth generation. At least three of his ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War. He came to Minnesota with his par-

ents and his early education was mainly obtained in the country schools of that state. He entered the state Normal School at Winona in February, 1871, and graduated May 30, 1872. He then took a special course at the Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., after which he returned to Minnesota and was made professor in the state Normal School at Winona, a position which he held until 1883, and during the last two years of his service there he was one of the three State Teachers' Institute conductors. In 1885 he was elected Professor of Mathematics in the New York state Normal School at Oswego, but declined to take charge of the public schools of Decorah, Iowa, where he remained until 1892, when he engaged to take charge of the schools of Chippewa Falls, Wis. He accepted the position of professor of Mathematics at the state Normal school at East Stroudsburg, Pa., in 1895, which he resigned to accept the superintendency of the Marshall schools, in 1895, a position which he now holds. In the meantime he has been in demand as an instructor of teachers at state institutes, having conducted about fifty of them. He was an instructor in the Minnesota State University Summer Schools from 1897 to 1900. In 1896 he received the degree of LL. D. from St. Stephen's College, Annandale N. Y. Dr. Boutelle is a voluminous writer in science, education, poetry, fiction and Masonry, contributing to numerous publications of high class, such as the *Scientific American*, *Educational Notes and Queries*, *Frank Leslie's* publications and others. Among his books, "The Man of Mt. Moriah" has been called the greatest Masonic romance ever written. In politics he is a Republican—an expansionist of the most pronounced type, and not—as he expresses it—afraid of "imperialism." He takes kindly to fraternities. He was a charter member of Bear Valley Grange; in Masonry he has been Master, High Priest and Commander. He also belongs to the Eastern Star, and is an Odd Fellow of high degree. He is a member of the state and National educational organizations. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and is senior warden of St. James church, Marshall, Minn. He was married July 22,

1880, to Fannie Card Kimber, at Newtown, Long Island, N. Y. They have two children —Anna Kimber Boutelle, born June 5, 1881 and Louisa Elizabeth Boutelle, born January 14, 1886.

LITTLE, Clarence Belden.—When the state of North Dakota was admitted into the Union, in 1889, Clarence B. Little, of Bismarck, was elected state senator. In 1900 he was nominated and elected for the fifth time and term. He has represented Burleigh county in the senate continuously since that state was organized. What is, perhaps, more remarkable, he has served all the time as chairman of the judiciary committee, always one of the most important committees of a legislature, but in a new state, where all the laws must be built up from the foundation, such a committee is of transcendent importance. But few men anywhere have been called to such a career. That he has discharged the duties of this responsible position to the satisfaction of his immediate constituents and to the people of the state at large, is proved by his numerous re-elections and continuous service in that chairmanship.

Senator Little was born at Pembroke, N. H., in 1857, son of George Peabody and Elizabeth Ann (Knox) Little. His father was a farmer, eminent for his wealth, social position and public services. He was twice elected treasurer of Merrimac county, N. H., and three times elected to the legislature of that state, and was elected state senator November 6, 1900. He was of English and early New England ancestry, descended from George T. Little, who came from England in 1640, and settled at Newberry, Mass. Clarence B. Little, the son, prepared for college at the Pembroke Academy and entered Dartmouth College in 1877, in the class of 1881, as freshman. At the end of the first year was elected class historian of freshman year. He continued through the sophomore year, but did not return to the junior class, as he had determined to begin the study of law. He entered the law office of Chase and Streeter at Concord, N. H., and then finished

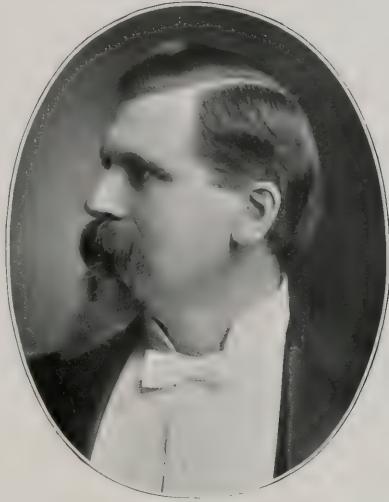
his legal course at the Harvard law school. In 1882 he went to Bismarck, Dakota Territory, and began his practice of law, in partnership with James A. Haight, which continued until 1884, when Mr. Little was elected judge of probate for Burleigh county. In 1886 he was re-elected to the office. He was appointed inspector general of the Dakota militia by Governor Pierce, with the rank of colonel, and served in this capacity for three years. When the Territory of Dakota was divided and the state of North Dakota was admitted to the Union, Colonel Little was elected state senator, as stated. In this service he formulated as much legislation as any man in the Northwest. He has always been the chairman of the "steering committee" of the senate, also. This committee, usually appointed during the last two weeks of the session, has the general direction of the order in which legislation shall be presented. Here, too, his influence has had much to do with moulding the affairs of the state. He was president pro tem of the senate during the session of 1896-7. He was chairman of the Republican convention, which nominated the state ticket in 1898. He has served on the Republican state central committee for seven years. Colonel Little has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and has served two terms as president of the school board of the city of Bismarck, using all his influence to secure a high standard of education.

He was president of the Capital National Bank of Bismarck from 1886 to 1895, when he brought about the consolidation of the two National Banks in the city—the First National Bank absorbing the Capital National Bank—and continued in charge, under the new management, which made the amalgamated institution one of the strongest in the state. He is one of the incorporators of two state banks established in neighboring counties. When the Bismarck water works company became involved, he was appointed receiver, and had charge of its affairs for three years. He is active in social matters, and in every movement which makes for progress in city and state. He is a member



CLARENCE B. LITTLE.

of the Masonic order, and a Knights Templar, having served as eminent commander of Tancered commandery of Bismarck, and was deputy grand commander of Dakota Territory grand commandery. He is married and has one daughter and one son. He is a large property owner in both city and country. Colonel Little's long public service, diversified business interests, extensive acquaintance, and recognized ability, made him in the last senatorial contest the choice of the largest number supporting any one man, in opposition to the leading candidate; and had the colonel been selfish enough to push his own interest, regardless of the result to his supporters in case of failure, he might have secured the prize for himself, instead of practically naming the man who was finally elected senator. His course met with the approval of the people of the state, who wanted the senatorial muddle ended, and it is commonly believed that his action will be a future advantage.



HENRY J. GJERTSEN.

GJERTSEN, Henry J., one of the best known lawyers in Minneapolis and the state of Minnesota, was born at Kvafjord, Tromsøe county, Norway, October 8, 1861. He is one of nine children, the family consisting of six boys and three girls. His father, Herman J. Gjertsen, now retired from active business and living on his farm on the eastern shore of Lake Amelia, Hennepin county, Minn., was born in Bergen, Norway, and belonged to a well known Gjertsen family of that place. The history of Norway states that the family was founded about the sixteenth century by the King of Mandahl. They have for several centuries been known as energetic, progressive men in all the activities of life, commercial, educational, and professional. In early life Herman J. Gjertsen moved to Kvafjord, in the northern part of Norway, and engaged in farming and the fishing industry, which is a very important commercial interest in that region. He succeeded in business, and married into the prominent Wulff family, his wife's name being Albertine B. Wulff. Her people were

noted as teachers, lawyers and merchants. Nicolay Wulff, the distinguished attorney at Tromsøe, Norway, is her nephew. As stated, she had nine children, and has been a devoted mother, requiring all the strength and energy of her strong race to bring up such a family in the manner in which it has been accomplished.

For the benefit of the children the parents determined to break up their establishment in Norway and come to the United States. They reached Minneapolis in 1867 and settled on a farm out on Chicago avenue, near what has become Thirty-eighth street. While living on this farm, Henry J. Gjertsen attended the country school in district No. 8, in winter, and worked on the farm in summer. This school house stood on the corner of Chicago avenue and the city limits, and has but recently been removed. He also attended the Central High School of the city. His parents designed him for the ministry, as he showed great aptitude for learning, and finally sent him to the Red Wing Seminary, a theological collegiate institution adapted to prepare farmers' sons for the ministry and for teaching and general business. Here he graduated at the end of a six years'

course. But during the last year in college he changed his mind in regard to a profession and quietly commenced the study of law. After graduation, instead of taking up theology as his parents intended, he resumed his study of law at Minneapolis. Law cases came to him before he was admitted to the bar. One case in which he was successful was appealed to the supreme court, and he enjoys the unique distinction of being an "attorney of record" in that august tribunal, before he had been admitted to practice. At the age of twenty-three, after an examination before Judge Lochren, he was admitted to practice in the district court of Hennepin county. In 1892 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. Since he was admitted he has had a very extensive and lucrative practice, not only in Minneapolis and the state of Minnesota, but throughout the Northwest. He has also been remarkably successful in winning the suits he has conducted, especially in the courts of last resort, a fact which proves his profound knowledge of law and the intricacies of his profession. During the panic of 1893, and subsequently, he was retained in many heavy insolvency cases in the courts of Hennepin county, and is now in demand for cases involving corporation law.

Mr. Gjertsen has always been a Republican, and has taken a very active interest in public affairs. Speaking fluently the Scandinavian language and the German, his aid has been almost invaluable in political campaigns. For twelve years he has been one of the most effective speakers in the state. He was appointed a member of the Minneapolis charter commission by the district court of Hennepin county in 1898. Although a Republican, Governor Lind, as a personal compliment, appointed Mr. Gjertsen inspector general of the Minnesota National Guards, a position which he still holds.

He is a Mason, Knight of Pythias, an Elk, member of the Odin Club, Viking League, Hennepin Association, and several others. In religion he was brought up a Lutheran, but marrying a wife who was an Episcopalian, he has in recent years attended her church.

In 1883 he was married to Gretchel Gobel, of Red Wing, a daughter of a prominent German family from Hannan, near Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany. They have one daughter living, and just budding into womanhood, Alvine Beatrice. Their home has been in Minneapolis ever since they were married. No more public spirited and loyal citizen lives in the commonwealth.

WEBSTER, William Franklin.—When men at the head of affairs are natives of a state which is growing like Minnesota, it is no mean tribute to its institutions, for the attractive opportunities of a new field draw to it the alert in all professions. The native born must compete with the best that can be selected from abroad. The choice is made from a very wide range of the oldest communities. Again the prevailing prejudice is strongly in favor of the foreign product and against the "home-made." This is especially true in the profession of teaching. The imported professor is generally supposed to be better qualified than the one educated at home. When the test of experience is applied, and it is found that the home product ranks with the best, of whatever training, it must be taken as a proof of the efficiency of the state provisions for education, and it is cause for congratulation. William F. Webster, the principal of the East Side High School, Minneapolis, is a Minnesota boy. His success in his chosen field may be regarded as a practical illustration in print. He was born in Clearwater, Minn., May 23, 1862. His father, William Wallace Webster, was a merchant in Clearwater, living in comfort, though not in affluence. He was of English extraction and New England ancestry, but was born in Canada. In 1857 he removed to Minnesota, remaining for a time in St. Anthony, and finally settled at Clearwater. At 1854. His father, William C. Bracken, was among the first to respond to Lincoln's call for troops. Having enlisted he was chosen first lieutenant of Company A, Third regiment Minnesota Volunteers. Soon after the organization of the regiment he was promoted to captain. In 1864 he was advanced

to the rank of major. Then, owing to a long period of illness, he resigned on a surgeon's certificate of disability, and was honorably mustered out of service. He returned to Clearwater, where he made his home until he died, in 1895. His wife's maiden name was Melvina Woodworth, a name showing English ancestry. Mr. William F. Webster gained his early schooling in the graded village school. After completing the courses of study there offered he went to work in his father's general store, where he remained four or five years. When nineteen years of age he came to Minneapolis and attended the Minneapolis Academy until prepared for college. In 1882 he entered the university to pursue the classical course, and graduated in 1886, as the valedictorian of the class, the highest honor that could be won. While in college he became a member of the Delta Tau Delta. His first work after leaving college was that of teaching at Buffalo, Minn. He had not yet fully determined the choice of a profession, but was inclined to medicine. With this in view he attended a medical school in Minneapolis the next year, at the end of which he came to the conclusion that he preferred the schoolroom to the sickroom, and accepted a position as teacher at Rushford, Minn., and found it so congenial that he remained there three years. From Rushford he went to Moorhead, where he also remained three years. In 1893 he became principal of the East Side High School in Minneapolis, the position which he now occupies. For the purpose of visiting Europe he was granted a leave of absence for the school year 1899-1900. He spent the time abroad with an eye to proficiency in his profession, and visited Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, England and Germany, spending the longest time in the last. Mr. Webster has in the meantime written on educational topics a number of articles, which have been published with approval in the leading journals of the country. He has addressed several times both the State and National Educational Associations. In September, 1900, he published a school text book—"English: Composition



WILLIAM F. WEBSTER.

and Literature"—which has been received with marked favor by educational people of all sections. In 1890 he was married to Mary Alden Powell, daughter of Charles F. Powell, of Minneapolis. They have three children: Ruth, Juliet, and Marion. Mr. Webster is a member of the Congregational church. His success as a teacher places him in the highest rank of the profession, and justifies the conclusion that a training abroad is not an absolute necessity to the highest efficiency.

BRACKEN, Henry Martyn, is secretary of the Minnesota state board of health, and a medical practitioner at Minneapolis. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born at Noblestown, near Pittsburg, February 27, 1854. His father, William C. Bracken, was a physician and practiced his profession in that state. For many generations back his ancestors had followed agricultural pursuits. William Bracken, a true type of the English yeoman, settled near Wilmington, Del., in 1702, and he is credited with being the founder of the Bracken family in this coun-



HENRY M. BRACKEN.

try. The maiden name of the mother of the subject of this sketch was Electa Alvord. The Alvords were among the early settlers of Massachusetts, dating back to about 1650. They, too, were farmers. Henry received his early education in the common schools of his native town. When thirteen years of age he entered Elders' Ridge Academy in Western Pennsylvania. This institution was for many years a prominent preparatory school for Jefferson College. It was a denominational academy, and was conducted by Rev. Alexander Donaldson, a Presbyterian clergyman, an uncle, by marriage, of Dr. Bracken. At the time of his father's death, in 1872, he was preparing to enter the sophomore class at Princeton, but was compelled to give up this plan. He taught in the public schools the following winter, and then, in 1873, took up the study of medicine, entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, which is known as the medical department of Columbia University, and graduated in 1877. He also became licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, in 1879. Between the time of graduation at New York and receiving a licentiate qualification from Edinburgh, he spent a few months in Venezuela. After leaving Edin-

burgh, Dr. Bracken served as a surgeon in the Royal Mail service of England for three years. He returned to the United States in the fall of 1882, and settled as a physician in eastern Connecticut. Two years later he removed to Mexico and spent a year and a half in that country. Returning to the United States in the fall of 1885, he spent a few months in New York, then came West and settled in Minneapolis in December of that year, beginning at once the practice of his profession. In 1886, he was appointed a teacher in the Minnesota hospital college, and later on, the same year, was made professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in this college. He continued to hold this position until the medical department of the University of Minnesota was created, when he assumed the same position in that school, and has held it ever since. In 1895, he was appointed a member of the Minneapolis state board of health, and in 1897 became the secretary and executive officer of the board, which position he still holds. Dr. Bracken has been a faithful and efficient health officer and has the complete confidence of the public. He has an extensive practice in Minneapolis, and has been visiting physician to the Asbury and St. Barnabas hospitals in that city for several years. He is a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, Minnesota Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association and American Public Health Association, and was vice-president of the latter association in 1900. His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party. His religious connections are with the Presbyterian body, with which his family has been connected for four generations back. He was married in February, 1884, to Emily Robinson, of Morristown, N. J. She was the daughter of Lucius Robinson, a civil engineer of Orange, N. Y., who died about 1862.

HYDE, C. W. G.—Mr. Hyde is of English stock. One of his ancestors on his mother's side, Sir Ralph de Toney, was one of the chief generals of William the Conqueror at Hastings. Another ancestor, Sir Randul-

phus Lambert, also fought at Hastings by the side of his kinsman, William the Conqueror. His maternal grandfather, Rev. William Lyman, D. D., lived at Millington, Conn., and was sixth in descent from the English ancestor who settled at Charlestown, Mass., in 1631.

Hyde is the family name of the earls of Clarendon and Rochester. William Hyde, who came from England to America about 1630, and settled at Norwich, Conn., is the earliest American ancestor of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Hyde's great grandfather, Major Elijah Hyde, commanded a regiment of Connecticut horse during the Revolution. C. W. G. Hyde was born at Franklinville, N. Y., on July 13, 1838. He received a common school and high school education, having been a student in the academies of Peterboro and Fayetteville, N. Y. He has acquired the elements of a classical education by wide reading, persistent study, and scholarly associations. In 1855 he removed from central New York to New York City, where, for six years, he was engaged in the jobbing dry goods business. During this time he made a short trip to Europe. The outbreak of the Civil War found him living near Ottawa, Ill., and in the winter of 1861-62 he enlisted as a private in the Fifty-third regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, having served successively as private, sergeant, first sergeant, quartermaster sergeant, sergeant major, second lieutenant, adjutant, and first lieutenant of Company F. His service included Shiloh, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Meridian, etc. He served for some time as mustering officer of the Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and as an aide on the staffs of General Laumann and General Crocker.

Mr. Hyde became a resident of Minnesota in 1867, and since that time has been identified with the educational work of that state.

But few men by conscientious work have become better known and more highly appreciated as an educator than has the subject of this sketch.

It was not until he was thirty years of



C. W. G. HYDE.

age that he settled down to definite and successful work educationally. He was superintendent of Le Sueur schools from 1868 to 1869. He then accepted the position of superintendent of schools at Shakopee, which position he held until 1873. So faithfully and well did he perform his duties here that a broader and more responsible field presented itself to him and he became assistant principal of the Mankato Normal School. For three years he labored in this field. About this time educational interests in Minnesota began to grow and new fields of labor to open up. Ever anxious to avail himself of the best and to improve present conditions, he severed his connection with the Mankato Normal and became one of the proprietors of the Minneapolis Business College. For three years he devoted his time and interests to this institution. Many and varied were the lines of his instruction. Early his interests lay along the line of mathematics, then penmanship and book-keeping claimed his attention. Yet these did not satisfy.

During all this time Professor Hyde had been an omnivorous reader and student of

history. Of him it may be said that a historic fact once grasped never escaped him. So when the chair of history in the St. Cloud Normal School was offered him he accepted it. He remained in this school until 1893.

In January, 1893, the department of public instruction needed a capable, earnest, and faithful assistant and the position was offered Mr. Hyde. His work in history at the St. Cloud Normal was very dear to him; yet he reluctantly gave it up for the broader and more extensive field. He served as assistant state superintendent from January 3, 1893, to June 30, 1899, a period of six years and six months. It is in this field of labor that Mr. Hyde is most extensively known.

It is safe to say that his work as a historic writer has brought him into a much wider field of usefulness than it was possible for him to attain as an educator. He has written a History of the Northwest that in careful research and judicious handling will surely recommend it to all careful readers. He is also engaged in writing a general history of the world that will be a welcome acquisition to every library.

Professor Hyde is a genial, though somewhat retiring, person and commands the confidence and respect of all who know him.

He is now connected with a School of Correspondence and Teachers' Agency in Minneapolis.

BABCOCK, Albert Lawrence.—A dictum as old as the classics says "A poet is born, not made." This is only saying that a man, to succeed in his calling, must have a natural aptitude for it. This is true in every field of labor, from the "man with the hoe," to the "man on horseback," but it is not recognized. It is regarded rather as a fine spun, academic theory, not applicable to common, every day affairs. Yet it underlies nearly always the difference between success and failure. It is especially true that natural aptitude is necessary in commercial life, where statistics show that only one in a hundred escape failure. A town may be "beau-

tiful for situation" and be surrounded by all the advantages required to make a thriving city, yet it may shrivel into a fossil for the lack of the "right kind of men." Another town may be squatted upon by accident and lack all natural advantages, and yet become a thriving center of business, because the men in it have the right spirit. A successful business man is a boon to any community, though rarely appreciated at his true worth. He has about him an atmosphere of self-reliance, courage and helpfulness which are contagious. They inspire others. He plans and brings to fruition enterprises, while others ponder in hopeless indecision. Thus progress is made. Blessed is the town which abounds in natural business men.

Albert L. Babcock, of Billings, Mont., is a fair type of such men, who are making the Northwest. He was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1851. His parents moved to the state of Illinois when he was five years old, and settled on a farm near Pontiac, in Livingston county. His father, William C. Babcock, made a success of his farm, but after seven years moved to Pontiac and engaged in mercantile business. His wife's maiden name was Julia M. Lawrence. Albert, while living on the farm, attended the district school in winter, after he became old enough, and when the family moved to Pontiac he had the advantages of the public schools, but soon he became restless to do something for himself. His first fancy was the printing office, where he secured employment as an apprentice. This was not a very enticing occupation, so after about a year he gave it up and went to clerking in a country store when he was about fifteen years of age. When eighteen years old he went to Chicago and entered the wholesale hardware house of Miller Bros. & Keep, and stayed with them about four years. These were really the formative years of his life, although he was not then conscious of it. In 1873, having by economy saved up about three hundred dollars, he formed a partnership with a young friend and engaged in the grocery business at Pontiac. This business was con-

tinued with success until 1882, when he made a trip to Billings, Mont., and was captivated by the opportunities offered. He determined to engage in business there, and forthwith secured a location, and, in a rude building and a tent, opened a hardware store and tin shop, stocked with a meager supply of goods, such as his limited capital would permit, spending every leisure moment and his evenings at the tinner's bench, making stove pipe and tinware for the next day's business. He had now found his proper "sphere"—to use the correct phrase—and from that moment he has prospered. He is not only successful in business, but he has contributed very largely to building up and beautifying the city, and to the prosperity of the state. His hardware store has developed into a very large establishment known as the A. L. Babcock Hardware Company, of which he is president. He is one of the original incorporators and president of the Yellowstone National Bank, president of the Billings Telephone Company, president of the Babcock & Miles Hardware Company, of Harlow, Mont., president of the Billings Realty Company, proprietor of the Yellowstone Valley Flouring Mills, and for a number of years has been president of the Yellowstone Fair Association. He is also a heavy stockholder, lessee and manager of the Billings Opera House. He is always one of the foremost in every movement to promote the welfare of the city and state. Through his extensive acquaintance and integrity of character he exerts a wide influence throughout the state. No man is more respected or held in higher esteem. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias and the Elks, and was, in 1893-94, eminent grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Montana. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He was appointed county commissioner to fill vacancy in 1885 and then in 1886 was elected for a term of four years, serving the last year as chairman of the board. When the state was admitted into the Union, in 1889, he was elected state senator for Yellowstone county, receiving a



ALBERT L. BABCOCK.

large majority. In 1892 he was elected representative for the county, and in 1894 was a second time elected senator. He has served on the military staff of Governors White, Toole, and Rickards, and has been a member of various state boards.

Colonel Babcock was married to Miss Antoinette Packer in 1877 at Pontiac, Ill., his old home, and they have a son, Lewis C., twenty-one years of age, who graduated with honors in the class of 1898 at the Shattuck Military University, Faribault, Minn., and finished a course at the University of Chicago in the class of 1900. The people give Col. Babcock great credit for his coolness and sound judgment in the panic of 1893, when his word of honor was received with such confidence, that a run on the two banks was stopped and a financial disaster, which would have been a serious drawback to Billings and all that part of Montana, was averted.

STEVENS, George Frederic.—The surveyor general of logs and lumber of the Fifth District of Minnesota, with headquarters at



GEORGE FREDERIC STEVENS.

Duluth, G. Fred Stevens, is of Green Mountain (Vermont) parentage. His father, George W. Stevens, was a native of Vermont. He was for years connected with the lumber business at Saginaw, Mich., and is now in the lumber manufacturing business at Rose City, Mich. His father took a contract to build a section of the Reido canal, Canada. This brought the family into close relations with Canada. His son, G. Fred's father, went there in the early sixties, and remained until 1868, when he came back to the "states" and settled at Saginaw, Mich. While in the Dominion he was married to Sarah E. Whitmarsh, a woman remarkable for her comeliness and kindness of heart. She was all her life an active worker in charitable movements. She died in 1877. Young Fred was an infant about a year old when his parents settled at Saginaw, having been born January 15, 1867, at Newboro, Can. The distinguished young lumberman received his education in the common schools of Saginaw. Passing through "grades" he graduated at the high school. At the early age of nineteen he engaged in the lumber business at Saginaw. He may be said to

have been in it always, for he took in the aroma of the pineries and mills with the first breath he drew, and as a boy was as familiar with lumber piles as a farmer boy is with the soil. In 1890, with the falling off of the lumber business at home, he went to Duluth, Minn., as assistant manager for the Cranberry Lumber Company, Limited. He remained in that position until 1897, when he, with his uncle, J. B. Stevens, leased the Gray saw mill at Duluth. The following summer the mill burned. Mr. Stevens was so thoroughly conversant with every phase of the lumber business that he concluded to take up the shipping branch. He began against heavy odds, for there were already in the same line eleven firms doing business. His knowledge and experience, coupled with hard work and close attention, brought success. Mr. Stevens, while not posing as a literary man, has a high order of native ability for letters. He has been very successful as a writer of Swedish dialect prose and verse. Some of his productions have been widely published. Among them one called "Crissie" had great popularity. His nom de plume, "Ole Olson, Numar 297," is well known. He has been offered positions on the Chicago papers to write in this line. He is also a wide-awake citizen, taking active part in all public affairs. In politics he is a stalwart, unflinching Republican. He has been a vigorous committee man and worker for his party. When many of the active young Republicans switched off to the silver side, he stood firm and refused to follow the vagary, as he deemed it. He has never sought political office, and, although frequently solicited to accept nominations for local offices, he has steadily refused. But the position of surveyor general of logs and lumber for the Fifth district, to which he was appointed over five other strenuous applicants, being in the line of his life business, he sought and obtained from Governor Van Sant, January 12, 1901, taking charge of the office April 15, 1901. In religion Mr. Stevens is a Methodist. He is of clean personal character, and without reproach as a business man, citizen and neighbor. He was married, October 3, 1897, to

Roxanna M. Todd, daughter of Samuel Todd, a "bonanza farmer" of the Red river valley, living at Hendrum, Minn.

LOKENSQAARD, Ole Olson.—The president of the thriving Lutheran Normal school for the training of teachers, at Madison, Minn., Professor Lökensgaard, was born at Aal, Hallingdal, Norway, November 23, 1854. His father was a farmer, and had the same name. His mother was Helga M. Vesle-gaard. The family was of considerable prominence. His grandfather and two uncles took part in the war with Sweden, one of them being an officer. Mr. Lökensgaard came to this country as a child, with his parents, who settled near Northfield, Rice county, in 1857. In 1861 they moved to Dakota Territory, and settled about ten miles west of Vermillion, near the Missouri river, with a family of four children. They lived in a wagon for eighteen weeks, and otherwise endured the hardship of pioneer life. In 1862 the Missouri overflowed the bottom lands where they had settled, and completely surrounded the homestead. As soon as the subsiding water would permit, they returned to Minnesota, and started anew in Nicollet county, where the father died in 1871, at forty-five years of age. Young Lökensgaard learned to read his native language at home when five years old. Then he attended the district school for three terms, but his parents were his best teachers. They trained him according to their pious faith and had him confirmed in the Lutheran church. In 1872 he entered Luther College at Decorah, Iowa, and graduated June 28, 1878, having taken the full regular classical course. He was accounted one of the best scholars, being a member of the "Yggdrasil," and one year president of the Students' library. September 25, 1878, he entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Madison, Wis., and graduated in May, 1881. The same year he accepted a call to the Granite Falls, Minn., Norwegian Lutheran church. He was ordained July 21, and entered upon his duty as pastor July 25, having also a congregation ten miles west at Bergens. While serving these charges Mr.



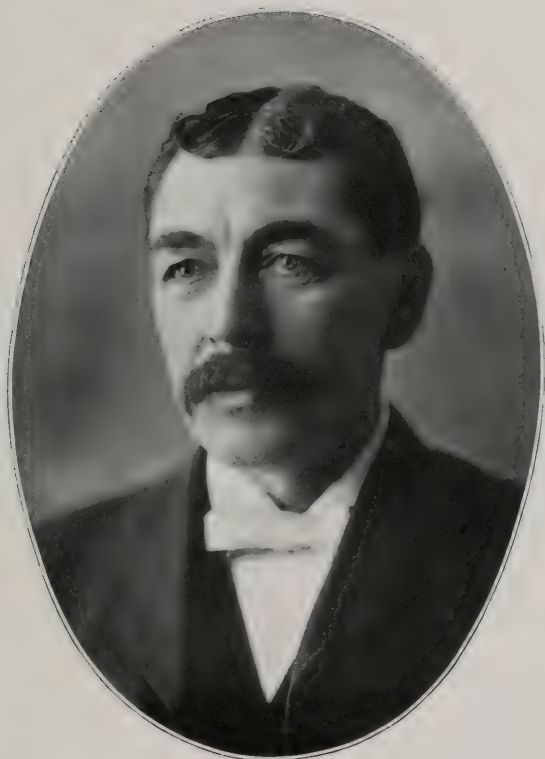
OLE O. LOKENSGAARD.

Lökensgaard ministered also at surrounding towns—among them Montevideo, Clarkfield, Wang, and Palmer Creek, serving at one time five congregations. His original churches, Granite Falls and Bergens, erected large and commodious buildings for worship. He was secretary of the Minnesota Valley special conference, and secretary of the Yellow Medicine county Bible society, and visitor of the Montevideo circuit. In 1892 the United church which had just erected a building and established a normal school at Madison, Minn., tendered Mr. Lökensgaard the position of professor and president of the new institution, which he accepted. The school opened November 10, 1892, with thirty-three pupils and three teachers. The main building costing \$26,000 was presented to the United church by the city of Madison. It is 75 by 50 in size, three stories in height, with a basement and a steam heating plant. Under the management of President Lökensgaard the school has grown so as to require another building. The United church erected this, 75 by 40, with three floors and a basement. This edifice furnishes a dormitory for sixty-five pupils. This enterprise, and getting the money for it, devolved largely upon

the president. The institution has now six teachers with over one hundred and sixty pupils. President Lökensgaard was a Republican in politics, but his zeal for prohibition lead him into that party of which he is one of the leaders, being chairman of the county prohibition committee and generally a delegate to the party conventions. In religion he belonged to the old Norwegian Synod, but joined in organizing the United Norwegian Lutheran church in 1890. He was a member of the board of education five years—most of the time president—at Granite Falls. He is very prominent in musical circles, both as a teacher and as president and officer of musical societies. He was first married July 7, 1881, to Miss Ellen Kravik, of Wisconsin, who died in 1892, leaving two surviving children. In 1894 he was married to Miss Anna S. Romtvedt. They have four children.

SMEAD, Walter Everett.—The Black Hills region of South Dakota has always been noted for the energy and enterprise of its leading men. No difficulty seems to stagger them, and no failure ever casts them down. In the fore front of the band which has made the "Hills" famous, always has been found Walter E. Smead. He came to Dakota Territory—now South Dakota—in 1878, and has ever since been one of the leading spirits in all progress. He was born in Milford, Mass., March 31, 1855. His father was Darwin D. Smead, a native of Lawrenceville, N. Y. He was a hotel keeper, in moderate financial circumstances. He came to Lead in 1886 and was the first police justice of Lead, and was a county and city justice of the peace, serving in the latter office until his death, December 27, 1899, nearly seventy years of age. The maiden name of Walter's mother was Cynthia Cheney. She was born at Milford, Mass., in 1833, and is still living. She is a descendant of New England progenitors who settled there before the Revolutionary War. Walter obtained his early education in the public schools of Massachusetts and New York.

He came to Deadwood in 1878, and the next year moved to Central City, and commenced work as a miner in the Father DeSmet mine, now owned and operated by the Homestake Mining Company. He continued working in this mine for five years, when he entered the office of the Father DeSmet Mining Company. In 1886 he was placed in charge of the office of the Homestake Mining Company at Lead, in which position he has remained ever since. The same year he was elected auditor of the Black Hills & Fort Pierre Railroad Company, and has since served continuously in that capacity. Following the big fire, March 8, 1900, he organized a company with a capital of \$100,000 to erect the finest hotel in South Dakota. This enterprise is now almost completed. Mr. Smead has been a Republican from the time he cast his first vote, and since he came to the "Hills," he has been active and prominent in Republican affairs, having served as secretary, treasurer and chairman of political organizations. At different times he has been chairman of the county central committee. He has also been a member of the State Republican Central Committee for several years. In 1896, he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention which met at St. Louis, where he was honored by being placed on the Notification Committee to officially inform Mr. McKinley that he had been duly nominated. In 1900, he was chosen a delegate to the State Republican Convention of South Dakota, where his associates elected him chairman of the Lawrence county delegation. Mr. Smead, in that convention, was an ardent supporter of Hon. Chas. H. Burke and E. W. Martin for congress, and Hon. Robert Gamble for senator. He has the satisfaction of seeing all three candidates successful, and may congratulate himself on being largely instrumental in bringing about the result. Mr. Smead has always been a strong advocate of temperance legislation, and is especially interested in educational matters. He has always been a member of the Board of Education wherever he has lived. He was the first president of the Board of Education of the city of Lead, and has been president of



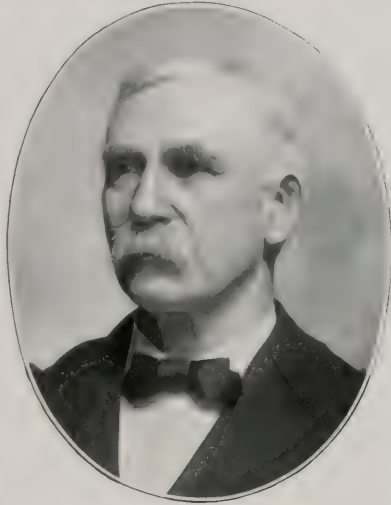
WALTER E. SMEAD.

the board for six years and ever since its organization. He is also active in social affairs, being a member of the local Golden Star Club, and a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge. He is not enrolled as a member of a church, but contributes liberally to the support of all local denominations. November 17, 1879, he was married to Miss Elizabeth McNannay, a native of New York. They have three children: Walter A. Now a cadet at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis; Howard R., and Harold B. Smead.

HEDGES, Cornelius.—The Order of Free Masonry is unique in the history of fraternal societies. It traces its origin back for several centuries, and no other secret order has so many members scattered all over the globe. It is thus worthy of note that the subject of this sketch was the first Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge of Helena, Mont., which was organized in 1865; first Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Montana, organized in 1866; Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1870 and 1871, and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, by appointment, since 1869, and by election since October 8, 1872. Cornelius Hedges is of English descent. His ancestors, on both sides of the house, came from the British Isle and settled in New England in the early days of the settlement of that colony. He was born, October 28, 1831, at Westfield, Hampden county, Mass. His father, Dennis Hedges, was a farmer, in comfortable circumstances. He was a native of Connecticut, and was born in the town of Middletown. His family settled first on Long Island on their arrival in America. His wife, Alvena Noble, was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. She was born in Westfield, Mass. Cornelius received his education in the public schools and an academy of his native town. Later, he entered Yale College, from which he graduated in 1853, receiving the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater in 1855. During his freshman year he was compelled to remain out one term on account of sickness resulting from the drinking of poisoned milk. He did not recover from its effects until

he crossed the plains a few years later, walking the whole distance from Independence, Iowa, to Virginia City, Mont. He was a member of the D. K. and D. K. E. societies while at Yale. The year following his graduation Mr. Hedges taught an academy at Easton, Conn. In 1855 he returned to his native town and entered the law office of Hon. Edward B. Gillette for the purpose of taking up the study of law. The next year he entered the law department of Harvard University, and was admitted to the bar, on examination before the supreme court of Massachusetts, the same year. While studying law he also taught in the academies at Berlin and Southington, Conn. In 1856, he came west and located at Independence, Iowa, where he began the practice of his profession. Mr. Hedges did not at that time, however, nor has he since, devoted all his energies to the legal profession. While at Independence he secured an interest in the Independence Civilian and published that paper for several years. In 1864 he decided to go farther west, and made the journey on foot to Virginia City, Mont. He went from there to Helena, where he has resided ever since. In 1865 he formed a law partnership with Col. Robert Lawrence, which continued for two years. In October, 1866, he returned east for his family, coming down the Missouri and going back the following spring by steamboat. Mr. Hedges' career, since his location in Montana, has been an active and busy one. He took a prominent part in the early history of that state, his activities being directed in many different lines. He was appointed United States District Attorney in 1865, and served one term in that office. Afterward he was elected probate judge of Lewis and Clark county, and served in this position for five years. In 1872, after the adoption of the territorial school law, he was appointed superintendent of public instruction, serving six years. He was also for several years engaged as an editorial writer on the Helena Herald. He represented Lewis and Clark county, as state senator, in the first legislative session of Montana, which was held in 1889, serving four years. He was one of the original founders of the

Helena public library in 1868, is at the present time its president, and has been such the greater part of the time since its existence. In 1870, he was one of the Washburn party that visited the geyser region on the Yellowstone, and made the first suggestion as to making a national park out of this beautiful section of country. On that occasion he was forty days in the saddle. He has also, for a long time, been connected with the Montana Historical Society. Mr. Hedges' most prominent work, however, has been in connection with Masonry, of which mention is made at the beginning of this sketch. His record is somewhat unusual in Masonic circles. He has been writing correspondence reports for the Grand Lodge of Montana almost ever since its organization in 1866, and has also written the reports for the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery since their organization. Mr. Hedges was a Democrat until the Civil War. Since then he has allied himself with the Republican party, and is a stronger adherent of its principles now than ever before. He has always been an expansionist, believing that the United States would some day become the leading power in the world, and he thinks that the possession of the Philippines will aid in accomplishing that result. He believes the more thoroughly in expansion because of the prominent part he took, during his long and useful career, in the building up of the Pacific west, and he has lived to see the day when the United States has finally broken out of its boundaries and secured a foothold in the Orient—the first step in the direction of making this nation a power to be considered in the future destiny of the world. In the legislative session of 1899, noted for the long-drawn out contest between the Clark and Daly factions, Mr. Hedges' name was placed in nomination for the office of United States senator, and he received the hearty support of the representatives of his own party. His own son, Wyllys A. Hedges, feeling a little delicate about it, refrained from voting at first, but later acceded to the wishes of his associates and made it a unanimous party vote. He was one of the four Republicans that did not vote for Mr. Clark, and was re-



CORNELIUS HEDGES.

elected in 1900. Before becoming a resident of Montana, Mr. Hedges' church connections were with the Congregational body, but for want of such an organization in Helena he united with the Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder. He was married, July 7, 1856, to Edna Layette Smith, of Southington, Conn. They have had eight children; two boys and one girl died in early youth. The children living are: Wyllys Anderson, a sheep grower in Fergus county, Mont.; Henry Highland, a stockman in Valley county, Mont.; Cornelius, Jr., living at home and employed in the internal revenue office; Edna Cornelia, living at home, and Emma (now Mrs. John Woodbridge), living in Boston.

MCGILLIVRAY, Alexander C., the register of the United States land office at Bismarck, came to the Territory of Dakota in 1882. He was born at Toronto, Canada, Jan. 24, 1859. His father, Neil McGillivray, is a native of the Highlands of Scotland. He came to Canada in an early day and engaged in business as a carpenter, builder, and contractor. Alexander's mother was also a na-



ALEXANDER C. MCGILLIVRAY.

tive of the Highlands, and, like her husband, came to Canada with her parents, as a child. Her maiden name was Sarah McCollum. Mr. McGillivray obtained his early education in the public schools of Toronto, which are of a superior grade. When eighteen years old he came to Chicago, and secured employment as a traveling salesman for a New York dry goods firm, covering the states of Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. After five years in this service he came to Bismarck, Dakota Territory, and for one year served as clerk. He then went into the general mercantile business for himself at Dickinson, N. D., and remained in it ten years, selling in that time about \$600,000 worth of merchandise, almost an unprecedented large amount for such a comparatively small city, and where he was also forwarding agent of the Black Hills Freight Line, and the president of the Lehigh Coal Mining Company, and later branched out into the stock business, which he now carries on at Indian Springs, where he makes a specialty of breeding full blooded, registered Aberdeen Angus cattle, having probably the largest herds of these breeds in the state. He is also engaged in raising horses of high

grade, both draft and driving breeds. He seems to have the faculty of making any business he touches a success. He has, since coming west, taken a very active interest in public affairs, and has always affiliated with the Republican party. He served for three years as county commissioner of Stark county, N. D. He was also elected and re-elected for three terms as state senator from the thirty-first district, making a term of twelve years. He has been a member of the state Republican central committee for ten consecutive years, and a member of its executive for four years. His keen sagacity, sound judgment, and untiring energy have made him a tower of strength to his party. There is no man in the western part of the state of more prominence and influence. His genial manners and frank, honest and pleasant treatment of all classes, make him a favorite in all circles, and a potent factor in politics, as well as in business. He was appointed register, April 1, 1899, the position which he now holds. In 1888, he was married to Miss Mary J. Montague, of Caro, Mich., a daughter of the late Horace N. Montague and Mary Jane (Smith) Montague, of London, Ont. He is a member of the St. Andrews society, and although of the Presbyterian faith, he is not enrolled as a member.

HANNAFORD, Jule Murat.—Railways have made the Northwest what it is in development and wealth. In early days railways, when perhaps capital was more timid and experience was more limited, were built only to those regions where business was ready made, and waiting for the road. They followed, sometimes at a snail's pace, a civilization already established. But the modern method is to push on in advance of settlement, and to create a condition which invites the settler. The Northern Pacific railway was the pioneer of the new policy, and the men who had the sagacity to foresee the results and the enterprise and courage to put the theory into practice, are justly entitled to a large share of the credit for the vast strides

which the great Northwest has taken in recent years. Mr. Hannaford, the subject of this sketch, is one of these men, having been for nearly thirty years engaged with the Northern Pacific railway. He was born at Claremont, N. H., Nov. 19, 1850. His father, Eli R. Hannaford, was an engineer in good financial circumstances, supporting his family in comfort and schooling his children in a liberal manner. He was from early New England ancestry, springing from the first settlers. His wife's maiden name was Paulina A. Jewett. She was also of the same stock. Both were born in New Hampshire. Young J. M. Hannaford was educated in the public schools of New England. After obtaining a common school training at Northfield, he took his collegiate course at St. Alban's Academy, Vermont, and graduated when only sixteen years of age. As he was reared in the atmosphere of the railroad, he very naturally went into the business, entering into the service of the Vermont Central railway in June, 1886. With a steadiness very unusual in these days of rapid mutations, Mr. Hannaford has continued in the railway service ever since. It has been his life work. May 17, 1872, he accepted the position of clerk in the freight office of the Northern Pacific railway, and settled in Brainerd, Minn. In 1879 he was made chief clerk, and then promoted to assistant general freight and passenger agent. From 1881 to 1883 he was general freight agent of the Eastern division, and was promoted step by step to his present position of third vice-president, in full charge of the traffic department of the gigantic enterprise, including all branches and leased lines of the Northern Pacific. While the Wisconsin Central railway was under lease to the Northern Pacific from 1890 to 1893, Mr. Hannaford had the management of the traffic of that road also. In 1895 he was made vice president and general superintendent of the Northern Pacific Express Company, which position he still holds. While Mr. Hannaford is so absorbed in railway matters, to which he has so assiduously devoted his life to the exclusion of all other business and pro-



JULE M. HANNAFORD.

fessions, he has taken an active interest as a citizen in the societies, clubs and organizations to promote social and commercial enterprises and the public welfare, being a member of several. He is also a director of the Capital Bank of St. Paul. In religion he affiliates with the Episcopalians, and attends the St. John's Episcopal church, St. Paul. He was married in 1882 to Miss Cordelia L. Foster, of St. Alban's, Vt. They have two sons, Jule M., and Foster Hannaford.

COMSTOCK, Oliver Darling.—The attorney general of North Dakota, Oliver D. Comstock, came to North Dakota—then a part of the Territory of Dakota—with his father, when a boy only seventeen years old. His father, Anva Comstock, was a native of New York, and was one of the earliest settlers in central Minnesota, going to Mankato about 1858. In 1870 he moved to Sauk Center. His wife, Oliver's mother, was a Massachusetts woman. Her maiden name was Susan J. Wood. Both were of early English and Scotch ancestry. Oliver was



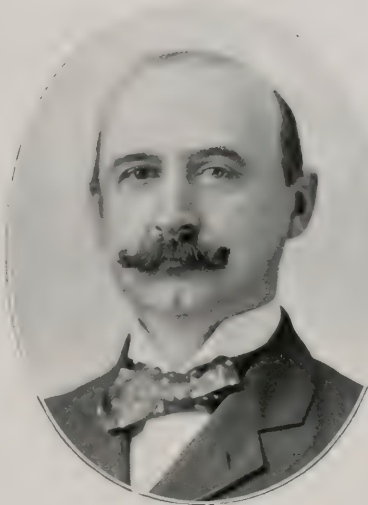
OLIVER D. COMSTOCK.

born at Mankato, Minn., Feb. 5, 1866, and obtained his early education in the public schools of Mankato and Sauk Center. His academic education was secured at the Sauk Center Academy. When he and his mother went to North Dakota in 1883, they took up a claim and engaged in farming. Oliver, when not working on the farm, taught school, and thus struggled to win the prize that he early set before himself—that of becoming a lawyer. It was no easy task for one in his circumstances, but by persistent energy, industry and perseverance he prepared and entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and graduated as a Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1890, and at once engaged in practice at Minnewaukon, N. D., and at the same time operated a farm. He had so commended himself to the people by his sterling character and abilities, that he was elected that same year states attorney of Benson county, N. D. This was a very remarkable compliment to Mr. Comstock, and one almost unprecedented in the history of the state. That he was capable and efficient in more than one degree, is shown by the fact that he held the position by con-

tinued re-elections for ten successive years, and until he was promoted to a larger field by being elected attorney general of North Dakota in 1900, a position which he now holds. Under his administration of this important office he has relaxed none of the vigor which distinguished him in the smaller field. The laws—particularly the prohibitory law about which there has been much contention—are rigidly and strictly enforced. In politics he is a staunch Republican, active, influential and very prominent in the councils of his party. He was elected a delegate to the state convention in 1894, and has attended every subsequent state convention in that capacity. He ranks high as a public speaker and is an excellent campaigner, always in demand. He is interested in fraternal societies, and was the first master of the Masonic lodge at Minnewaukon. He is a Mason of high position, including the chapter, commandery and shiner degrees. He is also an Odd Fellow, and belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being also master of the lodge. He was married Aug. 21, 1899, to Miss Agnes Denoyer, daughter of David Denoyer, a soldier of the Civil War, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a former county commissioner of Benson county.

JONES, Ray Williams.—Northern New York has contributed very materially to the development of the Northwest in sending to it many able and energetic men—of whom the late Senator Davis may be cited as an example—who have stamped the impress of their intellectual and organizing powers on its institutions and material prosperity. The subject of this sketch, Col. Ray W. Jones, president of the Commonwealth Lumber Company, Frazee, Minn., is one of the natives of that region, having been born at Remsen, Oneida county, N. Y. That rugged climate seems to impart vigor peculiarly adapted to the rushing enterprise called into requisition to bring success. He was very early thrown upon his own resources, and so thoroughly that it may be said that he never had a dol-

lar given to him that he did not earn with his own hands. He attended public schools at Remsen and at Utica, N. Y., until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered a wholesale jobbing house at Utica. He remained in that position for two years and then moved to Muskegon, Mich., where he entered the employ of the old Muskegon National Bank, adding constantly to his literary attainments and business education during the ten years that he served in the institution in various positions, from the lowest to the most responsible. Here he also obtained an insight of the lumber business in its commercial phases. In 1882 he left the bank and engaged in the lumber business at the same place. This he continued until 1886, when he took up his residence in Minneapolis, and became one of the promoters and organizers of the well known H. C. Akeley Lumber Company, with which he was identified for five years. He was made the first vice-president and general manager of the Brainerd and Northern Minnesota railway, twenty-five miles of which was built and operated under Col. Jones' supervision. But he has been continuously in the lumber business since 1882, and is regarded as one of the most thoroughly informed and experienced men in the trade, in both the commercial and manufacturing branches. In 1897 he organized the Commonwealth Lumber Company at Frazee, Minn., of which he is now president, and which is doing a prosperous manufacturing business at that point. Col. Jones has been a large employer, and has always shown warm sympathy with the laboring men, by whom he is especially respected and esteemed. In politics he has always affiliated and worked with the Republican party, in which he is prominent and influential. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention held in Philadelphia in 1900, and was honored by that body by being selected as the member from Minnesota on the Notification committee to officially inform President McKinley of his nomination, which duty Col. Jones had the pleasure of sharing. He was a member, with the rank of Colonel, of Governor Clough's staff, and is



RAY W. JONES.

at present on Governor Van Sant's staff with the same rank. He is also interested and active in Masonry, having passed all degrees up to and including the thirty-second. He was married Sept. 12, 1888, to Miss Pauline B., the daughter of Henry Spitzley, of Detroit, Mich., one of the oldest and most extensive building contractors in that city. The happy union has been blessed with two bright boys—one now ten years and the other six years old. Col. Jones may justly be accorded the honor of being a truly self-made man. He is a kind neighbor, indulgent father, and an all round public spirited and patriotic citizen whom his friends delight to honor.

MERRILL. Harry Leonard, the superintendent of the public schools of Hutchinson, Minn., was left an orphan at an early age. His father, Albert L. Merrill, M. D., died when only thirty-one years of age, and his mother, whose maiden name was Esther J. Littlefield, died when only twenty-eight years old, both at Auburn, Me. The family was originally of French extraction, and in



HARRY L. MERRILL.

France was known as De Merle. After the massacre of St. Bartholomews day in 1572, they fled to England, and the name took the form which it now bears. There are many similar instances of change of family names recorded in history, and many more in which the spelling of the old names has been so altered that the originals can with difficulty be recognized. In 1633 Nathaniel Merrill and a brother sailed from England to America, and settled at Newbury, Mass. Mr. Merrill of Hutchinson is a descendant of this Nathaniel Merrill in the eight generation. He was born at Auburn, Me., Oct. 27, 1837. He obtained his early education in the graded schools at Auburn, and prepared for college in the classical course in the Auburn High school, and later at the Nichols Latin school of Lewiston, Me.,—an institution of high repute for thoroughness in training for college. In 1876 he entered Bates college and graduated in 1880. He intended to make law his profession and commenced the study, but was induced to take the position of teacher of the high school of Lisbon Falls, Me. In February, 1882, he moved to Minnesota, and was made superintendent of the public schools of Hutchinson, a position which he

has since continuously held. This is a remarkable record in the west, where there are so many changes. He was married June 30, 1886, to Martha A. Harrington, daughter of Lewis Harrington, one of the founders of the town of Hutchinson, and a descendant of the early Harringtons of Massachusetts. Mrs. Merrill is also a direct descendant of William Bradford, who succeeded John Carver, the first governor of the Pilgrim colony of Massachusetts, in 1621. They have one child, Lewis H. Merrill. In politics Mr. Merrill is a Republican, active and influential in local affairs. He is also prominent in the Masonic order. He was worshipful master of Temple Lodge, No. 59, Hutchinson, for the three years, and junior warden for five years. He is also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter.

HALL, Christopher Webber.—Professor Hall, of the University of Minnesota, is a Green Mountain farmer boy, having been born February 28, 1845, at Wardsboro, Windham county, Vt. His father, Lewis Hall, was a well-to-do farmer, whose wife—the professor's mother—was Louisa Wilder. She was a daughter of a tanner, Calvin Wilder, somewhat noted as a militia captain. Young Hall's early education was obtained in the district school, after which he attended the academies at Townshend and Chester, until prepared for college, paying his way by teaching penmanship. He then entered Middlebury College, Vermont, and graduated in 1871. Here he won the botanical prize, and was on the "Waldo Foundation" for two years. He was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa for scholarship, and was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. After graduating he accepted the position of principal at Glens Falls Academy, New York, for one year, and then came to Minnesota as principal of the Mankato High School and later as superintendent of the Owatonna schools, where he remained until 1875, resigning to take up scientific studies. He went to Leipsic, Germany, and devoted there two years and a half to the study of geology and allied subjects. On his return he gave

a course of lectures at Middlebury College, and in April, 1878, came to Minnesota and entered upon his work at the state university, where he has ever since been engaged. The development of the scientific technical work of the institution to the present broad and comprehensive features of the "long course" has been largely due to Professor Hall's active and persistent efforts. He also foresaw the value of a school of mines of the highest rank, and earnestly recommended its establishment to meet the demands of the discoveries of iron mines and of the clay and quarry industries. From 1892 until 1897 he was dean of the College of Engineering, Metallurgy and Mechanic Arts, and directed the courses to their present effective status. He secured from the business men of Minneapolis \$5,000 to construct an ore-testing plant on a commercial scale. He was instrumental, also, in securing an annual appropriation for maintaining and developing the school of mines, and in urging the appropriation of funds for the complete laboratory for testing structural materials now being developed by the department of structural engineering. During his leave of absence in Europe in 1897-98 he was busily engaged in scientific work. During his early years with the university he was assistant geologist on the Geological and Natural History Survey of the state. From 1883 to the present time he has been assistant geologist of the United States Geological Survey. Before 1884 he had taught all the natural and physical sciences of the curriculum of the university except chemistry. He has traversed during summer months nearly every portion of the state—many of the counties in great detail. He has written much on the geological features of the state, and on scientific and educational subjects, a catalogue published in 1899 showing eighty-nine titles. Among them is an historical sketch of the university, the most comprehensive yet written. Professor Hall takes high rank in scientific circles. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; fellow of the Geological Society of America; member of the Na-



CHRISTOPHER W. HALL.

tional Geographic Society; of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, having been secretary and administrative officer of the last named society for thirteen years, and for many years has been editor of its bulletins. He was honored by being elected its president at its last session. Professor Hall is a Congregationalist. In politics he is a broad-gauged Republican, but has never sought nor held office. In 1876 he was married to Ellen A., the daughter of Hon. and Mrs. Mark H. Dunnell, but she lived only seven months. In 1883 he was married to Sophia Seely Haight, who died in 1891, leaving one daughter, named after her mother, Sophia.

JACKSON, Roscoe Neely.—The subject of this sketch, Dr. Roscoe N. Jackson, of Faribault, Minn., is singularly associated by birth and experience with several of the most prominent events of American history. His father, John Jackson, a farmer by occupation, was born and reared in Oneida county, N. Y., the home of Roscoe Conkling, the



ROSCOE N. JACKSON.

distinguished statesman. They were warm personal friends and associated in the organization of the Republican party, and Roscoe, born the year of its birth, was named after New York's greatest senator. Dr. Jackson's mother was Harriet Pitcher, whose ancestors were so thoroughly American that they even denied a Mayflower origin.

His grandfather, General John Jackson, of the Mexican War, was a cousin of President Andrew Jackson, and built of the same "Old Hickory" timber. The doctor's ancestors on both sides have been identified with the early Colonial and Revolutionary War events. Representatives of his family have fought in every war in which this nation has been engaged.

Dr. Jackson was born in Boonville, N. Y., July 7, 1856. His early education was obtained in the district and high schools. This was supplemented by a course at Hungerford Collegiate Institute, of Adams, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1877. He immediately commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Walter Booth, a cousin of Edwin Booth, the celebrated actor, and of J. Wilkes Booth, of more infamous

memory. He pursued a full medical course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and further attended the Long Island Hospital College, from which he graduated in June, 1880, and recently he has taken a post-graduate course in New York. In July, 1880, he began the practice of medicine in Camden, N. Y., removing from there to Faribault, Minn., in May, 1883, where he formed a partnership with Dr. N. M. Bemis, which continued two years, since when he has been alone. He is a member of numerous medical societies, including the American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, Minnesota State Association, etc., and has acquired a wide reputation, especially as an advocate of the "Medical Treatment of Appendicitis," having read several papers on the subject before medical societies. In politics Dr. Jackson is a Republican. In the campaign for Hayes and Wheeler he led the "Republican Glee Club," of northern New York. He has, however, never held or sought a political office, but has served for several years as U. S. Pension Surgeon, as surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and as health officer of his city. He was the first physician in the state to use an automobile in his business. His wife was Minnie E. Withington, daughter of William H. Withington, of Adams, N. Y. In religion he is a Congregationalist, and is a member of the leading fraternal orders. The doctor is a man of strong convictions, and, as is characteristic of his stock, is thorough in all he does. He is of genial disposition, has a large practice, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

FERRIS, Allen Frank, is president of the First National Bank of Brainerd, Minn. He is a native of the state of New York, and was born at Perrysburgh, Cattaraugus county, July 22, 1865. His father, William Ferris, was also a native of the Empire state, born at Otto, August 1, 1826. When fifteen years of age he began clerking in a store at Gowanda, N. Y. Later he engaged in the

railroad business, and for fifteen years was agent of the Erie road at Perrysburgh. In 1872 he came west and became connected with the Northern Pacific railway, as agent, at Brainerd, Minn. In 1881, he organized the First National Bank of Brainerd, and was its president at the time of his death in 1882. His wife was Beulah A. Allen, a native of Gowanda, N. Y., and daughter of Judge Daniel Allen, of the district court. Judge Allen achieved considerable prominence in the Empire state, and was once nominated to the gubernatorial office, but declined to run. He was a native of Massachusetts. His wife was Esther Manley, a daughter of Captain John Manley, of Connecticut. The subject of this sketch was only seven years of age when his parents settled in the North Star state. His early education was received in the common schools of Brainerd, which was supplemented by a two years' course at Carleton College, Northfield. In 1885, when twenty years of age, he entered the First National Bank as a teller, and the following year was promoted to the position of cashier. He was made president of that institution in 1892. Mr. Ferris is held in high esteem in his own community as a man whose business probity is unquestioned. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has been prominent in every movement tending to upbuild the business interests of Brainerd. He was elected an alderman in 1891, and was made vice president of the city council. He was re-elected in 1891 and 1893. In 1894 he was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature on the Republican ticket, and has been re-elected at each succeeding election. He has made an excellent record as a legislator, and has taken a prominent position in that body. He has served as chairman of the railroad committee at every session, and, as such, has been influential in shaping much important legislation. In the session of 1895 he succeeded in getting through the legislature an important seed bill, which was designed to aid the farmers who had lost everything by the forest fires of the previous year, and who were in great



ALLEN F. FERRIS.

need of seed to make a fresh start. In the session of 1899 he served as chairman of the joint reapportionment committee of the house and senate. In 1891, Mr. Ferris was appointed a member of the game and fish commission by Governor Merriam, and when that body was organized was made its secretary, serving in that capacity for five years. Mr. Ferris is chairman of the Chenquatan Club of Brainerd, vice president of the Board of Trade, captain of the Brainerd Division, No. 7, U. R. K. P., a member of the Masonic body, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He was married, June 8, 1888, to Miss Annie M. Stegee. One child has been born to them, Frank W., now twelve years old.

PAINTER, David Hugh.—The graded schools of our larger cities offer problems to the educator that prove very perplexing in their solution. The complaint is often heard that they fail to secure adequate results, but, doubtless, much of this criticism is unjust and based on ignorance of the true conditions. To secure the highest results attain-



DAVID. H. PAINTER.

able, however, it is very essential that their administration be in the hands of men or women who are thoroughly equipped as teachers. This implies a thorough preparatory training in the humbler branches of our educational system, and a knowledge of the most improved methods adopted from time to time. One of the best administrators of graded schools in Minneapolis, Minn., is Mr. David H. Painter, principal of the Adams school. His work stamps him as a thoroughly competent educator. Mr. Painter is a native of Ohio. He was born near Newark, Licking county, November 11, 1860. His father, William Painter, is a successful farmer in the Buckeye state. During the latter part of the Civil War he served his country in Company F, 135th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Early in his life he followed the occupation of a teacher, and in his later years he is an earnest advocate of all matters tending to promote the educational interests of the community. A man of sturdy Christian character, he is held in high regard and greatly esteemed by all who know him. His wife, Juliana Latta Robinson, was also a teacher in the public schools before her marriage. She possesses much sweetness

and strength of character, and her motherly influence has been directed in the guidance of her children in paths of truth and virtue. Mr. and Mrs. Painter are natives of Ohio, their parents having come to that state from Virginia. Their remote ancestry was Scotch-Irish. Mr. Painter's early life was spent on the farm. His early training was received in the country school; later he attended the village high school. He is a graduate of the Normal University at Ada, Ohio. For a number of years he taught in the country schools, and later served six years as superintendent of the village schools of Martinsburg, Ohio. He came to Minneapolis in August, 1895, to take charge of the Adams school. In politics, Mr. Painter is a Republican. His church connections are with the Baptist denomination. He was married, December 24, 1891, to Carrie J. Young, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Two children were born: Carle W. and M. Louise. Mrs. Painter died January 8, 1901.

BROWN, Edward O.—While sartorial art may not be so influential on character as Carlisle would have the world believe, it is of great importance in a very practical way. How a man dresses, the outside appearance, makes the first impression. This is the most durable, and, if favorable, a good beginning is assured. Hence from time immemorial the office of a competent tailor has been of great value, aside from the comfort and durability of the garments made. The art of dressing well required an educated director, like every other excellence. The experience, taste and skill necessary to succeed are as rarely combined in this art as in any other, and when long continued success has been won, it proves that there is some one or more inherent qualities in the fortunate worker, not common to others. Mr. Edward O. Brown, the well known importer of woollens, and the popular merchant tailor of Minneapolis, Minn., the subject of this sketch; is one of the oldest and most extensive operators in this line of business in the Northwest. He has erected the first building in the Twin cities for the exclusive busi-

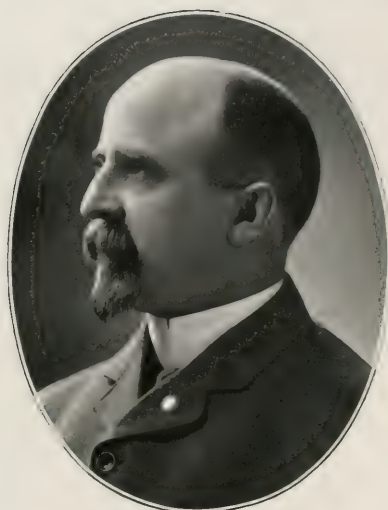
ness of merchant tailoring, and he employs seventy hands to meet the wants of his customers. The firm is known as Brown Brothers. A few details will show the reasons for the success of the establishment. Mr. Brown was born on a farm near Guldbrandsdalen, near Hammer, Norway. He was educated in the common schools of that country until of suitable age for work, and then served an apprenticeship of five years in the good old fashioned way. When he secured his certificate of competency—or it may be called a diploma of graduation, for that is what it was—he came to the United States and began work as a journeyman. After four and a half years of this service, paying special attention to cutting and fitting, he was engaged to open a tailoring department for the popular Big Boston Clothing Store, in 1876, and continued with this firm for eleven years, when it retired from business. Then Mr. Brown purchased the most desirable part of the merchant tailoring stock and went into business on his own account at 242 Second avenue south, in 1887, soon after moving to Nicollet avenue and Fourth street. These premises proved to be too small to accommodate his growing trade, and he changed his location to Temple Court, where he remained for eight years, doing a large and successful business. In 1900, to find still larger accommodations, he erected his own building at 21 South Sixth street, in the very center of trade. This the Brown Bros. now occupy with increasing success. Mr. Brown is also extensively interested, with his brother, in gold mining at Nome, and on the Bluestone in Alaska. He has also taken an interest in military matters, having belonged to the National Guard of the state of Wisconsin for three years. In religion he is a Lutheran, while in politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is also prominent in social and fraternal affairs, being a member of the Odin Club, the Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. He was married in 1877 to Annie Syrverson, daughter of one of the oldest settlers in Dane county, Wis. They have had six children, only two of whom survive: Cora C. Brown, 21 years of age, a graduate of the Minneapolis High



EDWARD O. BROWN.

school, and of the Villa Maria school, and a boy ten years old. Mr. Brown's father was Ole Brown, a farmer by occupation, born in 1816. He came from Norway in 1870, and settled in Vernon county, Wis. His wife, Edward's mother, was Mary Haestestad. They were of an honest, hardy and religious race, faithful to their obligations and a credit to their nationality.

CHAMBERLIN, Jehiel Weston.—Dr. J. W. Chamberlin, physician, of St. Paul, Minn., was born at Rock Falls, Wis., October 28, 1857. His father, George Harris Chamberlin, was a merchant in good financial circumstances. Beginning life in New England, he started out for himself when only fourteen years of age. He worked his way through school and in early manhood became a teacher. In the early fifties he moved to the west and began his mercantile career. He is a direct descendant of Richard Chamberlin, of Braintree, Mass.—the first of the name in this country. His wife was Antianette Weston, from whom Dr. Chamberlin gets his middle name. She is a descendant of an old Vermont family, which numbered among its



JEHIEL W. CHAMBERLIN.

progenitors many of the prominent and even distinguished characters of early Colonial and Revolutionary War days—among whom were Richard Warren and George Soule, passengers in the *Mayflower* and signers of the famous “*Mayflower Compact*” made in the cabin of that vessel.

Dr. Chamberlin is the seventh in descent from Joseph Chamberlin, a soldier in King Philip's War, participating in the “*Great Swamp Fight*” of December, 1675. Nathaniel Chamberlin, a hero in the French and Indian Wars, who was captured and held a prisoner for two years, was also of the kin whom the doctor represents in his membership in the Society of Colonial Wars and in the Sons of the American Revolution. After his elementary education in the district schools, Dr. Chamberlin entered the University at Galesville, Wis., where he attended until the end of the junior year, when he returned home and entered his father's store. This was not time entirely lost, for it gave him a diversified knowledge of merchandise, bookkeeping and general business, as well as a knowledge of human nature, and thus broadened the foundation on which his subsequent professional career was built.

In 1878 he began his study of medicine, and in 1879 was matriculated at Rush Medical College, at Chicago, from which institution he was graduated in 1882. He then took a post-graduate course in diseases of the eye, and supplemented that special preparation by study in the best schools of Europe. On his return, in 1884, he settled in St. Paul, and began practice in diseases of the eye and ear exclusively, in which he has since continued.

He is a member of the staff of the City and County Hospital and of St. Luke's Hospital, and is chief oculist of the Great Northern Railway Company. He has been twice selected to act on committees chosen by the State Medical Society to promote medical legislation. He is likewise a member of the Minnesota Club, Ramsey County Medical Society, Minnesota Academy of Medicine, Minnesota State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and of the Chamberlin Association, of Boston, Mass. He is present Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the State of Minnesota, and a thirty-third degree Mason. He was married, October 18, 1887, at Eau Claire, Wis., to Clara Augusta, daughter of Martin and Elmina Smithe. They have two sons: Ralph Weston and Harold Smithe Chamberlin.

TAUBMAN. Edward T., was born near Cleveland, Ohio, December 18, 1853. When an infant in arms he was taken by his parents to Clinton county, Iowa, where his boyhood was spent. His father was Edward Taubman, now a retired farmer, living at Maquoketa, Iowa. He was born and reared in the Isle of Man, where his progenitors have lived and occupied the homestead from time immemorial. One of his mother's family was Deamster of the island, and is said to be the original character of Hall Caine's thrilling story of “*The Deamster*.” He was the Deamster, great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, whose mother, Margaret Teare, also a native of the Isle of Man, is second cousin to the great novelist. When Edward Taubman settled in Iowa he took up

eighty acres of government land. He was a successful man and added to his holding until the farm was 480 acres in extent, which he still owns. The boy Edward obtained his early education in the district school by attending winters, when he could—the school house being nearly three miles away. In summer he worked on the farm. He then attended the Clinton Business College and graduated in the course of bookkeeping, penmanship and arithmetic, after which he taught penmanship one year in the Cedar Falls, Iowa, high school, and taught a country district school. He then entered the office of Cotton & Wolf, at DeWitt, Iowa, to study law. He pursued his course for three years, teaching at the same time a district school and reading outside of school time. He was admitted to practice and opened his first office at Delmar, Iowa, and subsequently practiced at Spencer, Iowa, from which place, in 1883, after about fifteen months, he removed to Aberdeen, in Dakota Territory, now South Dakota, where he has ever since resided. In 1888, after the adoption of the "prohibition law," Mr. Taubman was elected states attorney for Brown county, including Aberdeen, S. D., and although not a prohibitionist, during his two years' service he procured more convictions for the violation of the liquor law than has been secured by any other attorney in the state. Mr. Taubman has also been very successful in general criminal cases, frequently securing acquittals in apparently hopeless cases. He has likewise proved efficient in corporation machinery cases. One of his more noted cases is that of the wholesale brewers' licenses, prosecuted in the United States Circuit Court, which held the act unconstitutional. He also prosecuted a writ of error in the state supreme court with like effect. He was also city attorney of Aberdeen, and in a case which created local excitement, he compelled the railroad to open the crossing of Main street and place a flagman there. Mr. Taubman was married, in 1879, to Margaret Kennedy, a farmer's daughter, of Hamilton county, Ohio. They have three children: Genevieve, a graduate of the high school and now librarian of



EDWARD T. TAUBMAN.

the city library of Aberdeen; Olive, and Morton McKinley, both attending school. Mr. Taubman is not only a prominent lawyer, but a public-spirited citizen, interested in all matters pertaining to city, county, and state. He is a stalwart, though independent, Republican, affiliating with no factions. He is also one of the most distinguished Masons of the order. He joined the Masonic fraternity as soon as he was old enough, at Cedar Falls, Iowa, and has always taken an active interest in the work, holding many offices. He is a Knights Templar and a Shriner, and the Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Scottish Rite for the state of South Dakota. He was crowned an honorary thirty-third degree at Washington, D. C., in October, 1897, and coroneted an active member for life of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry (Mother Supreme Council of the World) for the Southern jurisdiction of the United States of America, October, 1899, by the council at the House of the Temple, in Washington, D. C., the said council being the governing body of all Scottish Rite Masons in the United States, except for those states east of the Mississippi and north of

the Ohio river. Mr. Taubman has had conferred upon him all the degrees of both the York and Scottish Rite, as well as the Adoptive Rite of the Order of the Eastern Star. He was chiefly instrumental in the building of the Masonic Temple, of Aberdeen—a noble structure—used exclusively by Masons. It is out of debt and so devised that it can never be mortgaged nor be liable for any debt, nor subject to taxes. He is also a Knight of Pythias, and has been Chancellor of the local lodge. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen, and was for four years Consul of the local camp, and for two years State Consul. He is also a member of the subordinate lodge of Odd Fellows. He was brought up as an Episcopalian, but is not enrolled as a member. Mr. Taubman is a forcible speaker and is always in demand for campaign work.

SCHADLE, Jacob Evans.—Dr. Schadle, of St. Paul, Minn., the noted specialist in diseases of the nose, throat and ear, was early a very successful physician in general practice after a thorough preparation for the profession of medicine. After years of experience he concluded to limit his practice to the field mentioned. Many of the best physicians adopt a similar course. This is only following out the tendency in all other pursuits which keep pace with the needs of society—the tendency towards specialization. It has come to be recognized that no man, whatever may be his abilities, can cover so efficiently the whole of any science or profession as to compare with one who devotes his energies and skill in mastering some division of the subject. Hence, the marked success of men like Dr. Schadle. They know well nigh all about some special things instead of having merely a smattering of things in general, which is all the best men can accomplish, when their efforts are spread over a large field. Therefore, the specialist is in demand. He is the highest evolution of the day. Dr. Schadle was born near Williamsport, Clinton county, Pa., June 23, 1849. His father, Michael Schadle, was of

German descent, his ancestors being natives of the Rhine provinces. He was a well-to-do Pennsylvania farmer. His wife was Phœbe Sallade, of German-Swiss extraction, whose ancestors came originally from Strausberg, Germany, and Basel, Switzerland. Dr. Schadle obtained his early education in the common schools, working summers and going to school winters. He then entered the State Normal School, at Millersville, Pa., to prepare himself for a teacher. He was a member of the Page Society of the institution, and graduated in 1871, having, however, begun to teach as early as 1869—before he graduated. He taught in public and private schools until 1876, when he was made superintendent of the public schools of Mifflinsburg, Pa. The same year he took up the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Shepard Van Valzah, of that city, where he continued for five months. He then entered the office of Dr. John S. Crawford, of Williamsport, Pa., under whose direction he studied for two years, and to whom Dr. Schadle attributes much of the success of his early career. In the autumn of 1877 he entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, an institution of the highest grade in the profession, and graduated in 1881. He immediately went into practice in the city of Shenandoah, Pa. In 1883 an epidemic of small-pox broke out in the Schuylkill district of the anthracite coal region, in which Shenandoah was situated. The city authorities appointed Dr. Schadle "Lozaretto Physician." It was a trying position for a young man, but he heroically succeeded in the work. He induced the city to build a pest house on the mountain side. To this, as fast as the small-pox cases arose, the patients were taken, made comfortable, and treated. Through a rigid quarantine on the pest house on the part of Dr. Schadle, aided by the hearty co-operation of the authorities, the disease was exterminated in three months. There were forty-nine cases of the disease in his jurisdiction in which ten deaths occurred. His success in this work was so recognized and appreciated that he at once established a large and lucrative practice, which seems to

have followed him in all subsequent years. In 1885 the doctor took a post-graduate course at Jefferson Medical College, to prepare himself for his chosen specialty, laryngology and rhinology. The noted Dr. Charles E. Sajons, of Philadelphia, was his special preceptor in this department. On returning to Shenandoah he could not well shake off his general practice, but he commenced his specialty, and met with such immediate success that he began to consider a plan to limit his practice exclusively to this department. He finally settled in St. Paul, Minn., as a suitable place, and January 1, 1888, opened his office for the practice of his chosen branch of the profession. In 1886 he attended five cases of toadstool, or mushroom, poisoning. In studying and experimenting on this subject he discovered an antidote for this class of poisoning. The remedy is sulphate of atropine. An account of the cases and the treatment was published in the *Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia, in 1886, and also in the works of Gibson & McIlvaine, on "Toadstools." The doctor's discovery has since become recognized as the only antidote for such poisoning. He has been an extensive contributor to the literature of the medical profession, which has not only been well received in this country, but some of the articles have been translated and published in foreign journals—one, an illustrated article on Leprosy in Palestine from the standard of a personal experience, having attracted universal attention. In 1897-8 he spent a year abroad studying, in the medical centers of Europe, his special branch of medicine. He made a second visit in 1899-1900, traveling in the Orient, Russia and Europe generally, evidently with his eyes open. He has invented a number of surgical instruments for work in nose and throat treatment. Besides being a member of the Minnesota Club and of the Town and Country Club, he is an active member of several leading professional associations—among them the American Medical Association; American Rhinological, Laryngological and Otological Association, and Ramsey County Medical Society. He is also Chemical Pro-



JACOB E. SCHADLE.

fessor of Laryngology and Rhinology in the University of Minnesota; member of the staff of St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul; chief of the staff of the St. Paul Medical Free Dispensary, and was president of the Western Section of the American Rhinological, Laryngological and Otological Association in 1898. The doctor was brought up in the Lutheran church. He was married, October 15, 1888, to Miss Jennie Ray Miller, daughter of Dr. David H. Miller, of Mifflinsburg, Pa.

NOYES, Jonathan Lovejoy.—No Christian duty is more imperative than the care of the unfortunate of the race. The glory of modern civilization rests largely on the humane treatment of those who are maimed in their physical or mental powers. Yet the labor involved in this beneficent work is so obscure or so far removed from the dramatic and spectacular, that it is but little appreciated by the general public. The men and women devoted to this work—if service were rewarded according to its worth—would be placed among the foremost in the ranks of honor. The Northwest is fully abreast in this matter with the most progressive com-



JONATHAN L. NOYES.

munities. This is largely due to the ability, activity and long service of J. L. Noyes, L. L. H. D., superintendent of the Minnesota School for the Deaf and Dumb at Faribault, for thirty years, and whose fitness, training, and success have raised him to the very highest position in this exacting service. He was born at Windham, N. H., June 13, 1827. His father was James Noyes, a farmer, owning one hundred acres in the southwest part of Windham, where he lived all his life, clearing the homestead of debt, and caring for his parents. His wife's maiden name was Abigail Reed Lovejoy, born at Amherst. She was a woman of cultivated tastes and strong character, physically and mentally; the mother of eight children, she left an enduring impression on their lives and characters. She was born in a home near to that in which Horace Greely lived, and, all her days, she held him in great admiration. The Noyes family is of Norman descent. The name was formerly "Noye." The New England branch came from England, and are descendants from James and Nicholas Noyes, sons of a Wiltshire, England, clergyman. They came to America in 1634, and Nicholas was the first of the shipload of emigrants to leap upon the shore. The elder brother, James, was educated at Oxford, and was a teacher in England, and later in New England. Moses Noyes, his descendant and the ancestor of the Windham family, fought in the French Wars and in the Revolutionary War, where he served as an orderly sergeant. He figures in the published "History of Windham as one of the heroes of the battles of Lexington and Concord. Dr. Noyes received his early education in the common school at home. When fourteen years of age his father sent him to the Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., for one year, an institution then already famous. Desiring to complete the course and go to Yale College, young Noyes, by working summers and teaching winters continued his studies there three years longer, and graduated. He taught school the next year, and entered Yale in 1848 and graduated in 1852. Dr. Woolsey was president of the institution, and greatly influenced the young graduate. In the fall of

1852 he accepted a position as teacher in the Philadelphia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, to obtain means to pay off debts accumulated while in college, and to prepare the way for taking a theological course for the ministry. However, while there he became so impressed with the work that he concluded to make it a life profession. He remained at Philadelphia six years, and then went to a similar institution at Baton Rouge, La., where he spent two years and was offered the superintendency. The Civil War was about to begin, so he left on the last steamer permitted to go up the river. He did not engage in the war, but he supplied a man in his place, and paid him during the whole four years, although the state of Connecticut exempted from service all attached to public institutions. He was then employed at the Hartford school, where he remained six years, resigning to accept charge of the institution at Faribault, September 3, 1866. The school was then in its infancy, having only 27 deaf pupils and four blind, housed in a temporary building that was a mere make-shift. The institution has now an enrollment of 242, while the buildings and accommodations are as good as any school need have. Dr. Noyes has had 600 boys and girls as pupils for a longer or shorter time under his charge. The best commendation of his services comes from those who know him most thoroughly—the pupils. Pages of their testimony to the efficiency of the school and the excellence of Dr. Noyes' administration could be published. In 1862 he was married to Eliza Hall Wadsworth, of Hartford, Conn., a descendant of the Colonel Joseph Wadsworth, who hid the Connecticut charter in what for two centuries was known from the dramatic incident as the "Charter Oak." She has been a true helpmeet, and to her Dr. Noyes attributes much of his success in his profession. They have one daughter, Alice Wadsworth Noyes. Outside of his special duties Dr. Noyes has been a very useful citizen wherever he has lived. The Northwest particularly has been greatly benefited by his services. In 1868 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Carleton College, at Northfield, and was continuously in

such service for thirty-two years, being for twenty-one years president of the board. His name will always be gratefully remembered in the history of this thriving college. On retiring, because of broken health, the board spread upon its minutes a very appreciative recognition of his valuable services. While in Andover Dr. Noyes joined the Congregational church; in Philadelphia he was connected with the "New School" Presbyterian church; in Baton Rouge with the "Old School" Presbyterian; in Hartford with the Congregational church, and in Faribault with the same church, in which he was a deacon for many years and is now deacon emeritus. While compelled by broken health to retire from many activities, the high esteem in which he is held will be an inspiration to others who have work to do, and his life and example is a legacy which will bring returns for many years.

PICKLER, John A.—Among the men who have contributed to the organization and development of South Dakota, the name of Major John A. Pickler, of Faulkton, Faulk county, must always be placed in the front rank. Coming to the great Territory of Dakota in 1882, when it was inchoate, his unbounded energy, scholarship and experience in public affairs made him at once an accepted leader. He was born in Indiana near Salem, Washington county, in 1844. His father was George Pickler, a native of Indiana, a farmer and merchant, and a prominent man in the community, especially interested in educational matters. He was president of the school board of the city of Kirksville, Mo., when he died. Major Pickler's mother was Emily Martin, as a maiden, and she was a native of Kentucky, born near Shelbyville, in that state. She came, at an early day, to Washington county, Ind. The family moved to Davis county, Iowa, when John was nine years old, and settled on a farm near Bloomfield. He had the usual training of a young farmer boy, going to district school in the winter and working on the farm during the summer. When he became old enough he

was sent to the high school at Bloomfield, and was attending that institution when seventeen years old and the War of the Rebellion broke out. When the news of the attack on Sumter thrilled the country, John was filled with patriotism, and in August, 1861, enlisted. His father, however, interfered and brought him back home. John would not give up easily—he never does—but continued his solicitation until the year following, when his father permitted him to go to the war. He enlisted as a private in Company D, Third Iowa Cavalry Regiment, of which General John W. Noble, former secretary of the interior, was adjutant, General Cyrus Bussey was colonel. John was rapidly promoted and at the expiration of his three years' term of service was mustered out as captain. He immediately accepted the commission of major in the 138th U. S. C. T., raised by General James F. Wilson, and served six months longer, or until the close of the war. He then bought an interest in the Kirksville Journal, Adair county, Mo., but feeling the need of a better educational equipment, he closed it out and entered the Iowa State University in 1866, and graduated in 1870, with the degree of B. Ph. Having decided on law for a profession, he attended the Chicago Law School in 1871, and completed the course at the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating at Ann Arbor in 1872. He began practice at Kirksville, Mo., and was soon elected states attorney for Adair county. But in 1874 he changed his residence to Muscatine, Iowa, where he formed a partnership with former college chums, William Hoffman and Thomas Brown, under the firm name of Hoffman, Pickler & Brown. They built up a good practice, extending to all the courts of the state. In 1880 he was nominated one of the Republican presidential electors for Garfield. He protested against the nomination and made a speech before the Republican state convention declining it, but the short address made the convention more determined than ever to have him serve. Colonel D. B. Henderson, present speaker of the house of representatives, insisted on his acceptance. He finally

consented and subsequently stumped the district. He resigned the position of U. S. Circuit Court Commissioner to accept this place. The following year he was, without solicitation, nominated for the legislature from Muscatine county, and was elected. At the close of the session of 1882, he came to Dakota Territory, as stated, and has since been a resident of Faulkton, Faulk county, settling on a pre-emption adjoining Faulkton, where he still lives and where he has been one of the most energetic and prominent citizens. He was instrumental in procuring both the Northwestern and the Milwaukee lines of railroad to that place. In 1884 he was elected to the territorial legislature, where he served as chairman of the committee on appropriations. He advocated woman suffrage, and the bill to remove the capital from Bismarck to Pierre, and succeeded in getting both bills through the legislature, but both were vetoed by the governor. He was appointed by Secretary Noble inspector in the public land service in the spring of 1889, and represented the territory in opening Oklahoma Territory during the great rush of that year. At the first Republican state convention of South Dakota he was nominated for congress by acclamation, and was elected by 31,000 majority. He was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth congresses. He served on the committees on Public Lands, Indian Affairs, Private Claims, Enrolled Bills, and as chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions in the Fifty-fourth congress, and has been one of the most successful and active representatives from that state. He is an earnest, forcible speaker, and rarely fails to carry his point before a large assembly. He was not a candidate for the Fifty-fourth congress, electing to stand for the senate. The Republicans lost the legislature, but Major Pickler received the caucus nomination and for more than thirty days received the vote of his party. He finally, upon the advice of the National administration, released the caucus, advising the election of J. P. H. Kyle, an independent.

In 1870, he was married to Alice M. Ault, of Johnson county, Iowa, an educated and

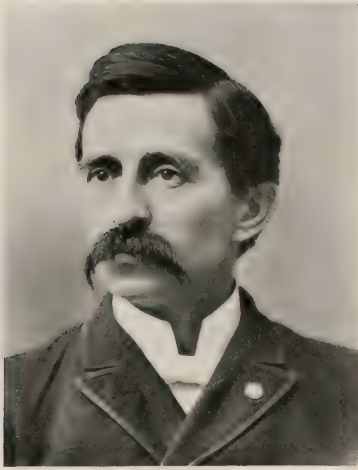


JOHN A. PICKLER.

refined woman of ability, and one who has proved to be a true help-meat. They have four children—Lulu A., a teacher at Faulkton; Madge, Alfred A., and Dale A. In religion the major and his wife are Methodists. He is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, A. O. U. W., and Grand Army of the Republic.

Since retiring from congress he has been engaged in the practice of law at Faulkton, and looking after his land and stock interests in that locality.

HAECKER, Theophilus L.—No man has done more to promote the interests of the dairymen in America than Theophilus L. Haecker, chief of the dairy division of the University of Minnesota. He has been engaged in the scientific investigation of dairy problems for the past ten years, and during that time has earned a wide reputation for his work on "dairy type," and for his publications on "Feeding Dairy Cows." Mr. Haecker was born at Liverpool, Medicine county, Ohio, May 4, 1846, of German descent. His parents removed to Wisconsin and settled on a farm near Cottage Grove when



THEOPHILUS L. HAECKER.

he was but seven years old. His educational facilities were limited to an attendance at the district school in the winter until he was sixteen years of age, his summers being spent on the farm. In 1863, he entered the state university at Madison, Wis., but was compelled to give up his studies the following spring on account of sickness. He then enlisted in Company A, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, and was detailed to clerical work at headquarters. This did not prevent him from seeing active service, however, and during the siege of Vicksburg he distinguished himself for bravery. After the siege he was placed on detached service in the medical department at City Point, where he was rapidly promoted until he had charge of all the quartermaster's supplies of the Ninth Corps hospital department. He re-joined his regiment at the close of the war, and was placed in charge of the drum corps, participating in the great review at Washington. He was discharged with his regiment at Madison in August, 1865. His parents had in the meantime removed to Hampton, Franklin county, Iowa, and here the lad went after being mustered out, and spent two years working on his father's farm. In the spring of 1867 he re-entered the University of Wisconsin and

resumed his studies. His health failing in his third year he was compelled to leave college, and returned home. Later he secured a position as a teacher in the public schools, remaining in this vocation until 1870, when he engaged in newspaper business, establishing the Ackley Independent in Hardin county, Iowa. This venture proved very successful. In 1873, he disposed of the paper, and the following February settled on a farm near Cottage Grove, Wis., with the intention of going extensively into stock raising and dairying. Shortly afterwards, however, without any solicitation on his part, he was offered a position in the executive office of William R. Taylor, then governor of Wisconsin. This position he accepted and held for five succeeding administrations, covering a period of seventeen years. During his tenure of office, Mr. Haecker had many responsible duties placed upon him, the most important (at least for ten years of the time) being the review of all pardon cases coming before the governor. He also had charge of the adjustment of the noted St. Croix land grant case. His public duties, however, did not cause him to lose interest in stockraising. He usually spent each evening on the farm, personally inspecting every animal on the place, and drove a distance of ten miles to the office in the morning. Mr. Haecker became an intimate friend of Professor Henry, who was placed in charge of the Wisconsin experiment station when established in 1880, and in this way first acquired a practical knowledge of agricultural education work. This led to his being commissioned by the board of regents, in 1882, to make a tour of the East to select prize stock for the experiment station. The animals he selected proved of excellent merit, and upon the organization of the Farmers' Institute, he was chosen to discuss the subjects of breeding and handling of dairy stock. In the fall of 1890, Mr. Haecker moved with his family to Madison in order to afford his children the advantages of the better educational facilities at that place. Having been unexpectedly relieved of his official duties the following January, he joined the first class in the Wisconsin Dairy School. The second week he

was appointed assistant to the instructor in butter-making in the Minnesota Dairy school, and on the resignation of Professor Hays, a short time later, he was appointed instructor in breeding in the school of agriculture. In June, 1893, he was appointed full professor in the college of agriculture and placed in charge of the dairy school. Professor Haecker has contributed invaluable services to the farming and dairy interests of the state in this position. Perhaps his most important and successful work at the experiment station has been along the line of feeding and the adopting of certain types of stock for special purposes. He is doing very excellent work in this field, has held meetings and made addresses all over the North Star state, and in portions of other states, arousing great enthusiasm. He has served as secretary of the State Dairymen's Association for many years. Professor Haecker has only the good opinions of the farmers for his efficient work at the experiment station, and has made many warm friends among the agricultural classes who appreciate his efforts in their behalf.



WALLACE B. DOUGLAS.

DOUGLAS, Wallace Barton.—Some men have a combination of qualities making up what is called "force of character," which impells them towards success with a momentum that seems irresistible. Wallace Barton Douglas, the brilliant attorney general of the great state of Minnesota, is a typical instance in point. Born as an ordinary farmer boy, September 21, 1852, in Leyden, Lewis county, northern New York, he has risen, while comparatively young, to a commanding position in his chosen profession. Phenomenal as this achievement seems, every step in the development of his career is so natural that wonder ceases when the sterling character of the man becomes known.

The Scotch descent of Mr. Douglas is clearly indicated by his name, which runs as a conspicuous thread through the history of Scotland. It began in America in 1640 when William Douglas, a distinguished son of that lineage, came here to settle. Hence sprang

the subject of this sketch. His father was Asahel M. Douglas, and his mother's maiden name was Alma E. Miller. The home was a small farm, as were all the farms of that region because of the difficulty of clearing off the timber. The chief industry was dairying, for it was necessary to keep cows in order to maintain the fertility of the soil. The winters were severe, the snow being for weeks together several feet deep, covering the fences and making the roads almost impassable. It can readily be imagined that a boy's life under such conditions was well adapted to make him rugged and vigorous if he survived the ordeal. To go to school in such winters—when most of the teaching was done—required no small amount of courage and "grit."

It was in the district school of those days that Mr. Douglas laid the foundation of his career. Spelling, arithmetic and geography were liberally sandwiched with "chores" morning and evening, and with manual labor at odd times. The first shilling he earned was by milking cows.

There are many who think that such a district, or common, school furnishes the

most solid foundation for an education, in addition to the book learning imbibed, for the school is a real world in miniature, containing all the diversities of character and social conditions that will be met with in after life—selfish and generous, rich and poor, various nationalities and creeds. Such a commingling of interests, it is said, must of necessity tend to broaden the mind and to promote charity towards others. The public school is the only institution adapted to make a homogeneous people, which is the first requisite of a solid patriotic nation. Certain it is that our best public men are the products of this training.

After obtaining his common school training Mr. Douglas worked in various callings, first as clerk to a railroad agent, then as a lather, and then as a bank teller in Mokena, Ill. He finished his literary education at Cazenovia Seminary, one of the oldest and best schools for a higher education in the state of New York, and of which for a while the distinguished Bishop Andrews was president. The next step in his progress was the choice of a profession. Mr. Douglas determined to be a lawyer, and entered the law department of Michigan University. After taking his degree as a graduate he was admitted to the bar in 1875, and began to practice in Chicago, the best possible field for a varied experience in the profession. In 1881 he was married to Ella M. Smith, and two years later set out to make a permanent home in the growing state of Minnesota. He settled at Moorhead, Clay county, in the rich Red river valley, famous for its wheat, where he has since lived. His eight years' practice at Chicago and his early business experience had thoroughly equipped him for his profession, to which he was ardently devoted. But he was no recluse, for he identified himself with all the interests of the people, city, county, and state.

A man of his ability could not be overlooked. For his genial qualities he was sought for socially, becoming a member of the fraternal societies of the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias, as well as an active member of several game protective associations, due to his expert marksman-

ship and passion for hunting. Honors came thick and fast upon him, he being elected city attorney of Moorhead, serving five years, then county attorney of Clay county six years, besides being a member of the board of education of the city of Moorhead for twelve years. These multifarious duties were discharged with such fidelity and exceptional efficiency that it is not surprising that he should be selected for attorney general, the highest law office in the state. He was first elected in 1898 and again in 1900. His able administration of this department has given the highest satisfaction, and so added to his professional reputation, that no public honor is beyond his reach, should he desire it. His home life has also contributed to his success. He has two children, Harold B. Douglas and Lelia Louise Douglas. The successful lawyer in no wise overshadows the affectionate father. Another element of success is his stalwart Republicanism. While others were driven by winds of political doctrines hither and thither in search of popularity, Mr. Douglas, with the sturdiness of his race, was loyal to principles. To the eloquence of the forum his added steadfastness was a tower of strength, and it made him a champion of resistless might.

BRYANT, Professor J. C., of the Madison School, St. Paul, Minn., is recognized as one of the best qualified and most successful of the highest grade teachers in the state. His father, Charles Stout Bryant, was a lawyer of note in Cincinnati, Ohio, and later at St. Peter and St. Paul, Minn. His practice was general, and he conducted many important cases in the higher state and in the United States courts, following his profession assiduously for fifty years. He was county attorney of Nicollet county, Minn., for three terms. He was a man of fine literary taste and ability, which he exercised freely in both prose and poetry, contributing chiefly to papers and magazines. "The Sioux Massacre in Minnesota" was the largest of his publications. He was also actively interested in educational matters, and did much valuable work, serving on boards of educa-

tion in Cincinnati and St. Peter. While living in the former place he was instrumental in securing the fund for establishing the Hughes High School. His activity in this field continued after he came to Minnesota in 1859. He drew up the "Independent School Law," and the "Law for the Encouragement of Higher Education," which at once brought forward the state high schools as feeders to the State University of Minnesota, and he served as first secretary of the high school board, through which he inaugurated the system now in force. His son, Julian, has inherited much of his father's enthusiasm and practical intuition. Julian's mother's maiden name was Catherine Brewer, a recorded heir of the noted Aneka Jans estate of Manhattan Island, N. Y. Mrs. Bryant had nine children. Three sons graduated at the University of Minnesota; two took a theological course for the ministry, one of whom is in active work; one son is a physician, and one, Julian, is a teacher. Of the daughters, Lida E. Bryant married Hon. A. R. McGill. She died in 1877. Another daughter became the wife of a successful merchant. Only four of the children now survive. Julian C. Bryant was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 9, 1852. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Cincinnati, Wabasha, to which the family moved in 1859, and St. Peter. He then entered the University of Minnesota, took the full classical course, and graduated in 1878, with the degree of A. B. He was prominent in his class for ability, serving as its vice president, and being chosen to pronounce the "Tree Oration" on "class day." He was also one of the editors of the "Ariel," the college paper, which lived for twenty-one years. He was at first inclined to take up his father's profession, that of law, and was admitted to the bar, but was soon drawn to public school work, in the atmosphere of which he had so long lived, and with which he was in close touch, beginning as a teacher as early as 1870. He found this to be his vocation, and he has taught almost continuously since his graduation, taking also post-graduate courses at the university for higher degrees. During his



PROFESSOR J. C. BRYANT.

three years of service as superintendent of the Owatonna schools he built up the high school to the state grade. When he came to St. Paul he inaugurated the system of separate high schools, and thereby more than doubled the high school attendance, and at the same time brought the city high schools more completely in harmony with the State University. He served for many years as the principal of the Humboldt High School; he graduated two classes from the Central High School, and declined the offer of assistant superintendent of the St. Paul schools, preferring to be in the immediate work. He has served as conductor for eight different State Summer Schools for Teachers. His heart is in the work of improving the schools of the city and state, and it may be said that he devotes his whole time, ability, and energy to educational matters bearing upon this point. He is identified actively with teachers' associations. He has served for several terms as president of the St. Paul Teachers' Association, collecting during the time a pedagogical library of considerable size, now deposited in an alcove of the city library; he has served several times as treasurer of the

Minnesota Educational Association; he has been secretary and treasurer of the Declamatory Association, and president of the high school section of the state educational organization; he has been called into council upon educational questions many times by those directly at work upon educational legislation, and has delivered almost innumerable short and long speeches and addresses on various occasions, relating to educational affairs. His published address, delivered in the house of representatives at St. Paul, before the High School Council, of which he was president, on the subject, "The Complete High School," elicited great praise for its able and comprehensive treatment of the subject. Mr. Bryant is a Mason of high degree, and has been honored by the order in offices many times, including those of Prelate and Generalissimo. His gift of public speaking and impromptu address is highly appreciated in all the branches of the order. He joined the First Baptist church, of St. Paul, in 1873. His wife, to whom he was married December 28, 1882, was Maria Burlingame, a descendant of the Burlingames of modern political history, and of the Warrens of Revolutionary War fame. She was valedictorian of her college class, and for three years instructor of Greek, Latin, French and Rhetoric at the Pillsbury Academy.

WEBSTER, Charles M., was the first white child born at Zumbrota, Goodhue county, Minn. He is of Vermont parentage and of early colonial New England ancestry. The family in America sprang from John Webster, who came from Suffolk county, England, and settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1634. His Grandfather, Hon. Alpha Webster, was in his day one of the leading citizens of Vermont. Hon. Charles Carroll Webster, born in Vermont in 1824, was the father of Charles M. Webster, and Elizabeth Drew, also a native of Vermont, was his mother. She was a woman of refinement and culture—a true help-meet to her husband. She was born in 1831, and died in Montana, at the home of her son, in 1897,

surviving her husband, who died at Minneapolis in 1893. They reared and liberally educated five children, whom they lived to see well established in life as useful and influential members of society: Mrs. Spring, wife of W. P. Spring, physician and surgeon, of Minneapolis; Mrs. Fairchild, wife of E. K. Fairchild, member of the law firm of Keith, Evans, Thompson & Fairchild, of Minneapolis; Mrs. Ware, wife of J. E. Ware, cashier of the St. Anthony Falls Bank, Minneapolis; W. A. Webster, auditor of the Boston & Montana Copper Smelting and Mining Company, Great Falls, Mont., and Charles M. Webster, the subject of this sketch. The father, Hon. Charles Carroll Webster, was a man of rare intellectual attainments, a thorough scholar of fine literary tastes, and of versatile ability, being as a lawyer, distinguished for his integrity and capacity. In 1897, with his wife and little family, he moved to Minnesota, and first settled at Zumbrota. Later he moved to Red Wing, where he soon obtained a position of high rank in his profession, and was prominent and influential in his county and state for more than twenty-five years. In 1885, to be near his children, who had sought a wider field at Minneapolis, he left his beautiful home at Red Wing, to be with them. Charles M. Webster was born at Zumbrota, April 12, 1858, in the first Minnesota home. His school days began at Red Wing in the public schools. His collegiate studies were commenced in the preparatory department of Oberlin College, and completed in the University of Minnesota, from which he graduated in the classical course in the class of 1882. While in the university he was business manager of the university paper. He also won the medal for oratory and was elected to deliver the class day oration. To help pay his way through his studies he taught school and worked as a reporter for the daily papers. He had his eye all the time on the profession of his father, and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the Hennepin county bar in December, 1883, and became a member of the law firm of Keith, Thompson & Webster. In

October, 1884, he was married to his classmate and friend of his youth, Miss Addie Pillsbury, daughter of Hon. John S. Pillsbury. She died before she was six months a bride. In April, 1886, Mr. Webster withdrew from the law partnership and went to Montana, settling at Great Falls, where he became one of the most energetic and prominent men in building up that promising young city, which may be regarded as the coming metropolis of the central Northwest. In 1886 he edited the Great Falls Tribune. From 1887 to 1890 he was secretary of the Great Falls Water Power and Townsite Company. The city grew rapidly and Mr. Webster made an ample fortune by his business operations, principally in real estate. He erected the first stone building at Great Falls; he was one of the builders of the beautiful opera house and of numerous other substantial structures; he was one of the founders of the public library; he established the extensive fire brick plant near the city, and was one of the organizers of the Security Bank of Great Falls, of which he was made president in 1890. During the financial stringency, following the election of President Cleveland, known in history as the "panic of 1893," when over three hundred banks failed or suspended, and almost innumerable factories, industrial and commercial establishments were ruined, the Security Bank became involved, but never closed its doors until every obligation was paid in full and the institution went into voluntary liquidation in November, 1895. The bank was enabled to secure this honorable record by Mr. Webster's sacrifice of his private fortune, even to the very home in which he lived. Mr. Webster has always been a staunch Republican, as were his progenitors. In 1888 he was chairman of the first county Republican committee organized in Cascade county, Mont. In 1889 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, where his scholarship and legal training were of special value. From 1889 to 1891 he was president of the Great Falls city council. From 1891 to 1892 school trustee, 1892-'93 mayor of the city and again from 1895-'97. In 1896



CHARLES M. WEBSTER.

he was nominated for state treasurer on the Republican ticket, but failed of an election, although he ran 7,000 votes ahead of his associates on the ticket. In 1897-1901 he was United States collector of internal revenue for Montana, Idaho and Utah. In 1900 he was made chairman of the state Republican committee, which position he still holds. In June, 1901, he resigned the collectorship of internal revenue, to accept the customs collectorship for Montana and Idaho, with headquarters at Great Falls. Mr. Webster was married in May, 1892, to Miss Helen Eloise Pettitt, daughter of S. I. Pettitt, of Faribault, Minn. They have two children, a daughter of seven, and a son of three years of age.

FULLERTON, Samuel Ferguson, so well known in connection with the Game and Fish Commission of the state of Minnesota, is of the sturdy Scotch-Irish race, that has been so prominent in the development of the United States. His father, Robert Fullerton, was a farmer and merchant in the village of Charlemont, Armagh county, Ireland, where many of his Scotch countrymen had settled. The town will be recalled as the last place



SAMUEL F. FULLERTON.

where King James' forces made a stand against William of Orange. His wife was Kate Anna Cullen, also of Scotch descent. The family was in comfortable financial circumstances. Samuel was born at Charlemont, Feb. 2, 1858. He obtained some schooling there as a child, and, after coming to this country with his parents, he attended Bryant and Stratton's noted business college at Baltimore, Md. He came to Duluth, Minn., in 1879. He learned the carriage building trade, and followed it with the industry and success characteristic of his lineage, for eighteen years. But he did not neglect his duties as a citizen. He was both interested and active in public affairs. Although a man of decided convictions and aggressive in supporting them, he made many friends, and wielded a strong influence. He has always been a stalwart Republican. In recognition of his valuable services to the party he was appointed a member of the Board of Game & Fish Commission in 1895, and served four years, being then removed by an adverse administration, without regard for his experience and efficiency. In 1901 he was again appointed to his old position, which he now

holds. This was a deserved compliment for his former service. Mr. Fullerton is also interested in social and fraternal matters. He is a Mason of the highest degrees, including the thirty-second rites, Knights Templar, and the Shrine.

He was married to Jane Ross, of Invermay, Can., who died in 1887, leaving three children: May, now eighteen years of age; Katie, sixteen, and Willie, thirteen years old. In 1896 he was married to Emily C. Jones, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Jones, of St. Cloud, Minn. His home is in Duluth, while his official residence is at St. Paul, Minn.

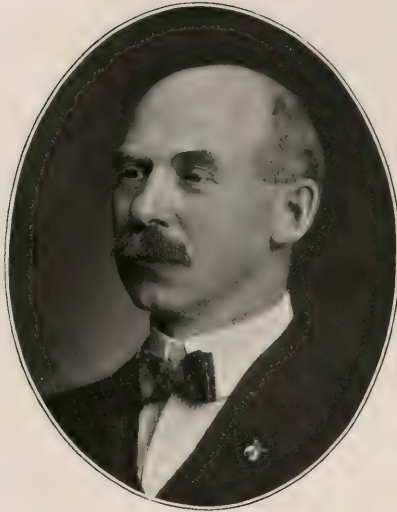
LAYBOURN, Charles Guy.—Few men in professional circles have had more experience touching various walks of life in a practical way than has Charles G. Laybourn, the well known attorney of Minneapolis, Minn., prominently supported at the primaries of 1900 for judge of the district court. He was a farmer boy, born at his father's farm near Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, March 23, 1851. His father, Joseph Laybourn, was also born on a farm in the same neighborhood and spent his life within six miles of his birthplace, dying at the age of sixty-three on his homestead in 1883, having one of the best improved farms in central Ohio. The Laybourns were anciently New Yorkers. Great-grandfather Christopher Laybourn was one of the early mayors of New York City. He was noted for his scholarly attainments, particularly in mathematics. At one time he was the owner of a large portion of the land now covered by the city of Rochester, N. Y. He was one of the most prominent men of his time. Charles G. Laybourn's mother's maiden name was Ann Kirkley. Her parents were natives of England. They settled in central Ohio when Ann was a child, and died shortly after, leaving the little girl to be adopted by one of the most respected families of the country, where she was properly reared and educated. Young Laybourn received his earliest school training in the "little red brick school house on

the hill" near his father's farm—a school noted for having capable teachers, as well as for strict discipline. At fourteen, having completed the district school course, he was sent to a select school of high reputation. His advancement was such that at sixteen years of age he passed an examination before the county superintendent of schools and obtained a "first grade" certificate to teach. He then engaged in teaching in his native county. After some experience in this work he learned the trade of carriage making, and followed it until he met with an accident, which disabled him from pursuing his trade. He then took up teaching again. To fit himself for a higher grade of work he entered the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, Ill., in the spring of 1874, and four years later graduated with honor in both the normal and classical courses of that institution. He then accepted a position as teacher in Markham's Academy at Milwaukee, preparing young men for Eastern colleges. After two years of this service he took up the study of law and entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, finishing his course in the spring of 1881, when he immediately began practice at Creston, Iowa. His thorough literary education and his studious habits enabled him to pass a phenomenally creditable examination for his admission to the bar. In proof of his thorough equipment for his chosen profession it may be mentioned that within a month of his leaving school he was engaged in the trial of cases at the bar and soon had a practice which was as lucrative and as extensive as that of most of the oldest lawyers at the bar. He however desired a larger field. After four years' practice at Creston he set out in search of a suitable place, visiting Kansas City, Omaha, and Minneapolis. He finally chose the latter as the most promising and settled there in June, 1885. His success was almost immediate. Mr. Laybourn's practice has been general in its scope, but the most extensive in commercial and insurance law. He is at present legal adviser and attorney for some of the



CHARLES G. LAYBOURN.

oldest and most prominent firms in the city, and has a large practice. Fraternal benefit associations frequently call upon him to represent them in contested claims, because of his success in this department of law. The Modern Woodmen of America, probably the largest of these associations, has frequently retained him and has honored him still further by making him chairman of the law committee of the order. His experience as a skilled accountant, which among other accomplishments he has acquired, has no doubt been of great service in many cases where he has won suits. He is a member of the leading societies and fraternities and of the Commercial Club, and takes such an active interest in public affairs that he has literally a "host" of friends who are warm advocates in urging him for a position on the bench, for which he is so well qualified by learning, ability, and wide experience outside of his profession. In 1883 he was married to Blanche Gove, daughter of Captain Gove, of Creston, Iowa. They have four children, two boys and two girls. Their youngest, twelve years of age, are twins—a boy and a girl.



P. M. HALL.

HALL, P. M.—Dr. Hall, so well known in connection with the Health Department of Minneapolis, was born at West Jefferson, Ohio, October 19, 1860. His father, Dr. Levi Hall, was also a practicing physician, of English extraction from early New England ancestry. His wife's maiden name was Lucinda Mitchell, of Scotch-Irish ancestors. The ancestors on both sides were participants in the Revolutionary War. The young doctor obtained his early education in the public schools of Ohio and Minnesota, removing to Austin, in the latter state, in 1873. In 1875 he removed to Minneapolis, as a student. Having prepared for college he attended the University of Minnesota, and remained until the end of the sophomore year. In 1880 he entered the Hahnemann Medical College, at Chicago, and graduated in 1882, when he returned and immediately began practicing his profession in Minneapolis, where he has since been in continuous general practice. In 1884 he became attending physician to the Sheltering Arms, which position he still holds. In 1895 he became attached to the City Hospital staff. From 1887 to 1893, he was a member of the State Board of Medical Ex-

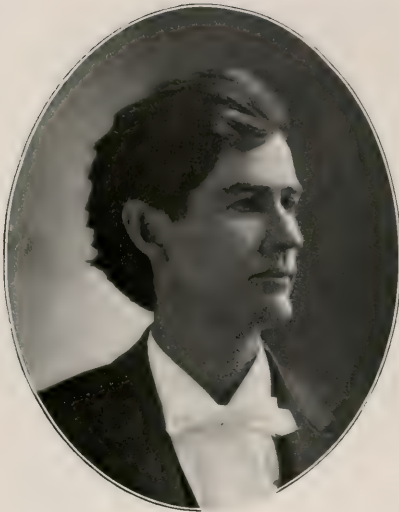
aminers. For the years 1897 and 1898 he was a member of the Minneapolis Board of Health. The City Council of Minneapolis elected Dr. Hall commissioner of health, January 7, 1901, where he is still serving. He is active in the fraternal orders, being a Mason of high degree, including the Commandery and Shrine; a member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married, May 25, 1882, to Anna C. Depew, the daughter of John C. Depew. They have three children: Francis, aged fifteen; Jessie, aged thirteen, and Levi Hall, eleven years of age.

GODFREY, Percy Downing, of St. Paul, Minn., has been a resident of the North Star state for thirteen years, coming from his native state, New Hampshire, in 1888, the year following his graduation in the literary course. He is of English extraction, from early colonial New England ancestry. The progenitors of the Godfrey family settled at New Hampton, N. H.; in 1638, since which their descendants have been prominent in New England affairs, being represented in civil public life as well as in the various military struggles of the nation—the Colonial Wars, the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the War of the Rebellion. The published record may be found in the "History of Hampton." Percy's father, Jacob T. Godfrey, was brought up a farmer, but later became a practical engineer and settled at Hampton Beach, N. H. True to the martial and patriotic spirit of his family, he volunteered at the first call for troops in the Civil War, and served throughout the Rebellion, winning an honorable record as a soldier. The maiden name of Percy's mother was Nettie H. Downing. From her he got his middle name. She was a woman of more than ordinary ability, well educated and refined. She was also of early New England ancestry, born at Rye Beach, N. H. She had fine literary taste and was gifted as a writer, securing distinction as an author of both prose and poetry. Young Percy was

born at Hampton, N. H., March 12, 1871. His education began in the public schools of his native town and was continued through the Hampton Academy and High School. He was an apt student, and graduated with honors in 1887, achieving the further distinction of being chosen class poet, his superior literary gifts undoubtedly springing from his mother. He, however, early chose the profession of law for his life work, for which he had a natural taste, due in some degree, no doubt, to his gift of public address, which has proved of great value to him, making him distinguished at the bar as an advocate and creating a demand for his services as a political campaign speaker. In 1888 he moved to St. Paul, Minn., and took up the study of law in the office of Judge A. C. Hickman, of St. Paul. He then entered the law department of the University of Minnesota and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law in the class of 1892, when only twenty-one years old. He received his diploma through the supreme court and the state board of examiners, was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership on the same day, March 12, 1892—his twenty-first birthday. His partner was Arthur G. Otis, of St. Paul, and the style of the firm was Otis & Godfrey, which succeeded the firm of C. E. & A. G. Otis, dissolved by the elevation of the senior partner to the bench of the district court. Mr. Godfrey's success was almost immediate. He carried into his profession the same diligent, studious habits which had gained for him a high standing at school, and he soon secured a position at the bar which brought a large and lucrative practice, including litigation of many important ones. He refused the offer of an appointment of assistant city attorney to develop his private practice. To carry out fully his ideas of devotion to his profession, he went into practice alone, and has achieved a success which would be flattering to one of the oldest members of the bar. In politics Mr. Godfrey is an ardent Republican, active in every movement to forward the principles of his party and liberal with his services in every campaign, though persist-

ently too busy in his profession to accept a nomination for office. Yet he has served for several years as commissioner of the United States court of claims at St. Paul, this being in the line of his profession. In 1892 he was secretary of the Ramsey county congressional convention, and in 1896 he was chosen secretary of the Fourth congressional district convention to select delegates to the National Republican convention. He is also interested in fraternal societies, having served as vice-chancellor of St. Paul Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and being a member of the Odd Fellows, Elks, and the Masonic Order. In religion he is a Congregationalist, a member of the Bethany church, and active in church work, serving for several years as secretary of the board of trustees. Mr. Godfrey was married June 30, 1892, to Minnie R. Lawton, of St. Paul. They have two children: Otis Kickman and Gladys Elizabeth Godfrey.

DUNN, Howard Harrison, mayor of Albert Lea, Minn., and one of the leading lawyers of that city, is an excellent type of the self-made man. A product of a Minnesota farm, he stands as a shining example of what can be accomplished by the young man of energy and perseverance. He was born at Jackson, in Jackson county, Minn., Oct. 29, 1867. His father was James W. Dunn, a farmer by occupation, and who for many years followed the vocation of a school-teacher. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth M. Seeley. The father was a native of the state of Maine; the mother a native of Virginia. M. B. Dunn, a brother of the subject of this sketch, is the present sheriff of Jackson county, Minn. Another brother, A. W. Dunn, is connected with the Associated Press at Washington, D. C. Howard's early training was received in the common schools of his native county. This was supplemented by a course at the La Crosse Business College, at La Crosse, Wis. The young man was desirous of making the legal profession his vocation in life, but was not afforded the privilege of taking up a course



HOWARD H. DUNN.

of study in college. He entered the law office of Hon. T. J. Knox, of Jackson, Minn., with that purpose in view, and applying himself industriously to his studies was admitted to the bar in June, 1890. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Knox, which lasted, however, only a short time. In 1892 he removed to Fairmont, Minn., and opened a law office, practicing his profession alone for three years. He then formed a partnership with Albert L. Ward and De Forrest Ward, under the firm name of Ward, Dunn & Ward, which continued until 1898. During this time he served as city attorney of Fairmont for a period of three years. In January, 1899, he removed to Albert Lea, succeeding to the law practice of Hon. John A. Lovely, who was elected a justice of the supreme court in the fall of the previous year. Mr. Dunn has been quite successful in his profession, and has succeeded in building up an extensive and lucrative practice, and enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow-members of the bar in a high degree. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and in 1896 was elected on the Republican ticket a member of the upper house of

the state legislature, representing the counties of Watonwan and Martin. His seat in the senate was contested by Hon. Frank A. Day, of Fairmont, but after a somewhat protracted contest he was seated by a vote of 30 to 24. In April, 1900, he was elected mayor of Albert Lea, after a spirited contest, and in 1901 was re-elected without opposition. Mr. Dunn belongs to the Masonic order and is a member of Apollo Commandery, No. 22, Knights Templar, of Albert Lea. Oct. 4, 1894, he was married to Miss Eva Nicholas. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dunn—both girls, one aged five years, the other six months.

HAYS, Theodore Lambert, of Minneapolis, is one of the most popular and successful theatrical managers of the Northwest. He was born in that city, March 29, 1867. His father, Lambert Hays, one of Minnesota's pioneers, having located at St. Anthony in 1855, was a native of Germany, born on Christmas Day, 1842, and came to America when but eight years old. He lived for a short time at Albany, N. Y., and then at Kenosha, Wis. He was apprenticed to the first baker doing business at St. Anthony and soon learned the trade, embarking in business for himself in 1865. He built the first bakery on the west side of the Mississippi river, the Old Cataract, on the site of the old Central market house. In 1886, he built the People's Theater, the first popular-priced theater in the west, and rebuilt it after it was burned in 1890, at which time it was rechristened the Bijou Opera House, and opened under the management of Mr. Jacob Litt. Lambert Hays was engaged in active business until 1887. He was a public-spirited man and took a deep interest in every enterprise calculated to be of benefit to his adopted city. He was a member of the early volunteer fire department of the early 60's, and was for a term elected the first assistant chief engineer of the same. He was one of the charter members of the first Turnverein Society in Minneapolis and assisted in the building of the West Side Turner Hall, and

throughout his entire career contributed in a large measure to the maintenance of the Turner societies. He died in 1893. His wife, Mary Gertrude Rauert, came to this country from Germany with her parents, who were among the early settlers of Minnesota. Theo. L. Hays received his education in the common schools of Minneapolis and was a pupil in the high school up to the ninth grade. This was supplemented by a complete course in the Curtiss Business College, from which institute he graduated with special honors. For a short time he was employed in the abstract business by the Minnesota Title Insurance and Trust Company, at the Court House of Hennepin county.

In September, 1887, Theo. L. Hays became interested, with W. E. Sterling, in the management of the then newly built People's Theater. In 1890 the People's Theater was burned, and, when rebuilt, was leased by Mr. Jacob Litt, of Milwaukee, the well-known theatrical manager, and changed from a stock theater to a combination house. Mr. Hays served as treasurer for Mr. Litt with such success, that when the Bijou manager, Frank L. Bixby, was transferred to the Grand Opera House, St. Paul, Mr. Hays was promoted to the position of resident manager. Under his aggressive direction this play house, now known as the Bijou Opera House, became one of the most popular and best paying theatrical properties in the Northwest. In 1896 Mr. Hays also took charge of the Grand Opera House, St. Paul, and now enjoys the prestige and responsibility of managing two theaters and of being the accredited personal representative in the Northwest for Mr. Jacob Litt. From a business point of view, Mr. Hays possesses unusual ability as an amusement caterer, and enjoys the confidence of the public in a high degree. He not only exercises rare discrimination in booking companies to appear at these two houses, but his theaters are frequently praised for their cleanliness, the discipline of their employes and the thorough application in his management of up-to-date, progressive business methods. Mr. Hays not only directs the business interests of Mr. Litt's Twin City theaters, but does, as well,



THEODORE L. HAYS.

all the newspaper work for these houses, in which branch of work he has been remarkably successful.

During the summers of 1899, 1900 and 1901 Mr. Hays has acted as the amusement manager for the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, having under his direction the management of the amusement features at the resorts of this company at Harriet, Como Park and Wildwood, and it is largely due to his efficient direction and the provision of excellent attractions, that they have attained the great popularity they now enjoy. A man of admirable social qualities, he has many friends both in the profession and out of it. Mr. Hays is independent in politics. He is a life member, by honor, of the lodge of B. P. O. E., No. 44, and has been the recipient of other marked courtesies at the hands of his brother Elks. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Commercial Club of both Minneapolis and St. Paul, and also of the Theatrical Men's Business Club of New York City. He is also an honorary member of the Minneapolis Press Club. Mr. Hays is an ex-member of the National Guard of the State of Minnesota.

was a member of Company A, First Regiment, N. G. S. M., and is now the vice president of the Captain Amory Company A Association, a social organization of the men who served in Company A under Captain John Amory. In religion Mr. Hays is a Catholic. He was married in January, 1893, to Mary Ellen Roberts, of Chicago. Their union has been blessed with one child, Theodore Albert Edward Hays.

TITCOMB, Charles Graves.—If the development of a region meant simply the opening of farms and the building of houses, the work would be quickly done, and at a fraction of the time and cost really found necessary to establishing a civilized community with interweaving interests, comforts, and pleasures. The first essentials are, of course, the necessities for existence. Because of this many under-rate the value of music, painting, literature, and architecture in contributing to the general welfare. Therefore those who follow artistic pursuits are apt to be passed over lightly when the honors for achievement are distributed by the historian. The influence of music, of all these arts, receives perhaps the greatest recognition. But this, too, though complimented by such sayings as "Let me write the songs of a people, and I care not who writes the laws," does not share its due proportion of the credit for its civilizing power. Charles G. Titcomb, the well known professor of music at St. Paul, Minn., for nearly twenty years, is entitled to a fair share of honor for the progress of music in the Northwest. He was born in Nashua, N. H., March 20, 1844. His father, John Pierson Titcomb, alive at the age of eighty-three years, is a native of Maine. He removed to the west and settled at Harvard, Ill., in 1862. He sympathized ardently with Texas in its struggle for independence and joined the Texas navy early in the contest, before the state was annexed to the Union. Pierson Titcomb, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a graduate of West Point. He was a man of fine literary taste with a gift for writing with some success in

belles lettres and poetry. The maiden name of Prof. Titcomb's mother, alive at the age of seventy-six, was Livinia A. Smith. The young professor early showed natural gifts for music and his training took that direction. After receiving a good common school education, he chose music for his profession, and received a musical education at Boston, Mass., which he utilized as a teacher of the piano and organ—except during the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and served in the Southwest, participating, among other events, in the Red river expedition under General Banks. He is now engaged in his profession in St. Paul, and commands a large and lucrative patronage. He made an extended tour of Europe during the summer of 1894, in company with Lucian Swift, of the Minneapolis Journal, from which he gained great pleasure and much needed rest.

WURST, Maximilian.—The subject of this sketch, Rev. Max Wurst, who has done such excellent work for the Roman Catholic parish at Wabasha, Minn., and left the impress of his character at Le Sueur and vicinity, is of German parentage. He was born at Wildingen, Wurtemberg, October 12, 1855. His father, Gabriel Wurst, was born March 17, 1825, and died May 4, 1876, at the old home in Wildingen. His mother's maiden name was Agnes Breimayer. She lives with her son at Wabasha, having left Germany in 1887. Young Maximilian was early designed for the ministry. His parents were able to give him superior educational advantages. He attended the public schools until his ninth year and was then sent to the gymnasium, or high school, at Riedlingen, Wurtemberg, where he remained six years—from 1864 to 1870—when he came to this country and entered St. John's College. His advanced standing enabled him to finish the classical course of the institution in 1872. He then began the study of philosophy, and taught at the same time Latin in the college. After one year of this service he was sent by Bishop Grace to St. Francis' Seminary,

at Milwaukee, to study theology. In September, 1874, Bishop Grace transferred him to the Grand Seminary, Montreal, to continue his theological studies. He finally graduated from this institution in June, 1877, when he returned to St. Paul, Minn., and was ordained, April 20, 1878, by Bishop Grace in the St. Paul Cathedral. He was then assigned to duty as assistant to Rev. M. A. Bruton, at Rochester, Minn.—the date of assignment being May 15, 1878. He continued in this service until March 30, 1880, when he was appointed pastor of St. Ann's church, at Le Sueur, Minn. His administration of this parish was noted for its efficiency and left permanent results of an important character. He established a parochial school, with the Sisters of Notre Dame as teachers; he enlarged the present church and built the parochial residence. But his energy and labors were not confined to Le Sueur. From this place he attended or administered the affairs of Henderson parish for five years, and in September, 1886, was also appointed by Archbishop Ireland dean of Sibley and Le Sueur counties. In 1887 he was transferred to Wabasha as successor to Bishop Trobec, where his enterprise and executive ability were again brought into requisition with a success which has won great commendation. Under his direction a new parsonage was built. In 1893 St. Felix church was destroyed by fire. This compelled the rebuilding of the church with its accompanying labors. In 1898 he established the St. Elizabeth Hospital in a beautiful situation on the bank of the Mississippi river. The institution is in charge of the Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother. The latest improvement under the indefatigable pastor is a new parochial school, now progressing—June, 1901—at an estimated cost of \$15,000. In addition to his strictly pastoral work, Rev. Wurst is active in many other affairs contributing to the welfare of the people. He is a member of the fraternal order of Catholic Foresters and of the St. Joseph's Society. He is also a member of the Bishop's Council; member of the school board; examiner of clergy, and defender of matri-



MAXIMILIAN WURST.

monial bond, and dean of Wabasha county. His scholarship and personal attributes make him a man highly esteemed by all classes, as a citizen as well as pastor.

LEE, William E., was born at Alton, Ill., January 8, 1852. His father, Samuel Lee, was of English birth, and by occupation a millwright and contractor. He settled at Alton, Ill., in 1851. During the financial disturbance which began in 1856 he suffered considerable loss, and removed to Little Falls, Minn. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Hatch's Battalion of Minnesota Volunteers. Young William was educated in the public schools. When his labor became of value he worked with his father on the farm and in the millwright business, and, later, supplemented his public school training by a course of instruction under a private tutor. While at work at his trade of millwright he invented a wheat and cockle separator for use in mills grinding spring wheat. After he had obtained a patent for his invention he allowed it to remain dormant for a while, for want



WILLIAM E. LEE.

of means to manufacture the machine. It was taken up by a concern without authority, which placed the invention in nearly every mill in the world grinding spring wheat. Mr. Lee was unable to prevent this and sought to obtain redress from the usurping manufacturers, but without avail. He then began suits against the users of the machine. The contest became famous in patent litigation. Mr. Lee was successful in his prosecution. In early life he was associated with Mr. R. H. Harkens in the mercantile business, first at Burnhamville, Todd county. The business was subsequently removed to Long Prairie, and the establishment became one of the leading enterprises in the country. Mr. Lee, in 1882, organized the Bank of Long Prairie, the first in Todd county. When, in 1896, the stockholders elected Mr. Lee president, although he was then superintendent of the State Reformatory at St. Cloud, he resigned his position and returned to Long Prairie to take charge of the bank. Mr. Lee began his public career at the age of twenty-three, when he was elected justice of the peace. He is an ardent Republican in politics. In 1877 he became register

of deeds of Todd county, and held the office by a re-election four years. In 1885 he was elected to the legislature from Todd county and took an active part in the railroad and warehouse legislation, which became prominent for the first time in Minnesota. So well did he serve the people that they re-elected him in 1887 and again in 1893, when he was made speaker of the house. In 1894, greatly to his surprise, he was appointed to the responsible position of superintendent of the State Reformatory at St. Cloud, which he resigned after nearly two years of exceptionally efficient administration, to accept the presidency of the Bank of Long Prairie, Minn., as mentioned. In the meantime he served six years on the State Normal School Board. In every position in which Mr. Lee has been placed, he has shown a high order of ability, and—which is harder still—given thorough satisfaction to his constituents. In 1901, because of his experience and proved efficiency, he was appointed by Governor Van Sant as a member of the Board of Control, a body of three members, to supervise the public institutions of the state—established by the legislature of 1901. Mr. Lee was married, in 1875, to Miss Eva A. Gibson, daughter of Ambrose H. and Margaret A. Gibson. They have three sons—Rudolph A. Lee, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, and now cashier of the Bank of Long Prairie; Harry W. Lee, now cashier of the Bank of Browerville, Minn., and Raymond A. Lee, a student at Hamline University.

DAVIS, Cushman Kellogg.—Since the days of Daniel Webster no orator of the United States has left so deep an impress of personal intellectual strength on the public as that made by the subject of this sketch, familiarly known at home and abroad as "Senator" Davis. Nor has the state of Minnesota, which he represented continuously for thirteen years, ever had a more efficient servant. These are two strong statements, but the facts fully sustain them. Some men achieve fame through their single gift of public address, without stamping

upon public affairs any principle or policy or action originating within themselves. They rise to public distinction as advocates of ideas conceived by others. Senator Davis was distinguished both as an advocate and as a statesman germinating fundamental bases upon which permanent policies of administration could be founded for the public welfare. Only an instance or two need be cited in demonstration. The policy of the government in conducting internal improvements has been to limit appropriations for long continued operations, to a single year or season, with the result that all public work was intermittent, and therefore costly and of slow progress. When the improvement of the "Soo" canal was projected Senator Davis, realizing the importance of a channel having more commerce than the Suez canal and the whole Mediterranean Sea, advanced the idea of making contracts for such work on the pledge of payments as the work progressed. His plan was adopted. The demonstration of its utility to the great benefit of the Northwest has, probably, made it a fixed policy of the government. He may be regarded also as the father of the principle that the state has a right to regulate railroad rates for freight and passengers. That issue was first brought forward in Minnesota, during Mr. Davis' campaign for governor. It was incorporated in the laws of the state by his aid during his administration. Senator Davis' speeches on Hawaii, and the Venezuela question, on the power of the president to maintain order, and on the questions arising in connection with our insular possessions are treasures of his originality and are pregnant with seed-truths from his deep thinking and masterly command of law principles. These have been incorporated as a code of action by congress and the executive departments and will grow in appreciation as their full scope is recognized in the making of treaties and in the administration of complex domestic affairs. He saved to the United States a large amount of land in the Canadian boundary question by reason of his profound legal knowledge. Hence Senator Davis' greatness, for which he was



CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.

singled out by the people as the one masterful man on whom they could depend, and for whom, no doubt, they held in reserve the highest regard. He stands out luminously in the front ranks of the foremost men of his generation in breadth of view and deep insight of principles underlying true statesmanship. He had also scholarly attainments of no mean order, apparent in his published works—outside of his numerous addresses and speeches, recognized as models of their kind—"Lectures on International Law," "The Law of Shakespeare," "Madam Roland" and "Hamlet." It is natural that such a man should be in many things in advance of his time. An instance of this is shown where he advocated and championed ardently in a published essay early in his career the opening of a deep water-way from the head of Lake Superior to the ocean. Senator Davis was born at the village of Henderson, on the shores of Lake Ontario, in Jefferson county, N. Y., June 16, 1838. His father, Horatio Nelson Davis, was one of the early settlers of northern New York, and soon after Senator Davis' birth moved to Wisconsin. His mother's name was Clarissa

Cushman, from whom the senator received his first name. She was a direct descendant of Thomas Cushman and Mary Allerton, who lived to be the last of the Mayflower pilgrims. Robert Cushman, the father of Thomas Cushman, was the financial agent who fitted out the Mayflower and Speedwell and otherwise aided in starting the pilgrims on their momentous journey. A log school house at Waukesha, Wis., had the honor of starting the senator up the ladder of fame. His next step was to enter Carroll College, at Waukesha, where remained until the end of the junior year. Here he had for classmates the noted agnostic, Robert Ingersoll; Jeremiah Curtin, widely known as the translator of the great popular novel "Quo Vadis," and ex-Senator Clayton, now United States minister to the Republic of Mexico. It may be mentioned also that Senator Davis' mother attended the church of which Robert Ingersoll's father was pastor. He then went to the University of Michigan, became a Delta Phi, and graduated first in the classical course of 1857, and afterwards took up the study of law. On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, his father, who was a state senator from Rock county, Wis., several years, went into the army and served nearly four years as captain. The son followed his example in 1862 and entered the service as first lieutenant of Company B, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and served nearly three years, participating in the capture of Little Rock, and in other events, among them the Vicksburg campaign. In 1864, utterly broken in health, he resigned and went to Minnesota to recuperate, settling at St. Paul to practice his profession. He soon regained his strength and began his successful career, the steps of which it is hardly necessary to detail. He was elected to the legislature in 1867; made United States district attorney in 1868 and served until 1873; governor in 1874 and United States senator in 1887, serving by re-elections until his death, November 27, 1900. His crowning act was the Spanish treaty at Paris. The world mourned his loss. Senator Davis was fortunate in his law partnership with Messrs.

Kellogg and Severance, who were able coadjutors and contributed in no small degree in various ways to assist their chief. In 1880 he was married to Anna Malcolm Agnew, of St. Paul, who for the last twenty years of his life was conspicuous for her services in his behalf in ways which only a loving woman could devise.

REED, Louis A.—In a county embracing a large city the office of county attorney is the most important legal position in the jurisdiction, not only because of the numerous and complex criminal cases arising, but from the vast business interests involved in the litigation which he must conduct and because of the large pecuniary sums at stake in many of the cases. To be elected to such a position and to discharge the duties in a satisfactory and creditable manner, is an honor of very high rank. Mr. Louis A. Reed, the subject of this sketch, is, perhaps, best known by his high service for Hennepin county, Minn. He is a farmer boy, whose hands were inured to toil on the farm during the intervals of his district school days. His father, Adam Reed, was a farmer and engaged in milling in Mason county, Ill. His mother's maiden name was Julia A. Allen. The family was of early German-English extraction. Louis was born on his father's farm, January 23, 1855. He was a studious boy, and having obtained an education, such as a common school affords, he entered the Illinois State Normal University to qualify himself for teaching. After a course in this institution, he entered the State Industrial University at Champaign, Ill., teaching in the meantime, but attracted towards law as a profession. He finally entered upon the study in the office of George W. Ellsberry, of Mason City, Ill. After searching for a suitable place in which to practice, he selected Minneapolis, Minn., and settled there in July, 1880. He first entered the office of Rea, Wolley & Kitchel, where he remained until April 1, 1883, when he went into practice alone. When Mr. John G. Woolley was elected county attorney, he selected Mr. Reed as assistant county attorney, but without

compensation from the county. December 1, 1883, Mr. Reed entered into a partnership with Mr. Woolley and Charles P. Biddle, under the style of Woolley, Biddle & Reed. On the dissolution of this firm, Mr. Reed, January 1, 1886, formed a partnership with Robert D. Russell, late district judge of Hennepin county, and George D. Emery, former judge of the Minneapolis municipal court. The style of the firm was Russell, Emery & Reed, and later went into partnership with William A. Kerr, under the firm name of Reed & Kerr. This connection was continued until Mr. Kerr was elected judge of the municipal court. January 1, 1899, Mr. Reed associated himself with F. V. Brown, A. Y. Merrill and G. W. Buffington, under the firm name of Brown, Reed, Merrill & Buffington, which partnership was terminated January 1, 1901. In 1898 Mr. Reed was elected county attorney of Hennepin county, Minn., and served two years. What is known as "the primary election law" was then put into operation. Among the peculiar operations of that law was the defeat of Mr. Reed for renomination by 275 votes. The administration of Mr. Reed was one of the most important and busiest of record. Aside from the ordinary duties of the office, which are onerous and beyond public conception, Mr. Reed had special cases in civil matters which will not occur again. In one series of tax cases the county auditor estimated that Mr. Reed saved the county \$100,000. The Minnetonka dam cases required an immense amount of work. From April, 1899, to April, 1900, there were—as an example of the labor done—570 civil cases. In criminal cases the labor was also arduous. For example, from January, 1899, to June 1, 1900, there were 402 cases considered by the grand jury, and 312 indictments drawn, some indictments including two or three persons. The grand jury was always attended personally by Mr. Reed. When it is considered that each grand jury is composed of the best and leading business men and that each jury during his term voted its thanks to Mr. Reed for his care in preparing and presenting the matters considered, the high character of the compliment



LOUIS A. REED.

can be estimated. Perhaps the most noted criminal case which came under Mr. Reed's administration was the "Hamilton murder case." Mr. Reed conducted the examination before the grand jury, drew the indictment and prepared the case for trial, but went out of office before the trial. Mr. Reed was married, July 8, 1880, to Isabelle Trent, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Trent, of Manito, Ill. They have two children—Albert Preston, seventeen years old, and Russell Claude Reed, ten years old. Previous to his election as county attorney Mr. Reed had never held office, but he was active as a Republican, and was very influential in his party. In 1890 he was made chairman of the County Republican Committee of Hennepin County, and in 1894 was chosen chairman of the Judiciary Republican Committee. He is regarded as one of the best organizers and directors of a campaign in the party. He is a member of the Commercial Club, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen, and the Masonic order. In religion he affiliates with and supports the Congregational church, and is held socially, as well as professionally, in the highest esteem.



LYLE C. BACON.

BACON, Dr. Lyle Cholwell, of St. Paul, clinical professor of obstetrics in the medical department of Hamline University, and obstetrician to the City and County Hospital, St. Paul, was born at Niles, Mich., February 26, 1866. His father—also a distinguished member of the medical profession—was Cyrus Bacon, Jr., assistant surgeon and brevet major United States army, born at Edwardsburg, Mich. He died in the service in 1868. The maiden name of the doctor's mother was Arabella Knox. She was the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. A. P. Knox, of Niles, Mich. The family on both the father and mother's sides is of early New England colonial ancestry, many members being conspicuous for their services in the colonial wars and in the Revolutionary struggle. Among them may be mentioned Colonel Stephen Bacon, Captain Moses Lyle, Captain John Crane, Solomon Tarbox, Jr., and Abram Knox—father of Colonel A. P. Knox—a Revolutionary soldier at the age of eighteen who had the misfortune of being captured and confined in the infamous British prison ship at New York harbor. Dr. L. C. Bacon was educated in the public

schools at Niles, completing his course there as a graduate of the High School. He then came to St. Paul and secured work on the Pioneer Press. While thus employed, true to the tradition of his family, he took up the study of medicine, and for several years put in all his spare time at the old St. Paul Medical College. But he had an ambition to secure a more thorough equipment for his profession before he began practice. Therefore, in 1887, he returned to Michigan and entered the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and took the full medical course at that noted institution. While there he was senior president of his class and was engaged for one year as assistant to the professor of obstetrics and gynaecology. In 1890 he returned to St. Paul and commenced practice, achieving a success which has given him the prominence which he now holds. Since 1896 he has been associated with his brother, Dr. Knox Bacon, chief surgeon of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company. He has a large private practice and stands among the leading physicians and surgeons of the state. He is a member of the Ramsey County Medical Society; Minnesota State Medical Association; Minnesota Academy of Medicine, and the American Medical Association. The doctor is a member of the Masonic order, and of several of the benevolent associations, and takes an interest in charitable work. He was married in 1891 to Miss Alice Kay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wardlaw Kay, of Niles, Mich. They have three children: Elizabeth Lyle Bacon, born September 22, 1892; Donald Kay Bacon, born July 18, 1894, and Lyle Cholwell Bacon, Jr., born May 26, 1897.

SHUTTER, Rev. Marion D., D. D., the pastor of the First Universalist church, of Minneapolis, Minn., known as the Church of the Redeemer, and, without question, the most powerful and influential "liberal church" in the west and Northwest, and one of the mightiest in the country, was born between forty-six and forty-seven years ago,

at New Philadelphia, Ohio. His father, Rev. Peter K. Shutter, a minister of the Baptist church, has held various charges in Ohio and Michigan, and he is still living at seventy-three years of age at Grand Rapids, Mich. His pastorates were always successful, for he is a man of great natural ability and a very effective speaker. His father was of English extraction, while his mother was of French descent, a combination well adapted to produce a successful orator. His wife, Dr. Shutter's mother, was of early Dutch descent. Her name was Alethia M. Haag. Her father was a fine scholar, though deemed impractical. He had charge of the young doctor's early education, who was twelve years of age before he was allowed to go to the public schools. In the meantime he had learned, in the village printing office, to set type, and with this craft he had acquired in a practical way a knowledge of spelling, punctuation, grammar and the use of capital letters. When sixteen years of age he entered the preparatory department of the Denison University at Granville, Ohio, and attended the institution until the close of the sophomore year. As he was thrown largely on his own resources he was frequently obliged to teach school to earn money to go on with his studies. His father and mother made many sacrifices for him, but as his father never had a salary of more than \$500 a year, they could assist but little. For the most part the plucky student boarded himself at college, living upon less than a dollar a week, and not infrequently sawing wood to get the dollar. Mr. Shutter's junior and senior years of the college course were taken at the University of Wooster, Ohio, where he graduated in 1876. Without funds to go further, the young divine began to preach at a cross-roads in the Western Reserve, Ohio, at the rate of \$200 a year. Soon he added another preaching station, twelve miles distant, and used to drive twenty-four miles, preach three times, attend a Sunday school, teach a class, and eat his lunch as he drove across the country. Although hard work, he enjoyed it. At the end of two years he left two flourishing country church-



MARION D. SHUTTER, D. D.

es, each supplied with a pastor, and went to Oberlin to take his theological course. He remained there nearly two years, supporting himself by preaching as he had opportunity. He then entered the Baptist Seminary at Morgan Park, Chicago, and graduated in 1881. In a humorous sketch of his career, published in the Lombard College paper, Dr. Shutter presents his educational equipment as follows: "My classical education—if I have one—was obtained in orthodox schools. However, there is something of a variety in my educational experience. I started in at a Baptist college (Granville, Ohio), and finished at a Presbyterian one (Wooster, Ohio). While attending the Presbyterian college I lived in a Roman Catholic family. Afterwards I took two years in the Congregational Seminary at Oberlin, and finished in the Baptist Seminary at Chicago." On graduation day there was present a member of a pulpit committee for the Olivet Baptist church, of Minneapolis, Minn., who wanted to secure a young graduate as a pastor of that church. He fixed upon Dr. Shutter, and invited him to supply that pulpit for a few Sundays. This was the beginning of

what the doctor considers his regular ministry. He accepted the tendered invitation, with the result that he was duly called to the pastorate of Olivet church. The organization was small and discouraged. The meeting-house was a one-story frame structure, 32 by 50 feet in size, and plainly equipped. The work, however, prospered. The membership increased. Within less than five years the congregation erected and paid for the finest church building on the east side of the river up to that time. In the meantime Dr. Shutter's theological views had been changing. The church was in a flourishing condition, and practically out of debt. But he felt that he could no longer occupy a Baptist pulpit. He notified his church of the fact, and withdrew from the church and the denomination, having nothing definite in view as to his future course, and not even as to the classification of his views in the religious field—whether he was to be another "independent" like Roger Williams, or be able to work with an organization. Immediately after the publication of his letter of resignation, the young pastor received a kind note from Dr. James H. Tuttle, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, whom he knew only by reputation, inviting him to call and confer. Dr. Shutter did so and set forth fully and frankly the conclusions to which he had arrived. Dr. Tuttle expressed a belief that Mr. Shutter could work with the Universalists, and asked him to preach in the pulpit of the Church of the Redeemer. He spoke several times, with the result that he became Dr. Tuttle's assistant, with the understanding that either party might, at the end of six months, withdraw from the arrangement. The six months have now lengthened to fifteen years. For five years Dr. Shutter was Dr. Tuttle's assistant. On the completion of the old pastor's twenty-fifth year of service, in 1891, he was made Pastor Emeritus for life and Dr. Shutter was made pastor, a position which he still holds with great acceptance to the people and with distinguished success, not only as a pastor, but as a public-spirited citizen who is in the forefront of every movement promising the

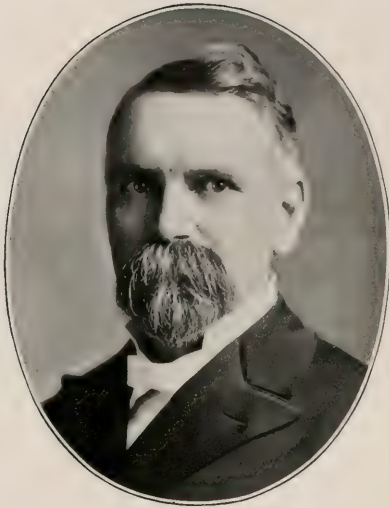
"betterment" of the people individually, or as a body politic. He has always tried to be connected with movements for the general good, the practical side of religious life. The Minneapolis Kindergarten Association was organized in his study. Dr. Shutter drafted its constitution. In 1897 he founded the Unity House Social Settlement and is at present chairman of the board managing the work. He was one of a committee with Superintendent Jordan and ex-Mayor Gray to establish public play-grounds in the city. He is intimately connected with the Consumers' League, and is a director in the Board of Associated Charities. He believes that it is better to be with the constructive forces in a city than to indulge in denunciations of evil from the pulpit. The estimate in which he is held in the city was voiced by one of the leading dailies editorially when it was known that Dr. Shutter had declined a call to Chicago. It said: "The decision of Dr. Shutter to remain in Minneapolis is a source of congratulation to the people of this city at large, as well as to his congregation, for the doctor, in addition to being an excellent clergyman, is a wide-awake and public-spirited citizen whose voice and influence touches so many various interests that it is about as difficult to separate it into a synopsis of ingredients, as it would be to analyze the aroma of a flower garden. It may justly be said that his influence has been the means of bringing the liberal churches of Minneapolis and St. Paul into closer fellowship and co-operation, which have resulted in the organization of the Liberal Union of Minnesota Women; the Liberal Sunday School Union of the Twin Cities; the Liberal Ministers' Club, and the co-operation of the liberal churches in support of Unity Settlement. He has been influential and very successful in promoting a better understanding among the various denominations through a series of interdenominational lectures which he instituted in the fall of 1900—the first attempt of the kind in this country to bring to a common platform the representatives of all schools of religious thought. In addition to his large and increasing church work, he is

the author of four books which sell well and steadily. Their titles are: "Wit and Humor of the Bible," "Justice and Mercy," "A Child of Nature," and "Applied Evolution." He is also the author of a fifth book, which, for some reasons, the publishers thought best should appear anonymously. His work on "Applied Evolution" attempts to interpret modern thought in terms of religion, and has won the praises of such scientific authorities as John Fiske and David Starr Jordan.

McCLORY, Peter J.—Among the younger professional men of the state of North Dakota, Peter J. McClory, of Devils Lake, must be placed among the most promising, as his services in various positions have already made him prominent and influential. He is a Canadian by birth, having been born at Quebec, Can., September 15, 1859. He came to the United States when a small boy, with his parents, who settled at Erie, Pa. He obtained his early education in the public schools of that city. His academic training was received at the well-known St. Joseph's Academy in the same city. Having chosen the profession of law as his life work, he entered the law office of McGee & Morgan. He came to the Territory of Dakota, now North Dakota, in 1882, and first settled at Grand Harbor, six miles west of Devils Lake, and subsequently at Devils Lake. When the county of Ramsey was organized, January 1, 1883, Mr. McClory was appointed first justice of the peace in the county. In 1884 he was elected clerk of the district court and judge of probate. In 1886 he was regularly admitted to the bar, and the same year he was re-elected as clerk of the district court and judge of probate, and in 1888 he was elected to the same position, for the third term. This was a compliment of which any young man might be proud. He then accepted a position at Fort Totten, in the Indian agency service, as deputy clerk, where he remained for several years. This duty was outside of his professional career, and in that respect was no doubt a hindrance to his advancement, although he gained a knowledge

of human nature, and acquired a business experience of value when he resumed his profession, which he did in 1894, when he was elected states attorney for Ramsey county. He was re-elected to this position in 1896, and again in 1898, making three terms also in this position. In the meantime he was associated in law with John F. Cowan, former attorney general of North Dakota, and now judge of the Second judicial district of the state. The style of the firm was Cowan & McClory. During the session of the legislature of 1889-'90, Mr. McClory served as assistant clerk of the house. All these positions he filled with fidelity and ability, showing a versatility and an aptness not often so happily conjoined. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, having passed all the degrees, including the thirty-second. He is a member of the North Dakota Consistory, No. 1, of El Zagal Shrine and the Cyrene Commandery. He was married Dec. 27, 1886, to Anna M. Adamson, of Kenosha, Wis. They have two children, a boy and a girl—Sherman and Margaret.

WILLIS, Henry B., was born at Milan, Ripley county, Ind., February 5, 1851. His father, Robert S. Willis, who died May 23, 1901, at the age of eighty-two, was a native of Kentucky, born May 4, 1819. He is a descendant of the Wallace and the McHenry families of that state, who subsequently went to Tennessee and were long known as wealthy stock raisers and breeders of fine horses. Grandfather John L. Willis, in an early day, moved to Indiana, near Versailles, and was one of the organizers of Ripley county, and for a long time, one of the most prominent men in that part of the state. He was born in Virginia, in 1794, and went with his parents to Kentucky in 1808, and thence to Indiana. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of New Orleans, under General Jackson. When he and his Kentucky comrades were discharged at the close of the war, at New Orleans, they returned to their homes in Kentucky on foot, a distance of more than a thousand miles.



HENRY B. WILLIS.

What would a modern soldier say if treated in this manner? He died at Caledonia, Minn., January 30, 1872, in the home of his son, surrounded by his six sons and daughters. He was a man remarkably intelligent, well read, and highly esteemed. His son, Robert, the father of the subject of this sketch, operated saw mills at an early day in Ripley county, Ind. To find a market for his lumber he hauled it twenty-five or thirty miles, to Aurora, or to Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio river, but later shipped it to Cincinnati, Ohio, by rail. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Eighty-third Indiana Regiment, and participated in all the battles fought by that organization—among them the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and the siege of Vicksburg, under Grant. At the latter place he was an orderly of Colonel Spooner, and was among the first to enter the captured city. He was discharged for disability after two years and seven months' service. Henry's mother's maiden name was Eliza Richardson. She was a native of New York, born in 1821. She went with her parents at an early day to Indiana. Her brother, Rev. Herman Rich-

ardson, was one of the pioneer Methodist ministers of the state, and a man of considerable wealth. He was known far and wide for his benevolence. His sister was a woman of culture and refinement, of high Christian character, and an ardent church worker. Young Henry had early school advantages in the district and select schools of Indiana and Minnesota, to which state his parents moved in 1867. His father rented a farm in Eyota township, Olmsted county, and Henry lived at home most of the time until his majority. He attended the Rochester high school for a time, and had in different schools some of the best teachers in service in that part of the state. When qualified, he himself began to teach, and was engaged in district school work for four terms. Such was his success that the state superintendent of public instruction, H. B. Wilson, engaged him for principal of the graded school at Alexandria, Minn., the first graded school in the city. Mr. Willis was very successful in this work, and his management thoroughly established the system. He then associated with Mr. A. C. Smith, of Rochester, in the insurance business for a time, but returned to farming in 1876, and continued it in Olmsted county for ten years. In 1886, in connection with Mr. A. Whiting, he went into the grain and elevator business, which he continued until his engagement, in 1890, with the Northwestern Life Association, which later was consolidated with the National Mutual Life Association, and is now known as the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company. In 1891 he came to Minneapolis, and was vice president of the Northwestern Life Association. He terminated this engagement in 1896, to take a position with the Omaha Life Association at Minneapolis. Soon after he was elected secretary and treasurer of the company. In the fall of the same year he was elected to the same position in the National Mutual Life Association, which entered the consolidation mentioned in 1901. He voluntarily resigned his old position in 1900 to take charge of agency work in the Twin Cities, and, on the consolidation, was elected third vice president of the new

organization, and was assigned the duty of manager of agents for the Twin Cities, which office he now holds. Mr. Willis is a Republican in politics and avers that he never knew a relative that was not also of the same political faith. He has been moderately active, holding several local offices where he has lived. He is interested in any organization to promote the general welfare. He belongs to the Commercial Club, and is one of the directors of the Asbury Hospital. He is also a Mason and a member of the Modern Woodman. In church relations he is Methodist Episcopal and a member of the Wesley M. E. church. Mr. Willis was married in 1876 to Alva E., eldest daughter of Samuel Hall, of Rock county, Wis. They had two children: Carl S. Willis, now twenty years old and a student in the second year of the mining engineer course at the University of Minnesota; Mary E. Willis, three years younger, a pupil of the Central High School of Minneapolis. The mother died in 1894. He was again married in October, 1895, to Miss Annie E. Allen, of Minneapolis, whose father was for many years connected with the Esterly Harvester Works.

STOWE, Emory C.—The president of the Ward & Cadwell Company department store at Fairmont, Minn., Emory C. Stowe, was born at Sycamore, Ill., in 1857. His family is of English extraction. William H. Stowe, his father, was a New Yorker, who moved to Illinois in 1847. He was a farmer in good financial circumstances. In 1872 he removed to Minnesota, and settled on a farm. His wife's maiden name was Electa Ward, and of the same lineage as her husband. He died at Fairmont in 1899, after a prosperous and successful career. He was a man of influence and highly esteemed, having been mayor of Fairmont, and having served for several years as county commissioner. Young William obtained his literary education in the common schools. He remained on the farm for several years, and then started on his business career as a clerk, in 1882. In 1884 he became a member of the firm, carry-

ing on a general store under the name of the Ward & Cadwell Company, at Fairmont. In 1892 Mr. Stowe was made president of the company, which does a very large and varied business, comprising nearly all the branches of trade. It is also the proprietor of the Fairmont Opera House, and it has grain elevators on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railways. Notwithstanding his large business interests, Mr. Stowe is an active citizen in public affairs, and a prominent member of the Republican party. He has served several years in the village council, and is now—1901—discharging his duties as mayor of Fairmont for the third term, which speaks well of his administration. He is also chairman of the senatorial district Republican committee. In religious matters he affiliates with the Methodist church, of which his wife is a prominent and active member. In the fraternities, he is an Odd Fellow of high degree, being a member of Fairmont Lodge, and of the Encampment, through the chairs of which he has passed. In November, 1879, he was married to Cora A. Snow. They have four children: Maurice E., Lloyd H., Genevieve E., and Leola E. Stowe.

TAWNEY, James Albertus, represents the First District of Minnesota in the National house of representatives. His career furnishes a forcible illustration of the value of diligence and perseverance in the acquirement of an education, when combined with a tireless energy and an unflinching determination to succeed. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born near Gettysburg, in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, January 3, 1855. John Tawney, his great-grandfather, moved over from Maryland and settled on a farm in the vicinity of Gettysburg in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Abraham, one of his youngest sons, learned the trade of a blacksmith and located on a farm near by, where he established a blacksmith shop, which was a feature of the neighborhood for half a century. His



JAMES A. TAWNEY.

oldest son, John E., followed in the footsteps of his father. He was a well-informed man, however, and took an active interest in all public questions, was a fluent writer and a forcible speaker. His wife, Sarah Boblitz, was an excellent woman of a positive and forcible character. James A., their son, also learned the blacksmith's trade, and later that of a machinist. In the summer of 1877 he came West and located at Winona, Minn., and worked at his trade. The young machinist was an indefatigable student; he studied into late hours of the night, as well as a short time in the morning before going to the shop. January 1, 1881, he entered the office of Bentley & Vance for the purpose of reading law, though for two years previous he had read law at home. Devoting his whole time to study, he made rapid progress, and was admitted to practice July 10, 1882. He then attended the law school of the University of Wisconsin. The death of Mr. Bentley, in March of the following year, left him in possession of a large business. But Mr. Tawney rose to the opportunity. Careful and painstaking, his progress was rapid.

He soon won for himself an enviable reputation, and along with it a higher and more lucrative grade of practice. Meanwhile, in 1883, he was elected judge advocate of the Second Minnesota National Guard, and served in that capacity until January, 1892, when he was made judge advocate general on the staff of Governor Merriam. From 1888 to 1891 he was vice president of the State Republican League, and later served for several years on the state central committee. In 1890 he was elected a state senator from Winona county and served with great credit to himself in the sessions of 1891 and 1893. He was elected to the Fifty-third Congress in the fall of 1892, and has been returned to that body at each succeeding election with largely increased majorities. Mr. Tawney's congressional record has been a particularly bright one. His maiden speech was against the repeal of the federal elections law in the Fifty-third Congress. In the Fifty-fourth, he was a member of the ways and means committee, which prepared the Dingley tariff bill. He made a masterly argument in the Fifty-fifth in favor of the treaty annexing Hawaii, and was influential in securing favorable consideration of the resolution. In the organization of the Fifty-sixth he took a more conspicuous part, and was a tireless worker in the campaign to secure the election of speaker from the west. He was elected by the Republicans of the caucus of the house of representatives as the party "whip," and was appointed a member of the committee on ways and means, and of the committee on insular affairs and chairman of the committee on the Centennial of the Louisiana Purchase. He was a strong advocate for the creation of the committee on insular affairs previous to the organization of the house. These committee appointments evidence the confidence and esteem which Mr. Tawney has won in such large measure from his associates. December 19, 1883, Mr. Tawney was married to Miss Emma B. Newell, of Winona. Five children have been born: Everett Franklin, James Millard, John Ephraim, Maud Josephine and William Mitchell.

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

	Page		Page
The Great Northwest Defined.....	5	The Missionary.....	19
Our Title to the Northwest.....	6	Administration of Justice.....	21
The Aborigines.....	6	Education.....	32
The Coming of the White Man.....	10	Military History.....	35
Territorial Changes.....	14	Political Parties.....	49
Phases of Frontier Life.....	15	Politics in the Great Northwest.....	54
The Fur Trade.....	15		
<hr/>			
HISTORY OF MINNESOTA.....	55	N. DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.....	77
HISTORY OF SOUTH DAKOTA.....	63	MACALESTER COLLEGE.....	80
HISTORY OF NORTH DAKOTA.....	69	SHATTUCK SCHOOL.....	81
HISTORY OF MONTANA.....	73		

INDEX TO BIOGRAPHIES.

Aaker, H. H.....	277	Bryant, J. C.....	566
Allen, W. D.....	203	Budd, J. D.....	242
Ames, Dr. A. A.....	310	Burnett, W. J.....	311
Anderson, Dr. J. D.....	385	Byrnes, Dr. W. J.....	473
Andrews, Dr. J. W.....	348		
Ankeny, A. T.....	238	Cairns, C. S.....	278
Archibald, A. R.....	222	Campbell, J. G.....	296
Armstrong, M. K.....	118	Campbell, Wallace.....	426
Atwater, Isaac.....	521	Canterbury, J. R.....	260
Austin, Z. H.....	438	Carlblom, A. N.....	228
		Carleton, F. H.....	323
Babcock, A. L.....	538	Challman, S. A.....	445
Bacon, Dr. L. C.....	582	Chamberlin, Dr. J. W.....	555
Baker, T., Jr.....	121	Choate, A. B.....	383
Barrett, A. H.....	132	Coburn, G. W.....	225
Bartholomew, J. M.....	119	Collins, L. W.....	478
Baxter, L. L.....	226	Comstock, W. L.....	449
Beadle, W. H. H.....	366	Comstock, O. D.....	547
Belden, H. C.....	493	Comstock, S. G.....	114
Benton, A. H.....	505	Compton, James.....	288
Berg, O. C.....	141	Conroy, E. J.....	99
Black, J. D.....	410	Cooley, G. W.....	312
Blanch, H. G.....	381	Cooley, C. R.....	336
Block, J. H.....	213	Cooper, John.....	489
Boutelle, C. M.....	529	Cooper, Walter.....	282
Bowler, J. M.....	522	Cotter, Rt. Rev. J. B.....	454
Brantly, T.....	102	Cotton, J. B.....	399
Brass, H. L.....	220	Cowan, J. F.....	510
Bracken, Dr. H. M.....	535	Crawford, C. I.....	308
Briggs, A. H.....	96	Critchett, E. T.....	199
Brown, J. W.....	321	Cross, J. N.....	332
Brown, C. L.....	139		
Brown, E. O.....	554	Dare, A. N.....	295
Brophy, P. J.....	349	Davis, C. K.....	578
Bryant, B. F.....	511	Dean, F. E.....	427

INDEX—Continued.

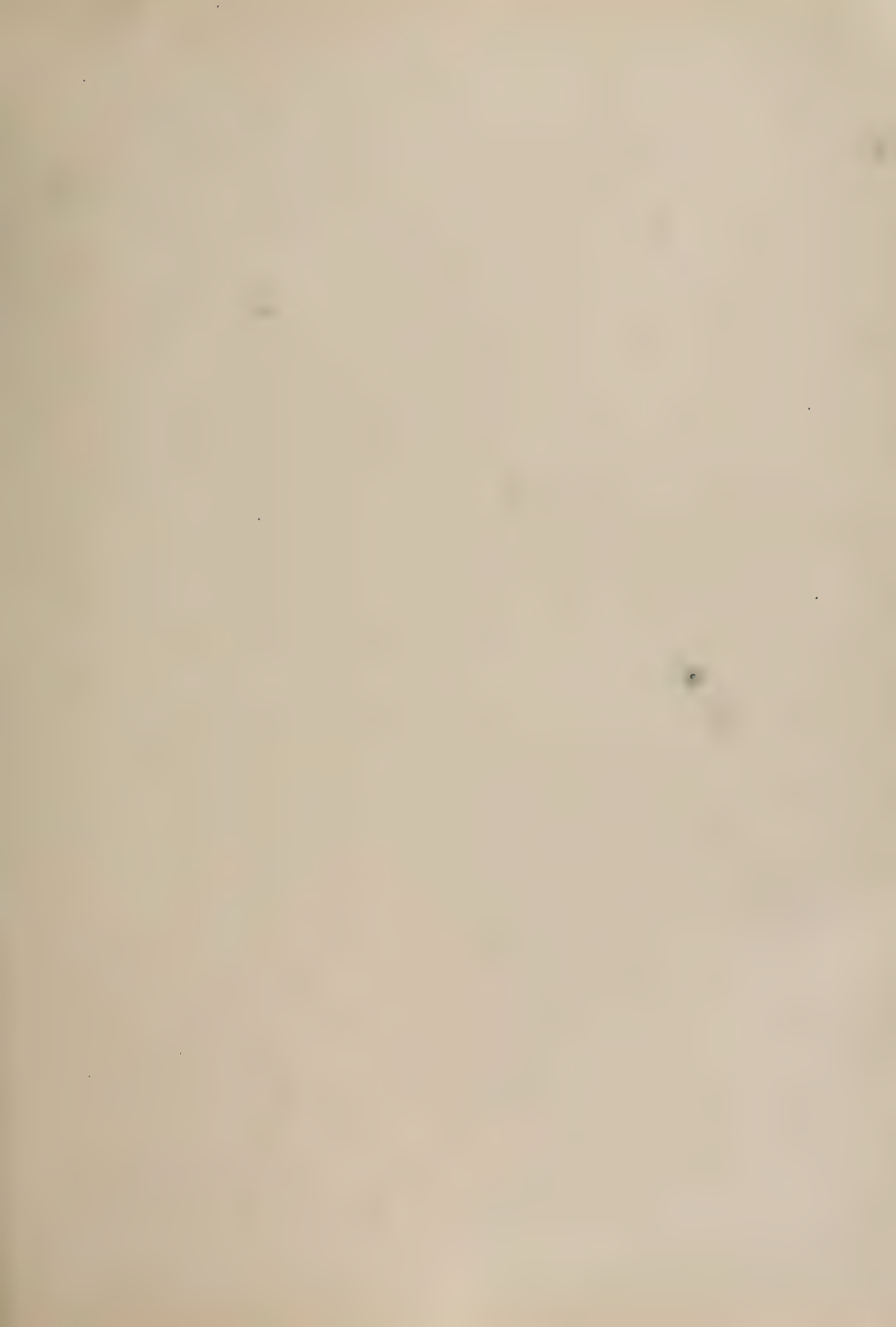
	Page		Page
Dean, W. B.....	370	Haecker, T. L.....	563
Dean, W. J.....	350	Hall, Dr. P. M.....	572
Dearth, E. H.....	189	Hall, C. W.....	550
Devine, J. M.....	256	Hall, Dr. W. A.....	297
Dobbin, James.....	201	Hallam, Oscar.....	266
Dodge, J. S.....	123	Hallock, Rev. L. H.....	458
Donahoe, M.....	441	Halvorson, Marcellus.....	378
Donaldson, L. S.....	446	Hanna, L. B.....	294
Douglass, W. B.....	565	Hannaford, J. M.....	546
Dow, J. J.....	492	Hanson, P. E.....	191
Dowling, M. J.....	525	Hare, Rt. Rev. W. H.....	286
Driver, Rev. J. M.....	479	Harvey, T. E.....	168
Droppers, Garrett.....	100	Haycraft, J. E.....	291
Dunsmoor, Dr. F. A.....	424	Hays, W. M.....	464
Dunn, H. H.....	573	Hays, Theo. L.....	474
Dunn, Dr. J. H.....	221	Healy, Frank.....	261
Dunn, R. C.....	230	Heatwole, J. P.....	322
Dunn, Dr. J. B.....	259	Hedges, Cornelius.....	544
Dutton, Dr. C. E.....	455	Heinrich, J. J.....	152
Edwards, A. W.....	194	Heintzeman, C. C.....	202
Eddy, F. M.....	291	Herreid, C. N.....	111
Elliott, C. B.....	206	Heston, J. W.....	507
Esch, J. J.....	347	Hicks, H. G.....	223
Estes, W. R.....	402	Higgins, Dr. C. W.....	430
Eustis, W. H.....	173	Ifoag, W. R.....	318
Evans, R. G.....	496	Houghton, J. G.....	142
Farmer, J. Q.....	178	Hubbard, L. F.....	434
Farnsworth, S. A.....	240	Hughes, Thomas.....	162
Ferris, A. F.....	552	Hulbert, C. M.....	126
Fletcher, Loren.....	304	Hunter, Dr. C. H.....	136
Force, Dr. J. F.....	108	Hyde, C. W. G.....	536
Ford, J. W.....	176	Irwin, Dr. A. F.....	363
Fort, G. L.....	129	Iverson, S. G.....	265
Frankforter, G. B.....	455	Jackson, Dr. R. N.....	551
Franklin, Geo. A.....	423	Johnson, E. M.....	328
Freeman, Dr. J. W.....	232	Johnson, W. H.....	413
Fritsche, Dr. L. A.....	453	Johnson, G.....	382
Fullerton, S. F.....	569	Jones, Dr. D. N.....	199
Funk, W. A.....	143	Jones, Dr. W. A.....	249
Gates, J. A.....	419	Jones, Ray W.....	548
Gaughn, Rev. J. H.....	327	Jordan, C. M.....	306
Getty, G. F.....	217	Jorgens, Jos.....	268
Gjertsen, H. J.....	533	Joyce, F. M.....	527
Gjertsen, Rev. M. F.....	437	Kellar, A. J.....	148
Godfrey, P. D.....	577	Kellogg, F. B.....	442
Grant, Donald.....	408	Kent, E. H.....	155
Greely, O. E.....	106	Keyes, A. D.....	502
Greer, J. N.....	346	Kilgore, W. W.....	247
Grier, T. J.....	245	Kingsburry, G. W.....	487
Gregory, C. E.....	469	Knox, T. J.....	274

INDEX Continued.

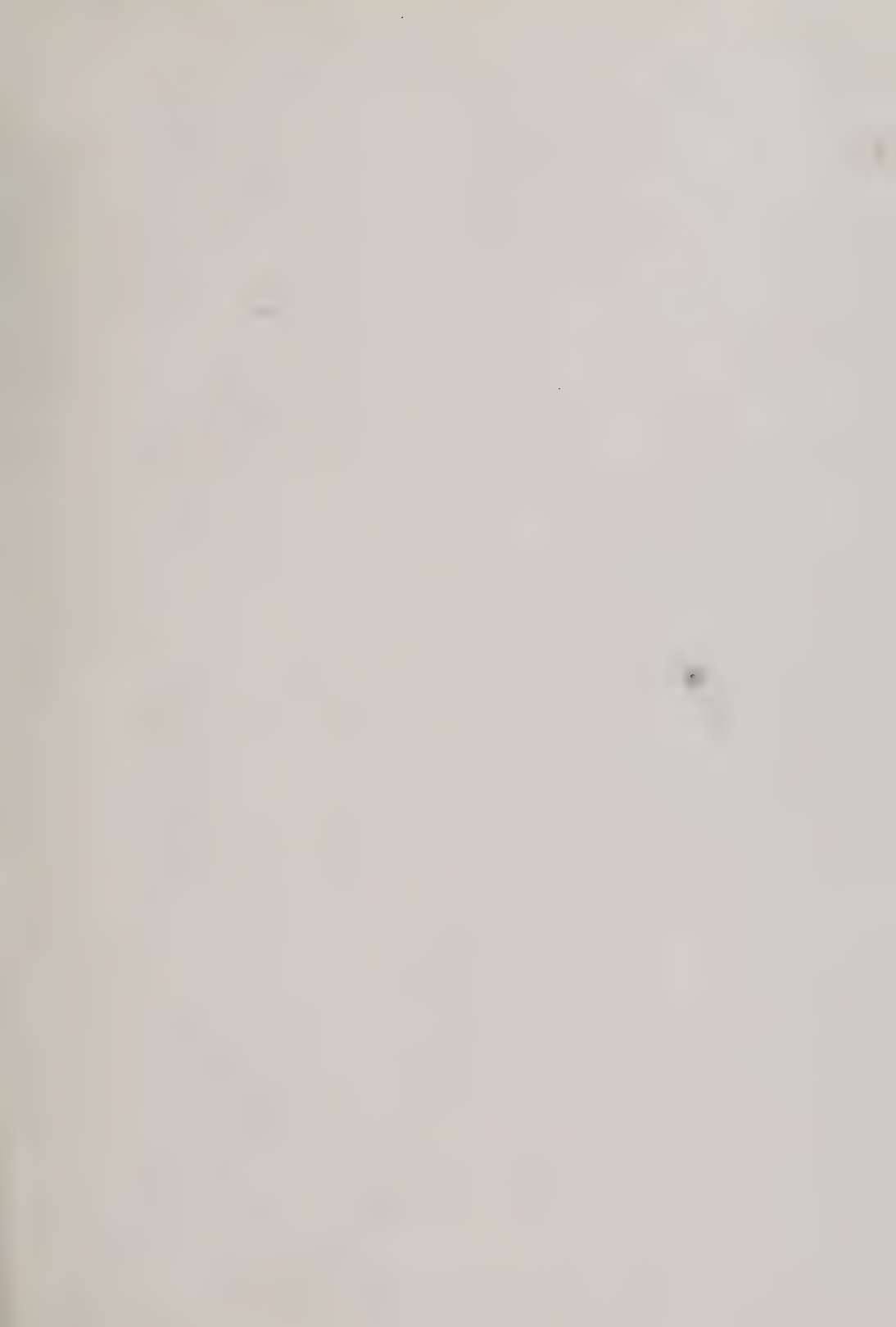
	Page		Page
Knowles, Hiram.....	244	Morris, W. R.....	264
Koehler, R.....	156	Morrison, R. G.....	290
Kosmerl, Rev. F. S.....	415	Morey, C. A.....	335
Kuntz, P. J.....	231	Mott, R. A.....	509
Lander, E. J.....	117	Nelson, S. A.....	401
Laybourn, C. G.....	570	Nelson, E. A.....	403
Lee, W. E.....	577	Nelson, R. R.....	495
Leutz, F.....	387	Nordin, A. F.....	190
Leviston, Irwen.....	419	Norred, Dr. C. H.....	498
Lewis, C. L.....	236	Norton, Dr. A. K.....	363
Lewis, R. S.....	188	Northrop, Cyrus.....	340
Libbey, E. D.....	351	Noyes, A. H.....	516
Liggett, W. M.....	422	Noyes, J. L.....	559
Lind, John.....	196	Nye, C. A.....	241
Lindsay, Wm.....	175	O'Donnell, John.....	400
Linn, Arthur.....	462	O'Gorman, Rt. Rev. Thomas.....	170
Little, C. B.....	531	Olsen, J. W.....	375
Loftfield, G.....	428	Olson, S. E.....	110
Lokensgaard, Rev. O. O.....	541	Olson, C. O. A.....	212
Longstaff, John.....	257	Painter, J. E.....	377
Lounsberry, C. A.....	372	Painter, D. H.....	553
Lugger, Otto.....	204	Pattee, W. S.....	254
Lyon, H. R.....	91	Peake, A. P.....	450
McCleary, J. T.....	298	Peterson, John.....	263
McClenon, R. B.....	432	Peterson, J. A.....	271
McClory, P. J.....	585	Perkins, Dr. G. A.....	207
McGarry, P. H.....	105	Pfaender, Wm.....	506
McGill, A. R.....	300	Pickler, J. A.....	562
McGillivray, A. C.....	545	Phelan, Dr. F. N.....	229
McKinnon, A.....	441	Pillsbury, J. S.....	83
Marshall, C. A.....	161	Pine, Dr. O. S.....	171
Marshall, John.....	470	Pinco, Dr. W. B.....	115
Martin, E. W.....	165	Porter, Dr. H. R.....	145
Marquis, W. J.....	258	Powers, F. M.....	325
Masterman, W. C.....	430	Preston, H. C.....	214
Mathews, M. E.....	338	Purvis, Geo.....	513
Megaarden, P. T.....	98	Quinn, Z. H.....	227
Meier, Rev. J.....	483	Quist, P. P.....	405
Mendenhall, R. J.....	90	Ramsey, Alexander.....	519
Merrill, H. L.....	549	Rand, L. M.....	107
Merrill, G. C.....	113	Randall, E. W.....	302
Merrill, G. A.....	409	Reed, L. A.....	580
Merriam, W. R.....	192	Reynolds, Dr. M. H.....	481
Miller, J. G.....	344	Reynolds, G. H.....	380
Mitchell, C. L.....	209	Reissbeck, John.....	211
Molander, S. B.....	185	Rhodes, J. M.....	337
Moore, J. B.....	146	Richards, W. L.....	306
Moore, Dr. J. E.....	460	Robinson, E. Van D.....	186
Morgan, H. A.....	431	Roberts, W. P.....	342
Morris, Page.....	420		

INDEX—Continued.

	Page		Page
Robbins, A. B.....	406	Tawney, J. A.....	588
Roddle, W. H.....	210	Thomas, Dr. D. O.....	208
Rodgers, W. B.....	317	Thompson, F. J.....	252
Rogers, Dr. A. C.....	275	Titus, S. S.....	425
Rohlinger, Rev. J. P. N.....	465	Titcomb, C. B.....	576
Rourke, P. H.....	452	Todd, Dr. F. C.....	97
Rowe, A. M.....	514	Tomlinson, Dr. H. A.....	180
Runge, A. H.....	131	Towler, S. H.....	330
Russell, B. S.....	134	Trobec, Rt. Rev. James.....	304
Russell, Henry.....	397	Tryon, C. J.....	272
Russell, John.....	398	Tufts, DeW. C.....	138
Sargent, G. B.....	365	Turnblad, S. J.....	160
Sargent, W. C.....	343	Turner, R. J.....	515
Satterlund, John.....	447	Van Sant, S. R.....	315
Sauter, O. E.....	243	Van Tuyl, C. W.....	128
Schlener, J. A.....	440	Vander Horck, Dr. M. P.....	456
Schadle, Dr. J. E.....	558	Von Baumbach, F.....	270
Schmahl, J. A.....	328	Wallace, James.....	477
Schultz, C. G.....	415	Walker, T. B.....	484
Scott, H. R.....	352	Washburn, W. D.....	388
Searle, D. B.....	124	Webster, C. M.....	568
Shaw, Thomas.....	376	Webster, W. F.....	534
Sheffield, M. B.....	421	Weiser, Dr. G. B.....	292
Sheffield, B. B.....	518	Welch, V. J.....	520
Shevlin, T. H.....	103	Weld, F. A.....	524
Sheehan, T. J.....	353	Werner, N. O.....	125
Shoemaker, W. A.....	137	White, Frank.....	500
Shutter, M. D.....	582	White, F. T.....	200
Smead, W. E.....	542	Whipple, Rt. Rev. H. B.....	280
Smith, W.....	384	Whipple, A. O.....	215
Smith, C. A.....	320	Whitney, C. C.....	468
Smith, A. M.....	404	Wilcox, Dr. H. H.....	476
Smith, L. A.....	386	Willis, J. W.....	503
Snyder, Harry.....	313	Willis, H. B.....	585
Spalding, B. F.....	93	Williams, E. A.....	379
Spooner, L. C.....	416	Wilson, S. B.....	153
Stanton, Geo. A.....	445	Winship, G. B.....	150
Starr, Sol.....	218	Winterer, Herman.....	163
Start, C. M.....	179	Winterer, Edward.....	325
Sterling, Thomas.....	294	Wirth, Dr. Carl.....	375
Stevens, G. Fred.....	539	Woodard, Dr. F. R.....	248
Stewart, Dr. J. C.....	184	Woolman, J. P.....	94
Stockton, A. W.....	474	Woody, F. H.....	472
Stowe, E. C.....	587	Worst, J. H.....	182
Strickler, Dr. O. C.....	234	Wright, F. B.....	345
Stuart, W. A.....	246	Wulling, F. J.....	158
Sublette, G. W.....	140	Wurst, Rev. Max.....	576
Swift, Lee.....	325	Young, N. C.....	166
Tate, J. A.....	528	Zoch, Herman.....	250
Taubman, E. T.....	556		











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